

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office

CONFIDENTIAL

(16611)

Further Correspondence

respecting

EASTERN AFFAIRS

PART 56

January to March 1944

No. 56

12432 [27851]

	No. and Name,	Date.	Sumeor.	Page
15	Sir R. Bullard	1944. Feb. 14	Summary No. 6, period ending 15th February	62
10	Sir It Bullard No. 79	Feb. 21	Summary No. 7, period ending 20th February	66
17	Sir R. Bollard	Feb. 28	Summary No. 8, period ording 27th February	68
18	Sir R. Bullard No. 116	Mar. 13	Summary No. 10, period ending 12th March	91
19	Sir R. Bullard	Mar. 20	Burnmary No. 11, period ending 10th March	73
		0	hapter IV.—SAUDI ARABIA.	
30	Mr. Jordan No. 21	1944. Feb. 15	Political situation in Saudi Arabia	76
-		Chapter	Y.—SYRIA AND THE LEBANON.	
21	So E. Spears (Beirut)	1948. Dec. 23	Situation in Syria and the Lebanon	80
29	No. 45	Dec. 17	Syrian Constitution Observations on the debate in the Syrian Chamber on the learns of the Constitution. Demand for complete sovereignty of the Syrian people. Refusal to recognise the mandate	83
23	To Sir E. Speam	1944. Jan. 12	Lebanese independence Instructions to His Majesty's Representative regarding the views of His Majesty's Government on this question	85
24	Sir E. Spears	1943. Dec. 29	Situation in Syria and the Lebanon Weekly political summary	87
36	Sir E. Spears	1944. Jan. 5	Situation in Syria and the Lobanon	90
26	Sir H. Spears	Jan. 12	Situation in Syrie and the Lobanen	931
27	Sir E. Speace	Jan. 19	Situation in Syris and the Lebanon	95.
28	Sir E. Spoars	Jan. 28	Situation in Syria and the Labanon	DB.
29	Sir E. Spears	Feb. 2	Situation in Syria and the Lebanon	102
80	Sir E Spoare	Feb. 9	Situation in Syris and the Lebanon	103
81	Sir E. Spears	Feb. 16	Situation in Syria and the Lebanon	100
82	Sir E Spears	Peb. 28	Situation in Syria and the Lebanon	111
811	Sir E Spears	Mar. 1	Situation in Syria and the Lebauon	115
84	Sir R. Spears	Mar. 8	Situation in Syria and the Lebanon Weekly political summary	110

	No. and Name. Date.		Struct		
			Chapter VI.—GENERAL.		
35	Sir E. Spears No. 5	1944. Jan. 21	Lebanese attitude towards Arab Federation Text of Consul-General Furlonge's despatch to Sir E. Spenra. Conversation with Lebanese Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding his recent visit to Egypt. Identity of views of Egypt and the Lebanese towards question of Arab Federation	193	
36	No. 10	Feb. B	Frontiers of the Lebisson	196	

SUBJECT INDEX.

(The figures denote the serial numbers of documents.)

APRILLATIVAS-Poblical situation .- 1.

Internal situation: Barran,-3.

Publical situation.-2, 4, 5.

Foreign policy and relationn: Great Britain -- 9. Political situation .- 6, 7, 9, Trade: Weekly political summaries.-10-19.

SAUDIA ABABIA-Political situation -20.

STRIA AND THE LIBANOS-Constitution, The .- 22. Lobanese Independence 33 Weakly political summeries. -21, 31-34

Lebanese attitude towards Arab Federation -85. Frontiers of the Lebance -30.

CONFIDENTIAL

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EASTERN AFFAIRS

PART 56 .- JANUARY TO MARCH 1944.

CHAPTER I.-AFGHANISTAN.

B 951/951/97]

No. 1.

Mr. Squire to Mr. Eden .- (Received 11th February.)

(No. 9. Confidential.)

Kabul, 28th January, 1944. WITH reference to Viscount Halifax's circular despatch, dated the

4th November, 1939, I have the honour to forward as an enclosure to this desputch a political review of Afghanistan during the year 1943.

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch, with enclosure, to the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, the Government of the North-West Frontier Province, the Baluchistan Administration, and to His Majesty's Consuls, Jalolabad and Kandahar

I have, &c. G. F. SQUIRE.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Political Review for 1943.

THE year 1942 left the Afghan Government in a state of perplexity. Reports had it that they, or at least the younger members of the Government, had been making overtures to our enemies as a reinsurance against an Axie victory which seemed not impossible. The closing months of the year, however, brought the defeat of Rommel in Libya and the German disaster at Stalingrad with the probability forecast for 1943 by Sir Francis Wylie "that the Afghan Government would resume their rôle of careful if somewhat nervous spectators of events." And they needed to be watchful, for our enemies were busy tutriguing to cause us and our Russian Allies embarrassment on our frontiers as soon as the psychological moment should arrive. We know now that intrigues against Russia were in the hands of the German Legation while those being carried on on the Indian border were mainly the responsibility of the Italians. The German intrigues involved an attempt to use certain refugees from Bukhara to stir up trouble in Soviet Turkestan. The conspiracy was, however, discovered In early April by the Afghan Government and was broken up by numerous arrests. At the same time, the Italian Legation was sending considerable sums of money to the Faqir of Ipi in order to encourage him to create trouble for us on the Indian frontier. As it was felt that these conspiracies were not being handled sufficiently firmly by the Afghan Government in spite of their knowledge of what was going a decided that the Points I continue to the constant of their knowledge of what was going on, it was decided that the British Legation, in conjunction with the Soviet Embussy, should make a joint demorche demanding the arrest of certain individuals and inter alia the gradual reduction in the personnel of the

offending legations. These demands were made at the end of May and accepted, though with a very bad grace, by the Afghan Government. It was not, however, until the end of October that they were complied with sufficiently to enable the

case to be considered closed.

2 Meanwhile, the German offensive against the Caucasus had made no progress. The Axis had been driven out of North Africa and Sicily, and early in October Italy collapsed. By this time it was clear that the Axis had lost all chance of winning the war. The Italian Government became co-belligerent with the Allies and the Italian Legation in Kabul was directed by the Badoglio Government to give us any information regarding its former activities which we might require. These revelations threw much light on the Axis intrigues and it is interesting to compare the statement made by the Prime Minister to Sir Francis Wylie at an interview on the 18th February (Kabul Express Letter No. C-22/41 of the 20th February, 1943) with the information given later by the Italian Minister. The Prime Minister had assured Sir Francis Wylie that "he had done his level best to discourage anti-British movements of every sort on the frontier; as soon as he detected any Afghan intriguing against Britain he had put him straight into jail. He had, at the present moment, practically every single individual who might be of the slightest danger to us in safe custody. The Axis Ministers, even though they might have diplomatic privilege, were in little better shape." Signer Quaroni has stated that, despite his best efforts, he failed to achieve anything on account of the consistent and determined opposition of the Prime Minister, that whenever he had, with difficulty, established contact with the Faqir of Ipi his links had been arrested and his efforts frustrated. His one success had been the despatch of his secretary, Signor Anzilotti, to interview the Faque of Ipi in June 1942, an escapade for which the Prime Minister had never forgiven him.

3. But the certainty that the United Nations would now win the war brought fresh anxiety to the Afghan Government. What would be the fate of Afghanistan in the post-war world with a victorious Russia on her northern border and a Britain, friendly with Russia, to the south. Already on the banks of the Oxus River there were signs of increased Russian activities. What did this pertend? It was too much to hope that Britain would intervene. Was there any chance of America doing so? At any rate America was worth cultivating; but as the United States and Great Britain seemed especially in Afghanistan to be working in the closest harmony a policy of playing off one country against the other was unlikely to succeed and a policy of cultivating them both equally seemed to be the most likely to produce good results. The Tehran Conference of December, with its Three-Power guarantee of the integrity of Persia, was a good augury and showed clearly that this policy was right,

and the year ended on a rising note of confidence in the future.

4 1943 line, in fact, brought about in Afghanistan, in its own small way, as complete a change as has come over the face of the world war. The year began in doubt and anxiety with reports of flirtations with the Axis and of the supply to them of information on a small scale, as a remanrance against their possible victory. Protestations of friendship for Britain were, indeed, made, but there was a marked unwillinguess to give any concrete evidence of trust Gradually, however, with the increased certainty of an Allied victory these fears were dispelled and the Afghans are now no longer afraid to show their friendship in deeds as well as in words. The crew of a British aircraft, which made a forced landing near Jalalabad in June, were, after friendly negotiations, released from interament in the middle of October; new commercial regulations, which were aimed against Indian traders, have been recently modified; and two British textile experts have been engaged and are at work in Kabul and at Kandahar. There is an increasing demand to learn English. The Prime Minister and the Afghan Government are taking a great interest in Basic English and three English professors have now been asked for to teach in one of the principal colleges in Kalmi. Even more significant perhaps is the conclusion, through the intermediary of the U.K.C.C., of a contract to supply 10,000 tons of Afghan wool to the U.S.S.R., a transaction at which the Afghan Government might well have boggled earlier in the year, as the wool will, in fact, replace an equivalent amount which His Majesty's Government were previously under an obligation to supply to Russia. Never, in fact, in all its relations with Great Britain has the Afghan Government been so forthcoming.

5. There are still questions to be settled before relations between His Majesty's Government and Afghanistan can be placed upon a basis of real friendship and mutual trust. These must, for the most part, await the end of the

war. There is a long road to be travelled before the Afghan people can be brought to share the friendly sentiments of their Government. But the Government realise their obligations in the matter and are believed, as a beginning, to be now taking one of the most essential steps which is to free their educational curriculum from any undue anti-British bias. In the interests of neutrality and in order to prevent Afghans from being drawn into either belligerent camp, severe restrictions have been placed on their contacts with foreign legations, which may be visited by only a very limited number of senior efficials. The British Legation has suffered with the rest and the legation hospital is still out-of-bounds to Afghan subjects. The treatment of deserters from the Indian Army and of Indian prisoners in Afghan jails is still far from satisfactory, though the Afghan attitude to this troublesome question is showing a slight improvement and discussions are still continuing. The two British Consulates in Kandahar and Jalalabad suffer from the same restrictions that have been the rule with foreign legations in Kabul. But in both places conditions, as a result of the war situation, have been reported to be much improved.

6. Afghan relations with foreign Powers show further developments during the year. The first Afghan Minister to Washington was appointed in February and left soon after with, it is believed, instructions to arrange for the engagement of American technicians, especially engineers, for the exploitation of Afghanistan's oil and other mineral resources, and for the extension generally of commercial relations. Negotiations with China which had been hanging fire since early in 1842 were brought to a conclusion in Angora in October 1943 and will involve in due course a treaty of friendship between the two countries, the opening of legations in Chungking and Kabul and the establishment of an Afghan Consulate in Sinking. Their relations with Turkey have always been of special importance to the Afghan Government who have always watched with close attention the Turkish attitude towards the war. In 1942 when it looked as if Russia might possibly collapse the Afghan Government despatched F. M. Abdul Ahad Khan (W.W. 5) as a special representative to Angora, probably to act as an additional observer of events and possibly to negotiate with the Germans should they succeed in breaking through the Russian defences. He was withdrawn in April 1943 when a German advance into the Middle East seemed no longer likely.

7. In Kabul relations with the Axis Missions have remained correct but not too cordial. The Afghans dislike the Italian Minister and were highly incensed at the discovery of the Axis intrigues to which I have already referred. As a result of these intrigues and of our subsequent démarche, three members of the German Legation have already been repatriated and a fourth is under orders to go, as is also Signor Anzilotti of the Italian Legation. The Japanese have been more careful and appear to be confining their activities, which are considerable, to the collection of information, but there is little doubt that the Afghan Government are fully aware of what is going on and are keeping a very close watch on their doings. Four Japanese engineers who were undoubtedly engaged in espionage were also returned, at our request, to their own country, their contracts

having expired.

8. Except for the three Axis Legations, there has been an almost complete change in the heads of foreign missions in Afghanistan, and Mr. Engert, the American Minister, is the only one who has remained throughout the year. His enthusiasm for Anglo-American collaboration has been of the greatest help to us. M. Keprulu, the Turkish Ambussador and deven of the Diplomatic Corps, left Kabul in August on leave and has not yet returned. It is a pity that Turkish representatives in this country are at the moment of such inferior quality. The Soviet Ambassador left at the end of July and it is not known when his successor, M. Bakulin, will arrive. The Persian Embassy was for the first half of the year in charge of M. Ghadimi as charge d'affaires, and M. Najm, the new Ambassador, only arrived at the same time as myself at the end of July. General Khalid Al Zahawi took up his appointment as Iraqi Minister in January and M. Found Bey as Minister for Egypt in March. They have all been consistently friendly, M. Chataigneau, the French Minister, departed in January leaving M. Cassin in charge. M. Cassin in turn left for Beirut in May and the French Archaeological Mission under M. Ghirshman was closed in September. It must be admitted that Kabul is a more peaceful place since the departure of the Fighting French.

9. There have been few changes in the Government itself during the year.

In January Muhammad Nauroz Khan was brought back from Tehran, where he was Ambassador, and appointed Minister of the Interior, probably in order to relieve the Prime Minister of work. In spite of a somewhat unprepossessing

appearance the new Minister is reported to have some ability for office work. Abdul Majid Khan (W.W. 73), Minister of National Economy, is still abroad though he has moved from Berlin to Switzerland. His Ministry is in temporary charge of Sirdar Muhammad Naim Khan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, who is apparently being trained to become Prime Minister in due course in succession to his uncle. In pursuance of this policy Muhammad Naim Khan carried out an important and extensive tour of the country during the autumn. But his tour was cut short by the sudden illness of the Prime Minister in November, which for a time caused acute anxiety. Fortunately the Prime Minister is now on the road to recovery, and though until the end of the year he had not left his room the administration of the country does not appear to have been much affected.

10. Internal peace has on the whole been well maintained. In spite of the Axis intrigues with the Faqir of Ipi, the Indian frontier has remained unusually quiet though the Afghan Government sought to secure themselves against hostility from Ip: by maintaining friendly relations with him and avoiding interference with his activities on the British side of the border. There have been sporadic tribal quarrels in the Southern Province which the Afghan Government have failed to control, but these had only local significance. In the autumn there was a spate of robberies on the roads which are usually so safe. Stern action was a space of robberies on the roads which are usually so safe. Stern action was successful in restoring security, and the close of the year seems to have found the Yahya Khel at least as firmly in control of the country as ever before. The Amazullah party seem to be losing what little importance they ever had, and an intrigues in Europe with the ex-King (which incidentally were quite incompatible with those set on foot by their own legations in Afghanistan) seem to have done his cause and that of his sponsors more harm than good. In fact, in the absence of any cival element to authority in the country and of arrious in the absence of any rival claimant to authority in the country and of serious tribal disturbances on either side of the Indo Afghan border the barometer for 1944 seems to be set fair. The economic condition of the country, thanks largely to the forethought and generosity of the Government of India in maintaining as large a flow of supplies as possible has remained surprisingly stable, and the inevitable dearness and scarcity of imported articles is to some extent off set by the abundance of cheap grain as a result of a bumper harvest. On the whole the Afghan Government can congratulate themselves on having safely weathered a

11. The fair outlook for 1944 must not of course blind us to the possibilities of trouble which are ever present in this country. The Prime Minister's health is precarious and that of his brother, the Minister of Defence, is none too good. Nor are the Royal Family a happy team, and reports of differences of opinion between the Minister of Defence and his nephew, Sirdar Muhammad Daud Khan, are too persistent to be entirely ignored. In spite of their fourteen years of power the present dynasty have not succeeded in acquiring the loyalty and affection of the country, though recent efforts to achieve this object, such as Sirdar Muhammad Naim Khan's tour to which I have already referred, seem to have met with some measure of success. A single lad harvest or the failure of His Majesty's Government and Government of India to ensure the punctual arrival of essential supplies might cause a serious and rapid deterioration in the economic condition leading to tribal unrest and widespread disturbances. The end of the war may well see also the end of the unusual docility of the border tribes, causing trouble which may spread beyond tribal limits. We have still to maintain a careful watch against the unforeseen, but never altogether unexpected in Afghanistan, while endeavouring to encourage any tendencies which make for etability and ordered progress.

CHAPTER II .- IRAQ.

E 519 87 981

No. 2.

Sie K. Cornwallis to Mr. Eden .- (Received 24th January.)

(No. 20.)

Bagdad, 13th January, 1944.

I HAVE the honour to submit, with reference to my despatch No. 401 of the 12th November, 1943, an account of the chief events that have taken place in Iraq

during the last two months.

The Regent returned on the 12th December from his official visit to the United Kingdom. His Royal Highness was delighted with the kindly welcome which he received everywhere he went, and especially pleased with the gracious friendship shown to him by the King and Queen while he was Their Majesties' guest at Buckingham Palace. On his arrival in Bagdad he was given a very hearty reception by the people of the capital, who thronged both sides of the streets through which he drove from the airport to the palace in company with the young King and the Amir Said.

The extraordinary session of Parliament which began on the 9th October was prorogued on the S0th November and the ordinary session for 1943/44 was opened by the Acting Regent on the 1st December. I have already reported by telegram the chief points of the unusually long speech from the throne, and need not recapitulate them here. The ambitious programme of administrative activity which it contained was well received in the press and by the public, though the latter, with some reason, are reported to have voiced doubts whether any considerable portion of the programme would, in fact, be carried out. The promises of a new electoral law and of encouragement for the setting up of responsible political parties aroused especial interest. The young men of the Left wing were pleased with the prospect of greater scope for political ability and have hopes of stronger

representation when the next elections are held.

4. The arrest of the Lebanese President, Prime Minister and Cabinet on the 11th November by the French authorities in the Levant provoked a strong reaction in Iraq. All classes resented this action as an attack on the established liberties of the Lebanese State and despised it as an exhibition of clumsy brutality by a nation which, with its own country still occupied by an enemy army, is in their view little fitted to lord it over others. There was at once a demand for action to support the Lebanese Government. The Senate and the Chamber held special meetings on the 13th November, at which resolutions were passed and communicated to all the Allied and neutral Governments, protesting against the suspension of the Lebanese Constitution and the arrest of the President and members of the Government. At the same time the newspapers called upon the Allied Governments to intervene to compel the French National Committee to respect the pledges given to Syria and the Lebanon and to uphold the principles of the Atlantic Charter. The Acting Regent also made formal protests to myself and the United States Charge d'Affaires.

5. The release and reinstatement of the President, the freeing of the arrested Cabinet Ministers on the 22nd November and their subsequent resumption of office brought tension to an end, but profound mistrust of French motives and methods remains. What is known of the part played by His Majesty's Government and what is guessed of what went on behind the scenes has generally redounded to the credit of Britain but there are always a few people who are too clever to accept the obvious and who have ascribed a variety of Machiavellian

motives to our policy during the Lebunese crisis.

6. The Iraqi Government were wise enough to restrain, rather than excite, public opinion. Demonstrations were prohibited and the exuberance of the press checked, but both the Government and thinking people have found in the Lebanese struggle with the French new and cogent reasons for closer political co-operation among the Arab States.

The Colonial Secretary's statement on the 10th November, that the 31 000 Jewish immigrants who could legally enter Palestine before the end of March 1944 will be allowed to enter after the expiry of the time-limit, was received in Iraq without adverse comment. I must emphasise that the reactions here, in Egypt and elsewhere to the Lebanese crisis illustrate clearly what is to be expected on a far graver scale if or when trouble starts in Palestine.

8. Soon after the Regent's return from his visit to the United Kingdom the Prime Minister took up with His Royal Highness the question of reforming his Cabinet. The discussions continued for some time, but the many permutations and combinations that were considered had only ephemeral interest and need no permanent record. The new Cabinet was eventually formed on the 26th December with the following members :-

> Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Defence: Nuri al Said. Deputy Prime Minister Taufiq Suwaidi. Foreign Affairs Mahmud Subhi al Daftari. Interior | Umar Nadhmi Finance: Ali Mumtaz.

Justice : Ahmad Mukhtar Baban.

Communications and Works: Sadiq al Bassam.

Education: Abdul Illah Hafidh. Economics Salman al Barrak.

Social Affairs: Muhammad Hassan Kubbi. Minister without Portfolio Majid Mustafa.

The novel features of the new Cabinet, made possible by the recent amendment to the Organic Law, are the inclusion of a Deputy Prime Minister and a Minister without Portfolio. I think Nuri Pasha chose Taufiq Suwaidi in the hope that he would relieve him of a lot of parliamentary work, but I fear that Taufiq will prove to be an uneasy colleague and I shall be surprised if he does not, before long try to squeeze Nuri out. There are others, too, in the Cabinet who would be willing to take part in an intrigue of this kind. Majid Mustafa is a genuine Kurd and has the special task of appeasing the Kurdish areas and redressing their administrative grievances. Most of the other members have been chosen for their former experience, or for their skill in debate, while Mohanmad Hassan Kubba is a new recruit to fill the usual Shiah quota of three Ministers. He has won a good reputation as a judge. No progressive men have been introduced and as a whole the Cabinet represents the old ruling class of established families rather than any of the new elements now knocking at the door of public life. The return of Salman al Barrak to the Cabinet left the office of President of the Chamber vacant. It was filled a few days later when a large majority of the Deputies voted for the Shiah Deputy, Saiyid Ridha Shababi. Only a few days after the new Cabinet had been got together the Prime Minister told me that the Regent had been criticising its members. His Royal Highness was in particular dissatisfied with the inclusion of Tanfiq Suwadi, Ali Mumtaz and to a lesser extent Muhammad Hassan Kubba. In reply Nuri Pasha had, he said, suggested that it was only fair to give the new Ministers a chance until, say, the end of March when, if His Royal Highness was not satisfied, the Cabinet could resign. He had, however, begged the Regent to be sure that a better Cabinet could be formed before he broke up the existing combination.
10. The public reception given to the new Cabinet was far from good, though

the reasons for its immediate unpopularity are not easy to see. In make up it is hardly distinguishable from innumerable earlier Cabinets and its promise, if no better, is no worse than the average of its predecessors. I am left to suppose that political enlightenment is spreading and that the Iraqi public are now applying more exacting tests to their Cabinets than were customary in the past. This in some ways is all to the good, but I fear that they will find it difficult to discover

a body of Ministers who will come up to these new standards.

11. In Parliament, too, the Cabinet have had to face much criticism. The assault was launched during the debate on the reply to the Speech from the Throne which opened on the 3rd January and ended on the 6th January. In the Chamber hitter personal attacks were made on members of the Cabinet and every point of the Speech from the Throne was botly discussed. In the Senate the constitutional legality of the appointment of a Deputy Prime Minister was the chief bone of contention, but there also many members found the opportunity convenient to mount their own particular hobby-horses and tilt at the Government. It is too early yet to assess what, if any, serious damage the Cabinet have sustained by these onslaughts, but with the Regent ill-disposed towards them and determined opponents in both Houses of Parliament the immediate outlook for the Administration is not bright. The continued indisposition of the Prime Minister is an additional handicap. He left for sanatorium treatment at Haifs on the 10th January and in his absence Tanfiq Suwaidi, who has none of Nuri's personal popularity, will probably find his position as head of the Government anything but easy. In conversation with the Regent and other local personalities I have urged

that the country needs more than anything a period of political stability enabling Ministers to grasp the work of their departments and so get down to constructive action on the many problems awaiting attention. While His Royal Highness has reluctantly agreed to give the present Cabinet a trial. I fear it will be many years before Iraqis as a whole acquire sufficient public spirit to place country before self.

12. Three new Senators were appointed on the 30th December, Muhammad

Amin Zaki, the veteran Kurdish politician, who has frequently held a Cabinet position, Muhammad Saihud, a wealthy tribal leader of Kut; and Abdul Razzaq

al Mir, a notable of Basra.

13. In my despatch No. 397 of November 1943, I reported the frank talk that I had had with the Prime Minister about the deplorable decline in the administration of the country. Since then I have lost no opportunity of impressing upon his Excellency and other Iraqi personalities the urgent need of improving this state of anairs. The necessity for remedial measures with outside help is now widely accepted, but Nuri Pasha has been confronted, when considering bringing about reforms through the employment of British officers in the administrative inspectorate, by the very real difficulty of finding suitable men. To overcome this obstacle I proposed in early January that the existing political advisory staff created in 1941 might carry out in addition to its ordinary duties those of administrative inspection under the Ministry of the Interior for a provisional period of six months. The Cabinet are now studying this offer.

14. The Edmonds Committee on internees finished their work early in December. Their recommendations were adopted and on the 6th December, two days before the great festival of 1d al Adha, it was officially announced that fifty-one men had been released from the internment camp at Amara. I should perhaps mention here that the publicity attending the release from prison in the United Kingdom of the Moseley couple will not make it easier for me to resist the importunities of local politicians who would like to open the gates of Amara.

15. I am pleased to be able to report that on this occasion no untoward incidents attended the committee's work and no attempt was made by may highly

placed persons to influence the committee's recommendations.

16. During November the Prime Minister discussed with me the question of the return to Iraq of the Iraqi internces now in Southern Rhodesia. The upshot of our talks was that the Iraqi Government formally renewed their request for the surrender of all of these internees and gave me a written assurance that those not tried and sentenced for their offences would be interned again in Iraq-The Prime Minister also confirmed to me orally that all his colleagues agreed to this policy. When the Cabinet was changed at the end of December the Prime Minister again obtained the agreement of all the Ministers to the resolution

adopted by their predecessors concerning these men.

17. For nearly a month after the fighting that ended on the 11th November there were no further engagements with the tribesmen in the Barzan area. The Iraqi army detacaments remained in their camps and the tribesmen took no offensive action. On the 7th December, however, a strong tribal force opened an attack on a police post at Shaitans, situated about 3 miles of the Ruwandur-Mergasur road, just to the north of Mazna. The post surrendered after holding out for only three days, though the garrison had suffered no cusualties. The tribesmen are reported to have obtained twenty-three rifles, one light automatic

and 10,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition from this post

18. On the 8th December a small body of about ten to twelve policemen under an inspector was ambushed while moving from Sideka police post to Diyana. Most of them were killed after a spirited fight and about two days later the Barzani tribesmen began an attack on Kam Rosh, the nahiyah beadquarters of the Baradost nahiyah. About the same time sporadic attacks were started on the

Iraqi Army camp at Mergasur.

19. In the meanwhile, the Assyrians who make up the bulk of the inhabitants of the village of Divana, situated near Ruwanduz, had become anxious for their safety, and on the 10th December it was arranged in agreement with the Prime Minister, the Air Officer Commanding and General Headquarters, Persia! Iraq Force, that the Area Lasison Officer at Arbil should proceed to Diyana with four Royal Air Force armoured cars to give them confidence. A week later a small force consisting of four more Royal Air Force armoured cars, a company of British-Indian infantry, one mortar platoon and one Bren-carrier platoon was sent up to provide protection for both Diyana and the neighbouring village of Balikian. The arrival of these troops had an unmediately steadying effect, and they were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants.

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20. On the 14th December the Prime Minister, anxious to be conciliatory, persuaded Shaikh Ahmad Barzan (brother of Mulla Mustafa) to send his own son with a message informing Mulla Mustafa that if he would leave the area of hostilities and go elsewhere to live quietly until next spring, he would then be pardoned and permitted to return to live in his own villages. The reply received a week later was a refusal, and it was evident that Mulla Mustafa's recent successes had put him into an exalted mood. I thereupon thought it well with your authority to send him a warning that the situation in the Barzan area was becoming an embarrassessent to the war effort of His Majorty's Government, and that if he continued his present disorderly activities, they would be obliged to consider his intentions as unfriendly and act accordingly. I received a reply on the 29th December. After reiterating his readiness at all times to obey the British Government, for whom he expressed his deep affection in eloquent terms, he went on to refer to his grievances and to appeal to me to "instruct" the Iraqi Government to pardon him and to release the other Barzan Chieftains and their followers now detained at Hills. If this were done he pledged himself to keep the peace and maintain order. The composition of his letter was involved, but it was clear Mulla Mustafa sought to be left in undisturbed control of the Barzan tribal area. For the present I have thought it best not to continue the correspondence, but in a long talk which I had with Majid Mustafa, the new Kurdish Minister without Portfolio, on the 31st December, I explained Mulla Mustafa's attitude and discussed at length the chief aspects of the tribal situation in the North. Majid Mustafa indicated that his first aim would be to try to conclude an agreement which would end hostilities. He set can from Bagdad on the 1st January with the intention of going to Arbii to study the situation and to get into touch with many Kurdish Chiefs who are personal friends and thus to make direct contact with Mulla Mustafa. On the 5th January the officer commanding at Mergasur reported the receipt of a letter, in which Mulla Mustafa had stated that he would not be a letter of the relative of Kapi. Bash and Market and he would not be stated to the state of the stat withdraw his men from the vicinity of Kani Rash and Mergasur, and would be pleased to meet Majid Mustafa at the latter pace.

21. Colonel Bayliss (formerly of the Middle East Supply Centre) was appointed Economic Adviser to the High Supply Council and Director General of Imports on the 22nd November with a staff of five officers, each of whom is in charge of a section of the reorganised Directorate General of Imports with the title of Controller and with executive powers. At the instigation of Colonel Bayliss several new committees have been established including a Price Control Committee and a Traders Co-ordination Committee, Colonel Bayliss being chairman in each case. The second committee reflects the policy of the new directorate to keep in close teach with merchants, and to use trade channels as far as possible for distribution. The formation of a Joint Anglo-American-Iraqi Committee for the Co-ordination of Importing Supplies is under consideration, and may shortly be approved by the Government despite some opposition. Such a committee would, of course, facilitate tasks such as the screening of import requirements and the supervision of controls over imported goods. A further contemplated development is the establishment of a Ministry of Supply, in which supply organisations at present scattered over several Ministries will be concentrated. The further steps taken, since Colonel Bayliss's appointment, to control the prices of imported goods are best set out chronologically.

22. On the 25th November the Ministry of Finance published a notification calling upon all importers and wholesale and retail dealers in cotton and wolfen goods of all kinds, both new and second hand, to register their stocks, and ordering the suspension of all wholesale dealing in those goods until further notice. A similar notification was published on the same day concerning tea and coffee.

Committee fixing retail prices for the principal varieties of cotton cloth, grey cloth, white cloth, prims and financlettes. This was followed soon afterwards by similar notifications fixing the prices of ten and coffee, second-hand clothing, certain steel building materials, carbon paper, typewriter ribbons and electric bulbs. Explanatory statements accompanied these notifications, making it clear in simple language their intention and scope, and calling upon the public to co-operate with the authorities in giving effect to the steps that were being taken to bring down prices. Heavy penalties were prescribed for retailers who refused to sell at the official prices.

24. At the same time the Ministry of Finance put out notifications subjecting all commercial imports, whether by land or sea (other than those of the Oil Companies holding concessions from the Iraqi Government) to licences and making it in addition necessary to obtain from the Director-General of Imports a

special permit for the release from Customs of all imported goods. The intention is to issue permits only when the Director General is satisfied that the goods in question will be distributed at reasonable prices

25 Tea and coffee were rationed with effect from the 1st January, the allowance being a monthly total of 90 grammes of both with a maximum of 60 grammes of tea for each member of a town family and 70 grammes a month for each member of a family living in the country with a maximum of 40 grammes of tea. It is too early yet to assess the efficacy of the scheme, but the first reaction of the public has been severe criticism of the small ration and the difficulty of

securing rationed supplies immediately.

26. The general effect of these measures was, firstly to cause a large number of retailers to hide their stocks of controlled price goods, and secondly to bring about a run on those shops where the fixed prices were decently observed. In a few days tea, coffee and cloth of the controlled varieties were unobtainable in the bazaars of most towns and dealing was soon restricted to the black market where the prices rose rapidly. This state of affairs will, it may be hoped, he relieved so 500n as arrangements are made for the proper distribution and sale of existing wholesale stocks which at present remain frozen. The most difficult problem will be equitable and efficient distribution especially in the provinces owing to the deterioration in the administrative machine mentioned in paragraph 13 above and the lack of experienced and honest supply officials. Despite directives to Mutasarrifs and explanatory statements in the press, there is inevitably much confusion over the rationing schemes, and it is being demonstrated once again that a scheme which is logical and carefully worked out on paper encounters many pitfalls and much obstruction in application in this country. Nevertheless Colonel Bayliss and his staff are tackling their difficult task with great energy and resource, so much so that their pace is at times proving too fast for the local tempo. It is, of course, highly important that they should be successful since we have to all intents and purposes imposed them on the Iraqis, and any failures on their part will reflect on British prestige here. Partly for this reason I am particularly glad to see that assistance is likely to be forthcoming over supplies of textiles from the United Kingdom and the United States to supplement the depleted local stocks and to facilitate the proposed rationing scheme. For the rest, neither I nor my staff have hesitated to advise Colonel Bayliss of the danger of "blitz" tactics in matters of this complexity and have at all times urged him to cultivate the assistance of the British advisors, the political advisory staff and other co-operative elements.

27. There is now more transport available for the movement of grain in the northern areas. On the Kurkuk-Sulaimani line progress has however been slow, largely owing to inadequate co-ordination between the supply and transport departments. Remedies are being applied, but it is to be feared that the available supplies of grain in these northern villages of the Sulaimani Liwa is far from

sufficient for food and winter sowings.

28. The purchases of barley by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation and their agents at the end of November, amounted to about 183,000 tons, and no further purchases have since been made pending conclusion of negotiations with one of the agents regarding additional purchases. At present, therefore, there is a balance of only 17,000 tons to make up the first target of 200,060 tons. Regotiations are proceeding on the assumption that substantial quantities can be bought at considerably lower prices than the present price of L.D. 20/500 per ton. Opinion is conflicting on this point. If, however, the time factor is disregarded and supply requirements permit the U.K.C.C. and/or the grain firms to play a waiting game it seems to be generally agreed that more barley could be secured at lower, but not drastically reduced, prices.

29. An official delegation representing the Syrian Government arrived in Bagdad on the 29th December—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Janil Mardam, led the delegation; the members were Abdul Rahman Kaiyali, Minister of Justice, Adnam Atassi, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Syrian Chamber. All Haidar al Rikabi, secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After a week's stay, during which they were the guests of honour at a large number of official and private functions, the delegation left Bagdad on the 7th January by

rail to return home via Mosul and Aleppo.

30. According to Nuri Pasha his discussions with Jamil Mardam on Arabunity resulted in agreement between the two Premiers to work for the realisation of the Arab League cuvisaged in Nuri Pasha's letter to Mr. Casey last summer. I myself very much doubt, however, whether the Syrian Government are yet ready to go anything like so far towards federation as is contemplated in that document.

31. Mr. Loy W. Henderson presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States on the 20th November. He is the first American Minister of this rank accredited to the Iraqi Government. His predecessors were only Ministers Resident. Relations with the American Legation continue to be

most friendly and helpful.

32. Christmas provided numberless Iraqis with a new opportunity to express their good will towards their British Ally Many subscribed handsomely to the fund which my wife and I opened to provide presents for the sailors, soldiers, airmen and merchant navy seamen in this command, bundreds sent telegrams and cards of greeting and good wishes to myself and members of my stuff and official friendship was symbolised by a huge party given by the Prime Minister and the Iraqi Government to seven hundred British soldiers at the Town Hall, Bagdad. Addressing his guests the Prime Minister said "This happy gathering will I trust be a symbol of the unity and mutual understanding of our peoples which will endure long after this war has been brought to an end." The King and the Regent sent greetings and good wishes to the guests, and the Queen-Mother gave benutifully iced cakes for the Christmas party at Noah's Ark, one of the troops' restaurants run by voluntary workers from the British civil community. All these gestures were spontaneous expressions of friendly feeling, and make a happy contrast with the state of public opinion in this country at the beginning of 1941. At the same time, and while I do not doubt that Anglophobia is now at a heavy discount in educated circles, it may perhaps be wise to temper our satisfaction over this gratifying state of affairs by not forgetting that anxiety to be on the winning side is a striking feature of the Arab character.

33. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's representatives at Cniro. Angora, Tehran, Jedda and Beirut, the Minister of State Resident in the Middle East, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan, the Governor-General of India, General Headquarters, Middle East, Political Intelligence Centre, Middle East, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, the Political Agent at Koweit and to His Majesty's

Consular Officers at Basra and Mosul.

I have, &c. KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

[E 1047/26/98]

No. 3.

Sir Kinahan Cornwallie to Mr. Eden .- (Received 15th February.)

(No. 57.)

Bagdad, 1st February, 1944.

WITH reference to my telegram No 74 of the 27th January, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a translation of Majid Mustafa's report to the Cabinet on the situation in Barzan, a copy of which he left with me after a recent visit.

2. His "Recommendations for Improving Conditions" have, he tells me, been accepted by the Cabinet in all essentials and he is himself ready to go back to the north in a few days' time to give personal attention to putting them

nto affect.

3. The somewhat difficult questions of the pardoning of Mulla Mustafa's followers and the surrender of the arms taken by them from the police are, as you will see from paragraph (s) of the Minister's paper, in effect left for future settlement. He himself is confident, however, of being able to recover in due course a considerable number of the weapons lost to the tribesmen. The subordinate leaders he hopes. I think, to have treated individually and sympathetically on their merits, after he has had time to study their records and sort out the sheep from the goats.

4. Meanwhite, he is thinking hard about what general measures are necessary to improve social and economic conditions in the Kurdish districts and is consulting the opinion of the Kurdish Deputies, the Advisor to the Ministry of the Interior, the Political Adviser, Northern Iraq and others having special

knowledge of Kurdish affairs,

5. If the vicissitudes of Iraq's political life allow him to remain at his post for a reasonable period. I hope that at least some measure of success will attend his efforts.

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Minister of State Resident

in the Middle East, Cairo.

I have, &c. KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Majid Mustafa's report to the Council of Ministers.

Barzan Question.

(Translation.)

I HAVE already orally communicated to the Council the result of my personal observations and my views as to how best to deal with the Barran question. In my oral statements I pointed out that my exposition of the question did not cover all the problems and matters which called for examination and remedy throughout the north. Similarly, my present report is confined to a discussion of the Barran question only. If required, I can on some other occasion submit another report dealing with other problems of the north.

Information available with certain official departments and other obtained from persons, other than officials, interested in or associated with the events (I in Barzan) indicate that the latest Barzan incident arose and developed as

follows :--

1. Some time after the end of the first Barzan movement Mulla Mustafa al Barzani and the rest of Barzan leaders were removed to Sulaimani to reside there. Throughout their stay in Sulaimani they were so hadly treated that the Government itself eventually felt that it was necessary to improve their condition. Owing to the smallness of their allowances and to the high cost of commodities the Mulla and his companions were in a state of extreme need. The Government, however, failed to do anything to improve their lot. Both the Government and most of those who came into contact with the exiles were aware that the latter had reached such a state of needfulness and financial hardship as was likely to induce them to resort to criminal acts. That such was the case is confirmed by certain statements of Mulla Mustafa himself in his numerous and strong representations and by certain reports. It was realised that failing any result to his representations Mullo Mustafa would be sure to attempt escape. At the same time fear from the Government and doubt of his succeeding in regaining personal control of his district, on one hand, and his brothers' opposition to his views, on the other hand, were among the stronger factors which at the time restrained Mulia Mustafa from carrying out his project. Eventually, however, had administration in the northern liwas and the underlying factors afforded opportunity to many, including Mulla Mustafa, to decide their future by themselves. Feeling confident of the success of his contemplated attempt and having fallen into deapair, Mulla Mustafa eventually made his escape.

2. Mulia Mustafa succeeded in reaching the Barzan district within a short time of his escape from Sulaimani. For some time he kept moving about the district, avoiding armed clashes and at the same time seeking to get into touch with the administrative authorities for the purpose of obtaining what he had been seeking to obtain while in exile. To that end he made threats with his ability to raise a force with which to offer resistance to the Government and with the harm that would follow if no attention was paid to his representations.

the harm that would follow if no attention was paid to his representations.

3. In their inability to appreciate the situation and the likely consequences, the administrative and police authorities in the Mosal and Arbil liwas did not attach due importance to the matter, nor did they take preparatory steps for the suppression of Mulla Mustafa's movement before assuming serious proportions.

The administrative authorities also failed to take into due account factors of which advantage was taken by Mulla Mustafa, and which proved belpful to him, such as the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants with the Government and with the acts and conduct of officinis. As a result, the prestige of Mulla Mustafa grew and he gained general support. It was established to me that throughout his period of office and throughout the operations in their various stages the Mutessarif of Mosul never made one single visit to Barran district. The same

is true in the case of the Mutessarif of Arbil. It is natural that other officials and the police should copy the example of these two mutessarifs. Strange as it may seem, I found out that grain adotted for the inhabitants of hill districts, as assistance for food and cultivation purposes, remained undistributed; whereas this grain could have been distributed as means for stopping a no small number of tribes from joining the movement. Moreover, I came to understand that the usual allotments of grain and sugar for that district were not reaching those to whom they are intended, except, however, in the case of certain favoured persons. I do not relate these facts by way of criticising any person in particular, but do so only in order to prove the neglect on the part of officials, in the liwas and districts, in matters of State administration and supervision of the conduct of junior officials and matters concerning the condition of the inhabitants. Many other factors and also considerable propaganda exist which have considerably helped to increase the followers of Mulia Mustafa and sympathy with his cause, and encouraged the Mulla and his followers to persist in their rebel activities. I must here point out in particular one strong factor which has worked to strengthen the determination of the Mulia and his followers to resist. This was the initial failure on the part of the police to prove themselves an organised Government force.

4. Both at the outbreak of the movement and in the course of its development the central Government failed to establish unity of command and responsibility (I in the force detailed to suppress the movement—translator), and

as a result confusion characterised actions and views.

5. To summarise, the present conditions in the north in general and in the Barzan district in particular are tail. That the case is so is the result of misconduct, careless thinking and lack of sense of responsibility on the part of responsible "Government men" (I statesmen) and Government officials in the liwas and at hendquarters. Therefore, I suggest that it would be wise for the Government to deal with the present situation by stopping further errors and rectifying old ones, and in their conduct of affairs to seek radical reforms calculated to yield for them results such as would not force upon them difficulties and sacrifices both moral and material. Before making any recommendations I give the Government below a concise general idea of present conditions in the Barzan district:—

(a) Villages are empty of their inhabitants, some being in a state of ruin.
 (b) No trace of cultivation is to be found throughout the whole district.

(c) Famine and destitution prevail among the inhabitants on a horrible scale.
(d) Roads and means of communication are destroyed. So also are most Government buildings. The few undestroyed buildings are occupied by the army.

(s) Sympathy with the exiled chiefs is considerable. This sympathy is among the main factors rallying the tribes to Mulla Mustafa and his

leadership

(f) The complaints of the population are numerous. The people constantly enumerate the misdeeds of officials and their mishandling of situations.

(f) I met Mulin Mustafa and the other chiefs clung to him. I found them (f still intent on) keeping themselves armed and not confident in the promises of the Government on account of their past experience of maladministration and violation of promises. They told me that they had embarked on their rough course only because they had felt compelled to do so. They assured me of their loyalty to the Throne and the Government and of their willingness faithfully and devotedly to serve both. They said they placed their fate with the Government and her justice. I promised them that all would be well for them if they surrendered themselves unconditionally. Thereupon they gave in and went out to the Merga Sur garrison (house) and surrendered themselves, as verbally reported to you by me. I then called upon them to carry out the following terms:—

Firstly.--Armed clashes to be given up and the siege of posts and garrisons to be raised.

Secondly.-Quick co-operation to be given to the Government for

the repair of roads and telephone lines.

Thirdly.—They, together with their families and livestock, to go back to their villages, there to engage in their normal vocations.

Fourthly.—Good relations should be established with army com-

manders and other officials in the district.

Fifthly.—They are to co-operate with the Government for the expeditions restoration of such posts as it may be decided to re-establish.

Sirthly.—Mulia Mustafa to keep away from the zone of operations; to calmly pursue his normal work, refraining from meddling in matters which are not his concern; to proceed to Bagdad, there to give himself up to His Highness the Regent in person, as soon as I shall be able to obtain the assent of His Highness to this arrangement.

I detailed three officers belonging to tribes of the district to observe the working of things and submit reports to me about the district pending a Cabinet decision in the affair. Information received hitherto confirms that the terms set out above have been observed and no action in contravention of them has taken place. It is likely for us to be confronted with some future difficulties. I, however, believe that any likely future difficulties could be overcome and peace established throughout the district if regard is had to my previous statements and the following recommendations which I make:—

Recommendations for Improving Conditions.

It may be suggested that disciplinary action against the district and re-establishment of tranquillity in it by force of arms and through imposition of fines on ringleaders might be advantageous and would serve to restore Government prestige. Ordinarily, such suggestions would appeal to me, but conditions in the district are at present such as make me opposed to it in principle. Other considerations to be taken account of are the rugged nature of the district, the impossibility of the Government attaining the object sought by them through the use of force, the unavailability of forces for the purpose, and the considerable number of the rebels, the unity of leadership they cajoy and their noticeable determination and preparedness to fight at present in view of their having evacuated their villages.

The idea may be put forward that the use of armed force might be conveniently put off to spring time. To this I would say that such postponement will make the matter more difficult, as it will enable the tribes to score shelters and food and climatic conditions suitable for them, besides a likely increase in the number of rebels, an expansion of the rebel movement and a more complicated situation arising. For the foregoing reasons, I suggest that the following steps should be taken even in the event of a decision to settle the affair by force of

arma --

(a) The exiled Barran chiefs to be set free, regardless of the rebel movement and the present situation. Such step is calculated to benefit the Government in two directions as follows —

Firstly.—It will create dissension among their ranks and undermine the leadership. For, although Mulla Mustafa, Shaikh Ahmad and Mulla Sadiq are brothers and although the first mentioned openly pleads the cause of the latter two and exerts himself on their behalf, at no time the three were agreed in their views and they are constantly at dispute, each seeking exclusive power for himself.

Secondly.-With the return (home) of the exiled chiefs no common

object to claim or seek will remain.

(b) Immediate steps to be taken for the re-establishment of civil administration in the localities affected by the rebel movement, and suitable officials appointed to these localities. This will serve to re-establish (! Government) relations with tribes with no allegiance to the Shaikhs of Barzan and the influence of the latter will shrink in consequence.

(c) Funds as necessary and on a liberal scale to be allotted for the repair of existing telephone lines and roads, the laying of telephone lines and roads from Belleh to Amadiyah and Aqra, and the construction of strong posts along these roads, in order to ensure Government control and the association of the inhabitants of the district with the larger towns. Labour for the purpose to be obtained from the district itself with the initial object of establishing connexions of material benefit between the Government and the local population.

(d) Food supplies already decided upon for distribution to be distributed expeditionally free of cost or at reduced prices, and also further quantities of such supplies to be allotted, in order that the inhabitants should feel the benefits of the presence of Government organisations

in their midst.

with justice and mixing with the inhabitants directly, the civil administration would be able to control the district, pursue offenders, collect arms, and remove, either temporarily or permanently, such persons as it may be necessary to remove

(f) Mulia Mustafa to be directed to come over to Bagdad, where his surrender to His Highness the Regent should be accepted. Some time after which the Mulia to be allowed to return in order to remove suspicious held by the people on account of previous violation by the Government of her premises and pledges to the people

I feel confident that, if the carrying out of the above recommendations should foil to secure our object in full within a limited space of time, it will not fail to lay open for us wider opportunity for future action for the suppression of the spirit of rebellion, on one hand, and the establishment of orderly and just administration, on the other hand. Rebellion will be eventually confined to certain specific localities and we shall be able to country the co-operation of neighbouring localities.

MAJID MUSTAFA
Minister without Portfolio

18th January 1944

E 1148/87 981

No. 4

Sir Kinahan Cornwallia to Mr. Edm - (Received 19th February)

() BH)

I HAVE the bonour to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with a real state of the prepared by Mr. . II Thompson, connector to this embases.

2. I am in entire agreement with the views expressed by Mr. Thompson in

the concluding two paragraphs of the enclosed paper.
3. Copies of this desputch are being sent to the Minister of State Resident.

in the Middle East and to the Government of India,

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS

Encloaure in No. 4

Political Review 1943

General

IRAO provided little material for sensational head lines in 1943. With the exception of the Harzan troubles, to which further reference will be made, and the usual minor (but sometimes murderous) inter-tribal affrays of no political importance, internal order was well maintained. Relations between the British and Indian troops and the local population remained satisfactory. Although stendily rising prices imposed considerable difficulties on the urban populations especially, and upon officials and others in receipt of fixed incomes, a plentiful thereight I have been Best of war or and not and the water or a whole to a remarkable level of domestic prosperity. Except in neglected and remote Kurdish areas there was no unemployment and no starvation. The sudden accumulation of wealth, coupled with restricted imports, inevitably resulted in widespread speculation and soaring prices, and, owing to the impact of the high cost of living on the fixed income groups, corruption attained an all-time high. The persistent political souphbling and intrigues in high places reacted seriously upon an administrative machine insufficiently geared, in any case, to cope will unforeseen and novel economic problems arising from the war. As the months passed these problems of supply and distribution became more acute. In June the Administration, who in the previous October, under the influence of the then Maister of Finance, Saleh Jahr, had refused to contemplate such action, officially sought our help in recruiting a British expert who would function as Director-General of Imports and Economic Adviser to the High Supply Council,

it being understood that he and his staff would enjoy executive powers Unfortunately acrous delays occurred in finding a candidate for this important post, and it was not until towards the end of the year that Colonel Bayliss was obtained from the Middle East Supply Centre. A British officer, Colonel Le Blanc, had already earlier in the year been appointed Director-General of Transport and is still at work. In the summer a British official (Mr Grice) became Director General of Local Products, one of his most important tasks being the application of the Cereals Control Scheme. In the purely political sphere General Nuri al Said remained Prime Minister throughout the year, and in doing so presided over several different Cabinets, each of which, however, contained personnel common to its predecessors. As the year wanted his Excellency was being subjected to greater criticism than at any time since 1941 and the political horizon was distinctly clouded, with the Regent showing every sign of wanting a new deal not only in Iraqi politicians, but also in British advisers. Fortified by new and increased powers conferred upon the throne by by a logidy successful office. I I K K C C at Election of participate actively in the breaking and making of Cabinets. There is much to be admired in an attitude that reflects the Regent's patriotism and public South at any come , and It was a fact out of the ispire confidence. In all these varied circumstances, the rôle of His Mujesty's I mbassy has been to act as a brake in matters political, advising steadiness and caution rather than rash experimentation and as an accelerator in things urging consistently the need for constructive action in hea of As 1943 passed into history, no dispute ruffled the placed surface as Ween approaches a Residence of the state effort had been acquired to the limits specified, and the policy of the Iraqi Royal House and Administration, headed by Nurl Pasha, continued to be one of full co-operation with the British ally in all essential directions

Iraq Enters the Har

2 At midnight on the 16th January Iraq became an active participant in the Allied struggle against Nazi Fascist world revolution. A few days later she acceded to the United Nations Pact signed at Washington on the 2nd January.

3. Nuri Pasha would have liked to have taken these steps a year or so carlier. Albed reverses in 1942, and the general uncertainty of the aituation until the tide turned against the Axis at El Alamein and Stalingrad, made it desirable to wait and see. When the moment finally came, the decision to enter the war aroused no opposition, but small enthusiasm. It was preceded by ten days or more of a press and radio campaign stressing the great benefits cortain to access to Iraq from belligerency and there was much ado, in particular, about the Atlantic Charter Nothing was said in all this propaganda about the new obligations Iraq assumed as a member of the United Nations, so that in ensuing weeks it proved necessary to round the Prime Minister and other personalities of realities in this connexion, the columns of the leng Timer and Busro Times also being used for this purpose. Once the masses in the towns, and particularly in Bagdad, had grown accustomed to the idea of involvement in the war- which, in the absence of any reaction on the part of the enemy, they did fairly rapidlythey probably gave the subject but few thoughts. To a great many other persons, however, including tribal leaders and the more solid elements who had remained quiescent in 1941, so that Rashid Ali then failed to enjoy anything like the atonement for the tengic errors of two years previously. It would be too much to expect that this feeling should make the idea of loss and sacrifice in the cause attractive, and it is, in fact, fortunate that, except for minor discomforts, the country has not so far been called upon to bear a very grave burden. Few men or women who are normal beings like war and it would be unnatural, indeed, if people as a whole here failed to register satisfaction that the threat of invasion, which in the summer of 1942 was so acute, has since receded almost to vanishing

4. While in certain unthinking quarters Iraq's declaration of war was greeted with the "loud guillaw that bespeaks the vacant mind," the event in fact caused a considerable impression throughout the Middle East and certainly redounded to our credit. In Egypt it created considerable surprise and annoyance for a time, chiefly because it seemed that somebow Iraq had stolen a

march on the remainder of the Arab world. In practice, Iraqi belligerency has been of considerable use in various ways and should continue to prove of value, perhaps especially when the time comes for the United Nations to turn their

attention seriously towards Japan

5. Inspired by his dreams about Iraq's place at the peace table as well as by his desire to keep in the van of the Arab States, Nurs Pasks sought more than once to despatch Iraqi troops abroad for service in some sphere of operations mader Ber (d) served Page 1 to served a special training composed mainly of volunteers, were in fact actually begun. His Excellency's most serious attempt and also his last for the time being was made in the late summer, when he offered this brigade for survice in Syria to assist in the maintenance of "internal order". He was naturally warned at once that there was discuss in the state of the stat in due course the proposal was courteously rejected by His Majesty's Government. who, however, had previously examined the possibility of employing the brigade on occupational duties in liberated North African territory. By the time the scheme was finally dropped many of the elements of the brigade had been sent rell to yet with a retail of the thirt of a war a sent completely beyond their capacity. It was found that the men were quite untrained for mountain operations and, furthermore, that they had no heart in the business. The truth is that the Iraqi army, the reorganisation of which continues to hang fire, has never recovered from the sad events of 1941. Its morale is shot to pieces, all too many of its officers are lazy, arrogant and melficient, and it is unpopular in the country. It is possibly at the time of writing the last focus of ant. British infection. Powerless at the moment, it remains a potential but remote menace to the domestic peace of the country

bremy Propaganda and Action

6. The former has dwindled steadily and may scarcely be said to exist and onemy sympatheters find it wise to he very low. Of the latter, the only noticeable manifestation was the dropping in June in the north of three Germeprinted part to a play the corner to prebeen espionage, sabutage and subversive activities among the Kurdish tribes All were apprehended after a week or two, since when they have been extensively existify the Hamilton to the term of the term of the tree of the term of term of term of the term of t be tried by the Iraqi authorities. During the year a considerable number of political interpees were released from the Amarah concentration camp, but only in one case was a really dangerous character set at provisional liberty, and be was shortly afterwards reinterned. At the end of the year arrangements were ad a soul at on for the return to Iraq for trial of the internees in Southern A fall a south

Internal Politics

It was not until the 23rd June that the Cabinet formed by Nuri Pasha in October 1942 was reshuffled after a life of about eight months. This was a fact, etg. to and the end of the end of the mount that he period of this particular Administration was not altogether barren of achievement. It passed the new "Law for the Regulation of Economic Life," which conferred wide powers upon the Government, it fixed the price of cereals, it embarked on and largely carried through arduous negotiations for the sale of 200,000 tons of barley to His Majesty's Government, it appointed a British officer as Director General of Transport, and it made considerable progress in various other directions which need not be described in detail. It fell for the reason that the great majority of Iraqi Cabinets full namely, as the result of quarrels between certain of its members. In this particular instance it was Saleh Jabr, the Minister of Finance, who upset the apple-cart. He resented the Prime Mode's appear a nos papasad go or sever little and the of Covernment land to an old friend and for other reasons be fell out with the Minister of Justice and quarrelled with the Minister of Education, a coarse and stupid personality, who unluckily then became Rais of the Royal Diwan. But there were other and more unfortunate consequences. Saleh Jabr went back to and was succeeded in Finance by Julia Buban. This appointment, which turned out to be a catastrophic furiure, since the new Minister proceeded to sabotage the troverstant's period of a price with a typical example of trends. Nurs's apparently irresistible tendency to "appeare" critics and opponents in the usually clasery beloaf diacthey will be taried by the responsibilities of office

From the moment that new and " reformed" Cabinet was announced the political horizon began to grow hazy with the mists of personal intrigue and obstruction, which the approach of the elections scheduled for September did nothing to

dissipate.

B. Early in July, after a brief bout of pneumonia rapidly and effectively dealt with by " 693," the Prime Minister proceeded to the Lebanon to recuperate and later visited Syria, Palestine, Egypt and Transpordan. On his return on the 10th August his Excellency found renewed Cabinet trouble awaiting him This time the Minister for Foreign Affairs and other Ministers were resentful because they had not been consulted in advance about General Nuri's conversato a caspe in converse Arib . This diff was as pe to a to be for ford or core after the Model to me Secretarial de Cares in a non-there it as not next up I some integral of the Real var the lists of candidates for election to Parliament. On the 28th September His It is I be a sent of the odept to make a contract the to be est a fire but by force of a weather by de Lord Mayor of Bagdad left so much to be desired that His Majesty's Ambassador felt compelled to counsel caution. Discussions between the Regent and the Prime Minister continued until the 4th October, when agreement was reached through the acceptance by the Cabinet of 99 out of 105 names on the Palace character I'm Monter I received lateres lever men dates resigned and so followed their colleague of Foreign Affairs, who had aiready , no out of office. The vacancy in Interior was at once filled by a nowcomer to calunct rank (the comparatively youthful Abdulla Queen), Mutessarif of Diwansyah), the other two posts being left vacant for the time being, and the elections duly took place without incident throughout the country on the 5th and 6th October

 The newly-elected legislature did not differ materially from the old, some sixty five members of which were returned. While many of these had, under duress, supported Rashid Ali in 1941, all convinced adherents of the latter a Anglophobe policy were channated. In a country where life counts for little, and where nepotism and the more elementary and obvious forms of corruption are viewed with greater toleration than in Britain, it was no surprise to find in the new Parliament one or two murderers and a few other dubious

characters.

10. On the 28th October the Regent, accompanied by the Iraqi Acting Chief of the General Staff, Dr Sinderson and an aide-de camp, left by air on an official visit to the United Kingdom. Arrangements had previously been made for his micle, the Amir Zaid, to return from Istanbul to function as Acting Regent during His Royal Highness's absence. This is not the place to describe the Regent's stay in Britain. It will suffice to say that, arriving on the 4th November, he found an excellent programme awaiting him, had the honour of being entertained by Their Majesties The King and Queen for two days at Buckingham Palace and left on the 2nd December. His Royal Highness returned safely to Bagdad on the 13th December, having greatly enjoyed, and been impressed by, his weeks in England, which enabled him to form a personal appreciation of the extent and scope of the British war effort

It is perhaps worth recording that the Regent had hoped to combine the above visit with one to the United States. After mature consideration over a period of months, however, the United States Government regretted their mability to receive him and mentioned as an excuse the perils of a trans-Atlantic air passage in winter. Actually, it seems likely that they wished to concentrate on more potentially valuable game in the persons of two sons of Ibn Saud, whose oil bearing kingdom is now arousing much interest in America. The two Saudi Arabian Princes arrived in London on their way home from the United States while the Regent was still there. Cards were exchanged, but no other contacts

12 Vot. Post pwas restore in Proest to between the 11th are 23rd October Of hare roughlafter the department has regard that he are poss in to be but by a least down for a registered or grant to use of the proposition I the transfer on the sun October Halling a Value ander all asked the overthe terms coupled out only of the personal at the tracer or not be deal with the remover present of the deside personal in the partie and raparities of the admiring die services Reference Was also made to the lew trace of pillat life and to the wist of ling of the Kurdish question. The Prime Minister was strongly urged to get down

to brass tacks without delay, for now was the time for reform and modernisation. He took these bount remonstrances well, gave assurances of his anxiety to improve matters and intimated his deare to call upon the services of an additional number. of British experts in general administration, agriculture, forestry, co-operative

someties and geology

15 Partiament opened on the 9th October and soon passed the new Organic Notice was also given of the coming introduction of a new electoral law 1" 1 . g the establishment of political parties. For some weeks nothing the state of the s that Nurt Pasha again tackled the problem of the Cabinet. His discussions with the Regent were difficult and two attempts to secure the co-operation of Ibrahim homal failed Finally, after many false starts and alarms, a new Cabinet was amounteed on Christmas Day. It contained an innovation in the enalth of the state of the stat y s e s S. M. S. A. C. S. Str. B. Chenel .642 under something of a cloud, returned as Manister of Finance.

14. Although the new Cobinet undoubtedly included men of ability, it contained no progressive elements and was representative of the old ruling class. of established families. It aroused a storm of criticism throughout the country, while the Regent made no concealment of his dislike. As the year closed, Xuri Pusha was once more indisposed and contemplating yet another period of begin to I be you a great the second of the

pacertain in the extrense

15. All observers of the fraqu political scene are a tree for the crying need for new blood in the councils of State. The difficulty, however, is to find it. It is unhappity a fact that, even in normal times, there are only a limited number of men in this country at all suitable for the responsibilities of high office, and since 1941 their number has been reduced by the absence in enomy territory or concentration camps of keen witted but mutaken to a conyear, took the wrong turning. Under evoiting a state difficult for promong young men to come to the fore a Speaker a vyo. The proposed new electoral law is being framed with a view removing the obstudes that to-day impede the advance of the rising genera-The terms of the t to the hopes it enshrines. It it proves a failure, then it can only be a matter of time and opportunity before trouble occurs. There is undoubtedly growing wearment of the "eld gang," which one day is likely to find violent expression iti some form or another.

Arab Unity

16. This is the darling ambition of General Nurs, and much was heard Above the state of from constant references to the subject in the vernacular press-which has also displayed concern over the Arab population of North Africa, to which area it is desired that the principles of the Atlantic Charter should be applied-there has not been so much activity. The idea of a general conference to plan the future of the Arab world did not go down in Egypt and elsewhere as well as was anticipated, and in March and April, when Jamil Midfai visited Syrin, Transjordan and Egypt as the Prime Minister's special envoy, he was rather a concept of the factor of the first of stro and conferred with Nahas Pasha. He hoped to visit North Africa as well but this plan was discouraged by the Fighting French and came to nothing

17 While there is, therefore, but little in the way of concrete achievement on Pan-Arabism to report, this does not mean that the question is by any manner of means morehund. Far from it. The Lebanese crisis in the late autumn powerfully stimulated the growing feeling of fellowship among Araba and if in Iraq, the Government, press and people behaved with restraiot, it was primarily owing to the widespread conviction that British policy and British opinion were on the Arab side. That the repressive and even violent attitude of the French aroused to unan mous an outcry throughout the Arab world is a significant illustration of the reaction to be expected if or when the Polestine problem becomes acute. At the moment, Arab hopes centre in the maintenance of the White Paper policy, any drastic modification of which would have the most serious repercussions in this country

18. Feeling against militant Zionism is strong, and there are no illusions Fascist methods of organisation enforced by them. In September Nuri Pason, augused by reports of extensive anti-Arab propaganda developed by Ara ists in the United States inspired an anti Zionist campaign by the Bagdad press and radio. His Majesty's Embassy at once made representations, and after about to by our round in a party of the page of land off it cansed much quarty to I redad's large Jewish population of some 70,000 souls and was expense by hot o less of the sea on the file of the three or or since it was argued that the campaign could never have been instituted without our approval. It was also widely noised around by interested persons that, while Britain supported the Arabs, American sympathy lay with the Jews.

Relations with Russia.

19. In Iraq as elsewhere the victories of the Red Army have aroused women and administration I and it will be at many purple to think the at. Soviet will become the colossus of the post-war world, a prespect not on very reliabed by the ruling elements in this country, who are decidedly abergue to anymong service to a " Congress over " The news that Exert was to enter take deplomatic relations with the Soviet came, therefore, as rather a shock, and ... bearing it Nuri Pasha was at pains to stress that this would in no way influence

Itaq and first Remarks there at arm's length

20 Is July M. Maisky, who was on his way to Moscow by att species as we have an asset bears in Bagdind accretion on a reresult that he came near to collapsing from the heat. In October his (xconsen) accompanied by Mine Mausky, spent two days here on his way to Cabrix by roud Va Tehran. On this occasion be tackled the Prime Minister about the establish bent of recurrons with I of the best of recurrons with I of General Nurs declined to follow the Egyptian precedent of a written sequences the exchange of representatives, he agreed to this idea in principle and later when Parliament was opened, the Speech from the Throne contained a brief statement that the establishment of relations might be expected in due course This statement aroused much interest but no opposition

21 In conversations at the Majesty's Embassy M. Maisky spoke with remarkable frankness. Inter also he said be envisaged a Regional Council for M. I c. I S . b S vert manufacture He also viewed American . enterprise in Arabia with some concern, non-in-general and angeneral you that the Russian mind is yet suspicious of the right wing in Britain and

"big business" in the United States

The Barean Tribal Dworders. 22 In July Mana Marifa a well I own Breseni teibel leader who for Government allowance es and and made his way back to his remote and remaindes to a come bed and the discovered to an ormed out resident which provided forceful evidence of the discentent which had long been tileg the bases to get a tent of the September the Mulla was toll well by the surkish outlaw Said Birokhi and a number of lengt tugitives towards the and the result have a few and the contract of pales posts in the vicinity Merga at with west of Rowanduz. Police reinforcements faces all to be the most the true start and with the super-continuous after suffering lusses in 1 m 2 y 2 ct 1 1 64 56 5 44 54 6 7 1 m 2 m 1 y 4 c c over person a number of which were evacuated, where others buccount It as a a rea we taken a the T had and before the end of October The the last two is not deal to a course to the second the analysis of all and and the second of th cicle to a summary or a fine the many of t 23. There evelin apparent and W. W. t. in h. i. i. the long officer commanding troops in a conciliatory manner. Various exclusives to med and after the War a trained a tod specied from Nari Pasha the remained constances in the first of the first the For more advised the Mulla to surrender. His reply was a categoriest is -1 24 On the first Secretary 1 to a sope embarked on what was described to a recognises to the control of the state of th River to lead of the Bratis Million Manual to the Iright to restored, Scaff brains with the point. Two mays later as Trust of a million with loss to the Statement point. Two mays later as Trust of a million with loss to the Statement point. also repulsed, while on the 10th November a military convoy was only extributed to be a little and at the state of the sta

25. In Bagdad there was some alarm in political circles. His Majesty's Ambassador pointed out to the Regent of the Majesty's the Iraqi Government were clearly incapable of bringing Mulla Musiafa to be by force the world by a tractice of the month of the Mulla undertook to keep the peace, &c., if he were pardoned, his comprisoned followers released.

Menuwhile, the latest of General Nuri's Cabinets, containing a Kartish Menumber. The whole position was discussed with him at length and in Real On the 1st diamacy, 1944, he proceeded north accompanied by two to convert the truce already ordered by the latter into a complete censation of hostilities. By the end of the year therefore counts were in the allegations and a first also of a serious attempt being made to cope with long ignored but logitimate tribal grievances.

Economics.

war expenditure in the water of it produced the production expenditure in the water of it produced the product of the produced professing and the professing and the professing and the product of the pr

25 As regards grains, there was finally concluded on the 23rd July a formacom at between His Majeste's Countriest and the Lovernment of frag for purchase of 200 000 tone of barley at 201 dinars per ton. The negotiation of this contract took many weeks of arduous labour tovolvene long house of il a see chiefly with the Prime Minister . Market and the whole opening bids on proceedings of the same and and area satisfactory in the transfer of the same to the test of the said been largely it as a transmitted to the largely it as the same terms of the largely it as the largely India in relief to the courses the the britishes the part of the of a certification of a second second of a certification of a certific factor in the constraint and the state of the contraction also of next to the start and all sent terms A faction of the fact that the state of the fact that the state of of a comment of the comment of the state of the parties. of the Market. Find to the angle of Burn sites at fixed pries a cera s lear them a section a ter part of the counter

The same powers to the same of the service of the same of the same

Centre of Colonel Bayliss, who, with a staff of five other officers, took up his all authorities and all others concerned, including the British advisers, and at once set about his task with the utmost energy. Indeed, he went a trifle too fast difficult task with the utmost energy. Indeed, he went a trifle too fast difficult task was still pushing on at speed, and if on occasion his methods teemed a shade theoretical—e.g., the rationing of tea and coffee, which were in fair supply and not too expensive, in minute amounts per head he had already accomplished most valuable progress in drawing up Itaq's requirements for 1944 and the cost of the general prices of imported goods, many of which showed declines by the end of the year ranging from 15 to 40 per cent., and the cost of living index fell from 405 in November to 376 in early January. Certainly his most difficult task will be to consure an adequate supply and distribution at reasonable prices of cotion pageods, the shortage of which formed a constant subject of Iraqi complaint throughout the year

30. Having regard to the fundamental nature of the two factors mentioned in the first sentence of paragraph 27, it is hard to resist the conclusion that such the first sentence of paragraph 27, it is hard to resist the conclusion that such the first sentence of paragraph 27, it is hard to resist the conclusion that such that is the process of the process of the accompanion of daily telegrams to Borrut. Bombay, Cairo, Jerusalem, London and Tehran. These sales have earned the Treasury in Whitehall a useful profit. But here in lengthey have had no discornible effect on the price level and but a negative one on the currency in circulation, the total of which might to-day be a milhon or so more than it actually is if no gold had been sold. At the time of writing the Minister of Fitance is said to be seriously consulering lottery or other loans, in which he hopes the public may be tempted to invest surplus funds. The sale of Government loans is also be handled very carefully indeed in view of the tribal interests involved

Conclusion

31 The experience of the past year has once again proved the high value of British policy towards this country | Iraq, indeed, to-day represents a political experiment the success of which has been so great up to date that it passes well high unnoticed and so there is danger of its being taken as a matter of course. is is much to be deprecated. Although there is at present no demand for any revision of the Angle-Iraqi Treaty, nor any wilful obstruction of British wishes by the Iraqi Government or people, it would be a grave error to suppose that we can safely sit back and relax either our constant political or economic watchfulness or our effective public relations work. The scene in this country can the we restrict, there is the land Indeed, as the creek of 1940 tend to a sign of the sign of animber and complexity as the war recodes farther and farther from the Middle East. In the circumstances it may be hoped that there will be no tendency to assume that because for the last three years Iraq has given no trouble, she may safely be discriminated against in favour of more tiresome or more powerful or thore noisy neighbours. The Iraque watch very carefully what goes on in Egypt, in Persia, even in Turkey and Syria, and they easily resent others receiving greater apparent benefits at British hands than they seem to do Rightly or wrongly, there was in 1943 a disposition-not altogether confined to Iraque-to feel that in comparison with Egypt and Persia in particular, this kingdom did less well than she had a right to expect. Although it has not yet become known here, the fact that twelve Persian officers are, for example, being trained by the Royal Air Force in the United Kingdom free, gratis and for nothing check by jowl with six young Iraqi brothers-in-arms who will each cost their Government £5 000, may the day be hard to explain a free igty. It is east of if we are to retain and sevelop our valuable stake in this country, which is important to us politically and strategically and economically, to lose no opportunity of convincing its inhabitants that their close associations with Britain redound to their own concrete and material benefit.

32 Iraq is likely to emerge from the present world war in a prosperous condition and, from our point of view, with a more healthy outlook than ever before. The latter will be in part due to the fact that it is becoming more and more widely appreciated here that small countries incapable of defending

themselves must have powerful friends if their independence is to endure and their politice employed development to on forward. This most not how set beseek to mapry that Iraq will be prepared to play the ho and a second incomplaining poor relation. The country is rich in under at the country is rich in under emperally demonstrated and should period a 1 12 order or and the to a line of the a least of lot us to take full advantage of many new opportunities for British enterprise. But midiative and investment will be necessary and some risks will the high to I a yes add to make a set the property of the set of the THE HE HET HET THE LINE OF STREET 8 1 C C S 1 P C 1 S 2 P C 1 1 1 4 perhaps worth adding that the Americans particularly are carefully surveying the whole position. Moreover they are not blind to the importance of securing in . I shall a control of the and a release 1 S and models to a term I report to a is a pleg War in her , with to a new plant endough about mechanism and abortragilized housest that this hand of wide but neglected spaces can never be anything but desert.

E 1908 37 981

No 6

Sir K Cornwallis to Mr Eden .- (Received 25th Murch.)

No HILL

W the fourth paragraph of my telegram N 15" of a 1844 mentioned that the Regent had drawn up a long document cetting out the lines.

on which he wished the Government to work

2 I have since had time to study this paper and to discuss it with Ris Royal flightness. It is divides a to a fit property out, but proposals for the improvement of a particular - cet of the admir intratum on in the political customs of the country. It is not a succinctly drafted was real of partiaming often leaves His Royal Highway a process making comment in doubt. I am not therefore troubling you, Sir, with the full text, which would be testious to read but instead I whall endeavour to gray non an antime of the to a set in the her

If The first three paragraphs of His Royal Highness's paper deal respecto a state of the thre desputely. It will be seen that the Revent stress first place to the con-letter q

as treat at the same a lts per tits country to betiefit from the services of British ever a traction of the state of the st to the time of the state of the Harrist towartake the

g see reactions with limitrophe States and to the necessity of leaving nothinundone to that end and, finally, declares that he regards the policy of Arab. y not us a similation upon fraqueovereignty nor upon the rights of minorities in this country but as a means of promoting solidarity among all the Arab peoples I see nothing to criticise in these three paragraphs—on the contrary

4. The fourth paragraph discusses the improvement of the plan was and methoremy which now discredit these services, and ma - it is I read the Service I at the capital of the Cavil Service I at I be the tarted at the capital and the capi I will alleaded to the terms of the state of the second traces and the second statement for the or the stranger He fairs or the same as might be a reserve to a research use the quarter at the about war than delicate to gain.

5. I pointed out to His Royal Highness in the course of my audience on the 11th March the dislocation which the adoption of his proposals would cause I agreed that the laws in question stood in need of revision, but their defects were siready well known, and it appeared unnecessary, and indeed most undesirable, to have a period of five years' uncertainty. I therefore suggested that a strong committee should be appointed to study each of these laws and that he braseif, in making known his wishes, should abstain from entering into unneces sary detail. It would, I thought, be enough for him to state shortly the ills affecting the public services and to propose the setting up of strong official committees to study remedies. His Royal Highness seemed disposed to accept thus Idea

6. The Regent's fifth paragraph proposes the equalising of army and civil the special to the state of the second of th

trouble if any reductions in army pensions are made retrospective

7 Paragraph 6 calls for more control over the army to be given to the King in order to stop political activity among the officers. His Royal Highness explained to me that it was not his idea to after in any way the Constitution, nor does he hanker at all for dictatorial powers, but he feels that Royal agreement should be sought in many matters concerning which decisions now lay within the power of the Ministry of Defence. He thought that this end could be secured by a surtable amendment of the Regulations of the Ministry. He said that he wanted to keep in close touch with the head of the British Military Mission, and to ensure that the latter a advice were followed.

B. L'atagrapus ? and 3 were in gat to get a fit of the trates He Hear Highness wants capricious grants of State property to influential people to be white and we were described as a send or set of the set of the set of all and the the rights of the cultivators and bringing distribution under the light of full I blicity He also urges that a constructive financial policy should be laid down for the neverophichs and exploitation of State I ade regard both proposals as good and well timed, and I also note with pleasure that His Royal Highness advocates the improvement and expansion of urban and inter-urban transports. tion and me produced to the cold may be and the with hinte questioner In a neglected and primitive country such as this it is useless to rely upon private initiative and investment for internal development of this nature. The State must show the way and at any rate in the beginning, provide much of the capital which in turn implies official planning and control. The ninth paragraph of the Regent's paper advocates the creation of a Supply Ministry and a Ministry of Agriculture. The Cabinet are already studying a low creating a Ministry of Agriculture. I have pointed out to the Amir that although this idea is all right in principle, such a Ministry should not. I consider, be set up before the Ministry of Supply had got into its stride. Even then the plan would need careful onnsideration from the point of view of staff since I doubted whether the requisite officials were at present available. and a Ministry of Agriculture staffed with incompetent and inexperienced men could do great harm. The paper goes on to propose a " five-year plan " for irrigation, to be accompanied by the encouragement of the immigration of Arab settlers from neighbouring countries to provide labour for the new areas to be brought under cultivation. This idea appears to me excellent, and I have encouraged the Regent to go ahead with it.

9 Paragraph 11 discusses the reorganisation of elementary primary and secondary education. The Regent's ideas are, I fear, ill digested and amateurish, but I believe I can persuade him not to press them on the Cabinet before he and I have had time to consult Mr Ritchie, the newly appointed British advisor to

the Minister of Education

10 The paper concludes with a somewhat jejune advocacy of the advantages of political parties in a democratic State. A promise that encouragement would be given to the formation of such parties was included in the Speech from the Theone at the opening of the present Parliament, but none have vet been formed and His Royal Highness has, I think the idea that Nuri is being obstructive This may be so, but on the other hand it does not appear that any of the more to the contract the said of the part county parmisers to form parties I show possible tacke a less that II Rad II do sow, at these to assure me that he is not in favour of the single party State, as in Turkey In this I believe his views to be well-founded

11. Taking the programme as a whole, there is much sound sense in it, and I have told the Regent so. It is a good sign that he should take an interest in all

27851

these things. I have pointed out to him, however, that it covers a great deal of ground and warned him that he must not expert a Col act of the actinguit and at the contract of the second were taken up piece-meal and thoroughly

12. There are at least two subjects of importance which to my regret found

no piace in the Regent's draft, namely-

(a) punite health, and (b) decentralisation

As regards the former, an early improvement in the Ministry of Social Affairs is vitally necessary. If there were adequate medical facilities within reach of all and if more attention could be detail to the second of the f pay 1 Nove 1 Print of the control of the Torit Fee it on ex a that care tomore As a beginning there ought, in my view, to be a dresser in every village, a climic in each "nahiya" and a small. hospital in all 'gadhas' Desta) end to the first the state of the transfer of the land Print Waster and a sum a supersiste their Royal Highness. But I would like to stress that in the resum of public health there is a striking opportunity for British assistance to Iraq which I trust will not be neglected he to the second of the second The part of the second of the late of the Mar a free to the Papiers to the court fold to the first to the second section of the court fold to the second section of the court fold to the second section of the court fold to the second section of the s THE CLASSICK STREET STREET STREET e charge and the contract to the same of the telements, that with a performance British gift aimed at the betterment of public health in this country

13. As regards decentralisation, which I also discussed at I Has Revol Highness, there is to-day far too great a tendency or the state of the Bagdad There is seed to develop the provint tewes the real was administration law which has just been passed a live must a select a select a this connexion, but much preparatory work will be a wind the tr see engineering schools founded in distant of the ri waste the part directorate and the street and the contract putter for II I (to great a detected to be a reason to the little trans-Same territories to the second track of the second second second I will as it States of and all a services of the second and the transfer of the second of the action and the second of the secon that to best to be a present the same for the progress of one sort or at the resemble of the fire over the deal of the property of the who is a second to the first of the first the Regard 14 I moding copies of this despatch to the Minister Resident Manager

First Care His Magazie's High Core and a referred to the conscienting it . Petral to single + + Pro + co f the Pet + tree has the I de let e este Me attach the tres emert of fide and to His Majesty's consular officers at Basra and Mosul

I have, &c KINAHAN CORNWALLIS

Enclosure in No. 5

I Trapped the set primer of particle consort and set of the great residence s long tog between lates to an great Bry and ton a me between he twild i real integration to a secretary land them to extend a mortistic res-At the state of week. In the constitution of the section of the best of the section of the secti I at seen a two peoples of seaquand the British Ire we take the for e. at it treaters are a return of the resulting position waste the long. perpet to the test of test to 1 of all the terrible better expects to be che construction of a new tests as too not chapter of the refrom the r m some and care extention of the tablespeed a son and feet articlest that they are given the reservoirs to a complex affire interest take seen as the one word treat of its is a seen a matry of theirs. Such feeling with produce a vitally new sampton (or crossor) is this country.

2. Foreign policy, in so far as it concerns the Anglo-Iraqi alliance, rests on three fundamental factors .-

Firstly.—The development of good relations between Iraq and her allies

with whom Iraq is bound by the Atlantic Charter

Secondly - The establishment and maintenance of friendship between Iraq and lunitrophe States and the removal of obstructions which limit (the

scope of) these relations.

7 Airdly ... The combatting of any tyranny established or to be estabted, by the Axis Powers, the wiping out of any (remaining) influence of s and a there are a like so if a collaboration expended lasters of received dropers type of a little Iraq to disturb its peace or corrupt the spirit and morals of its people

3. The Arab albance policy is not held by Iraq merely as a (plank of) foreign por a bot as the air, example of company art, in among all Acabe in sportal point and the contract to call the all the call to an all the call the c to affect be deeper a critically of the report of the traja, total a leg angle to tegroese e to see and a seement to be the termination of the second the state of the s a. . . on among the inhabitants of Iraq and make for equality of rig to as a reduced of the fitter often referred by the Control of W at a contract of the state of the state of Ata char elega is a deleteral 1881 it a transfer or a to Anti-condition detailed by rights of the Araba.

CHAPTER III,-PERSIA.

(A) Miscellameous.

E 117,38 84)

No. 8

Tour in Bukhtiars, Chehor Muhol, Ferridan, Khumain, Ali Gudarz and leutparyan.—(Received 6th January, 1944.)

12th Indian Division Mobile Dispensory Report No. 4.

(Secret.)

Chehar Mahal and in Bakhtner country north of the Zarden Kuh. Travelling as guesta of Morteza Quin Khan, Governor of Bakhtneri, the party was accompanied by his third son Amer Bahmar Khan it is it? K. It Bahmar Khan it is by the K. It Bahmar khan i

Sick were treated among the Babadi and Baba Ahmedi and i combined the land and in part to the land among the site of the Karma river into the Layendeh Rud, and to the Tang-i Gazzi, where it is proposed to construct a demonst the latter of t

During the third week of September the unit was delayed in Islahan

During late September and October the unit accompanied His Majesty's the state of full and the second transport of the Khumain, All Gudarz, Gulpaigan and Khumair districts and of Fereidan Government officials, doctors and the more important landowners were contacted and sick were treated in twenty five vidages on thirty different occasions. Six days were spent with part of the Mahmad Saleh and Moghui tribes of the Chemical and a number of the latest the second treatest of the Chemical and Saleh and Moghui tribes of the Chemical and Moghui t

Kind etch and have an appearing these differences. Also only tough mountain races are able to withstand the extreme rigours of winter, a fact which must have influenced Shah Abbas when he organised a mass important of Armenians. Georgians and Turks races.

The degree or prosperity or destitution varies from village to value and in betermined by a number of the action of the second section in the An weers, the respective it was to be a great and The state of the way in which was a series of the series o what It has a sgreenes to the first to the another of an heredstary ford of tre manor" who lives there in feudal style and concerns himself in the welfare of his people protecting them by his reflects from massive expertion and violence He will provide them with such amenities as a public bath, will take an interest in the sick and pay their expenses to be spital will be the territors mart of them was greated a single of the great of the action of the same ford there is the on the restorate of the best of the bree if the experience experience and research as a second research as a factor of the second research as a second researc position of the contract of the state of the standard end when as appears in public he will be treated with all the outward signs of r seed by the villacoppe. Whether he in reason I was I was treated a comthe property of the and which are in a compared to the steep we all estar eparticulation are

Unfortunately the feudal ideal is seldom approached. The tracrity of privately owned villages are in the hand of part time or while tan absence.

Absentee landlordism is seen at its worst in the neighbourhood of the big towns also Suitanabad where the more easily accessible villages are bought up like stocks and shares by noncount-riches contractors and officials who have profited from present instability and unbridled corruption. Conditions in these villages can be terrible.

In Fereidan most are owned either by the leading villagers themselves or by a number of outside parties. Such villages may be fairly wealthy and prosperous, but unless a major share is owned by someone of influence they may suffer from the lack of a protector to push forward their interests. The Armenians in Fereidan with their remarkable corporate spirit are fairly well

capable of looking after themselves.

Correption.—So much does bribery enter into every transaction that an honest man finds no place in public affairs. A "straight official is "a spoke in the whole "because he interrupts the whole mechanism of bribery, both above him and below him, and every attempt is made by false accusations to remove him. Hence the majority, whether they like it or not, and however good their intentions, are forced to succumb to the system. Pages could be fixed with the ways in which a Bakshday is able to feather his next from those under him, and one hears of quite minor officials, such as a corporal of the gendarmerie, acquiring large fortunes in the space of less than a year. Some of the best people refuse to engage in public affairs, retiring to their villages and perhaps hoping for an opportunity to quit the country, for which they see no future after the war.

The false accusation is used by the unscriptulous as a means of removing rivals in office or of damaging the interests of chemies or neighbouring land-owners. Small fortunes will be spent on telegrams to high officials and on scirrifous pumphlets and propaganda, there being no law of libel whereby the infortunate accused can clear his name. Genuine complaints become lost in a sea of lies, and arrival at the truth is a problem for the judicial expert

The Army

The army in the Chehar Mahal and Fereidan is demoralized and finished as a fighting force. Officials like Morters Quli Khan and his Bakhshdars rely upon their own to augebis and sowars to enforce their will, with a nominal force of Persian army in the background. In villages like Akhurch Bala, until recently the beadquarters of a battalion, the army drained the population of supplies without payment, spread veneral disease by the habit of taking temporary wives and gave no security to neighbouring villages against Bakhtiari there and radic. The proof of the latter at the expense of the soldiery

The state of the army is not surprising in the light of the iniquitous methods by which conscription is enforced, and the way in which the weetched conscripts called up. If they refuse they may be ordered to proceed to Tehran for medican examination (although a doctor is available on the spot) in the hope that the prospect of the cost and discomfort of the journey will extract the necessary who receives his 12 rials a month, and hungry the one who refuses to steal for his meals. Eventually he will be discharged dirty disillusioned and cynical, and as likely as not sick from venereal disease

Gendarmerie

What little was seen of the gendarmerie was sufficient to confirm all previous impressions about them. Whether it be their slovenly untidiness or the men themselves, one feels that they have been recruited from the dirtiest scallywags and scoundrels that could be found

Description of Areas Visited

(n) Hakhttare

Several tribes were visited north of the great mountain harrier which separates the Bakhtiari Pusht-i-Kuh to the south from the Chehar Mahai. For it to all A Conditions strongs, the tenth of the wing spin crise and unayapathetic military governorships, the two rival septs of Haft Lang and Chehar Lang are now joined together for the first time since Reza Shah under the experienced rule of Morieza Quli Khan of the Ilkham family of Haft Lang

With him are a number of his sons, two of whom he has appointed Bakhshdars over different tribal groups. Many of the old khaus, softened by the comforts and excesses of town life, have returned to their estates in the Chahar Mahal and Fereidan from which the jealousies and fears of the late Shah had caused them to be banished, but in which they are now sharing in the reascendancy of their family to something like its former grandeur.

Of the Haft Lang tribes, the Babadi and Baba Ahmedi camp on the high grasslands and valleys north of the Zardeh Kuh, where they pass the summer in the shadow of splendid snow-capped peaks. Their lands are watered by vast springs, the source of the Karun and Zayandeh Rud rivers, and have agricultural possibilities beyond those which are now exploited. The wilder tribesman merely scratches the earth and sows sufficient for his family needs, depending on his flocks for the fats and wool and hides which he barters for what he cannot produce himself.

During October when the harvest is gathered in and stored away and the coming summer's crop has been sown most families pack up and cross the mental seal of the fluid market and by raft across river to their winter quarters north of the nilite ds. Fach tribe has its own jealously guarded routes, some of which are only passable for animals with great difficulty, and one of which sig rags over a 13,000 foot pass so the Zardeli Kuh. The parallel movement of tribes is necessary so that the flocks of content with the more difficult and therefore less costly grazable tracks.

in archaic simplicity in the rudest of tents. Most of the day's work falls upon the women, but the men when not talking, smoking or guarding the flocks from predatory neighbours are magnificent homemon, firing from the moddle with to fall as the second and are remarkable for their mountaineering againty and path finding qualities, which rival those of mules. The latter, for the breeding of which the Bakhtiaris used to be famous, are now found only in very small numbers, the growth of mules transport having killed outside demands for them

respective to the action, to the state of the latest and the content of the content of the latest and the content of the latest and the khame to maintained by some of the Kalantara marrying the daughters of the latest one in the content of the latest one in the tribes. The average tribesman, swarthy, of good physique and rugged in appearance, is simple and childrike in his ways, is potentially ferocious and loves showing off his provess at arms, and is shy of coming into the villages or towns. If frightened, he may alway into the recentives like through the Kadkhodas and Kalantars a veneration is still shown towards the khams, which is all the more remarkable as the latter have long ceased to dwell or more with their people except in time of rebellion or when travelling on tour.

The Chekar Lang sept, some tribes of which enter into the Fereidan and aprend northwards from the Pusht-1 Kuh into the Ali Gudarz district over the great barrier formed by the Shahin, Quich and Ushteran mountains, lacks the siderity of the Haft Lang, and has no abstern ruling family of khaus to which a tribes are take thin. Of the water of Fereidan and extends south and south east towards the border of the Haft Lang. Morteza Quli Khan has appointed Mardan, a lesser khan from one of its families, as Baklishdar of the Chilagan another family has been given the wheat contract for the Darun area of Fereidan, and is being made Bakhshdar for the winter quarters of the Chehar Lang.

The Moghui tribe of 5.000 families are entirely settled in the Pusht-i-Kub where they are accessible only by horse, and in the south-east Ali Gudarz district bordering on the Georgian villages of Ferendan. Their wealthy chief, Ham Mehdi Quli Khan, whose her-ridden quich at Ab-Barik is barely accessible by car, is a replait 41 ras of heavily add total to the partial product a powerful backing of sowars, some armed with stolen American rifles (Remington) purchased from other tribes of the Chehar Lang. His men do not participate in the wealth of their chief, but seem happy so long as they are on a horse and have a rifle in

their hands. His extensive lands are well watered and produce a rich crop of war at which has a least the first the Concentrate this tolerates for their industry and skill as cultivators.

Chehar Lang officials, and he and his men may well be a source of trouble in the future as he can always stip away with his sowers to his properties in the Pusht 1 Kuh even though this would expose him to considerable losses in the Ali Gunarz

to the state of th

lawlessness, and can always take refuge in mountain fustnesses and "diz whence only major military operations can dislodge him. Complete disarmations are all unsettled then others will need arms for self-protection.

roblem was tackled by Morteza Quli Khan during Shah Pahlovi's reign lefter the position of a military governorship, and most of the tribes were at the cither in their winter or sammer quarters. However, the oppression of to the contract of the cither home to drive most families back to their nomadic way of living.

The chief problem of settlement, apart from that of breaking immemorial independence, is that of maintaining the flocks. As a first stage, some are allowed to proceed to the winter quarters with the flocks whilst the remainder stay in the hills, building themselves villages and engaging in cultivation, which will offset the loss of the fields in their summer quarters and the diminution of the size of their flocks. It is important that women should accompany them so that the sheep and goats may be milked during the long journey and the produce stored in goatskin bags. At a later stage it has been found possible to do away altogether that it is a first stage in the sheep on the ground.

under and the part is no over and no corners in our bear res for each of the tribes, and not by Government officials or the military, some of whose efforts in the past have savoured more of annihilation than of settlement. Again, it is necessary that they be allotted licalthy areas or they will soon degenerate from the effects of malaria as has happened to many of the Lur tribes around his remains an and the first of the line of the summer quarters than in the healthy winter quarters north of the Zardeb Kuh

Unfortunately settled tribesmen fall easy victims to opium and other vices, like their khans, many of whom are now emasculated from over-indulgence, opium and disease. But this is a price that will have to be paid so long as conditions in Persia remain as they are

(b) Ferendan.

Forcides who has ontered from the porth through a gap in the mountains at how the postage some of the highest permanently settled villages to Person in a motor the same is a model of same in the set of the same is first the same in the same in the same in the same is first shelter in underground tunnels, whilst the villagers lie huddled together in an oppressive concepture of his right and which has the variable threat of typhus is over present.

The variety of races which it harbours and their virility makes this one of the most interesting districts in Persia. The bulk of the people is Turki with a arge Bacht arge is a last last rept up from the south. Bokht ari influence had declined under Reza Shah, but is rising again and shows itself in the number

of sowars and tofaugchis, who swagger about armed in the villages, and in the attempts their Khans are making to restore their old properties, some of which were bought by Khunsaria.

Scattered among Turks and Bakhtsari are twenty-four Armensan and none therepan to be a will be a sold be at the beginning of the 17th century. The Turks, who still speak Turks, impress one as being tailer, "rosser" and healther than nearby Persians, especially the women, although in other ways they are little different from their neighbours. The easy going Georgians, whose nine villages centre round Akhureh Bala in the west, were converted two centuries ago by the Mullahs of Shah Sultan Hassein, since when, whilst retaining their language, they have lost much of their individuality by inter-marriage with Mosfems of other races. However, many are rosy-faced with a sprinking of fair and blue-eyed, and some of their carpets are distinctly Caucasian in design. Their homes are substantially built and well embellished with woodwork, some of which is carved. Some of their Khans are men of influence and have a backing of sowars. Akhureh Bala serves as a market centre for the Bakhtsari tribes to the south, and has until recently harboured a

Fereidan is a rich granary and supplies Isfahan with part of its needs. The Government share of the crop is being collected by contractors, all of whom are local landowners, some with an armed backing like the Satar Shuja and Mohamed Ali Mardant, hence the usual tales of injustice and partiality are heard. By bribing the collectors aroun owners are able to retain most of their wheat, hoarding and selling it at a handsome profit in the bazaars if it can be smuggled to Nejafalsad or Isfahan. To offset this tendency those who bring forward their wheat are rewarded by a proportionate alforment of monopoly goods such as tea at the first of the confidency of the confidency of the confidency of the confidence of

Bakhahdar and a large garrison. An account of the Armenians in the Fereidan

Carpets are woven in every village, and a high quality arek is distalled by the Armenians from sonr green grapes and experted as far as India. Excellent published in a projudiced against them, which is a pity as any amount could be grown. A similar reluctance is shown by Moslems to adopt exen for drawing enris, a system of transport which is successfully exploited in most Armenian villages.

(c) Gulpaigan and Ahunsur

is being appended to the next report.

Although Gulpaigan is the seat of a farmandar who governs a small district in which Khunsar is included, the latter is more important both in case of period in the control of their trade is with Islahan than with Gulpaigan and Sultanabad, as the bulk of their trade is with the East and with Northern Ferendan, for which Khunsar is the control of the

Gulpargan and its satellite villages lie among fruit gardens in an otherwise exposed plain which suffers from a shortage of water which an elaborate system of ghanaats is unable to offset. Besides wheat, opium and fruit, some cotion is given. Mail to be a street in a condition to be a street in a condition to be a street which is greater than a 6 000 feet altitude would suggest.

Khunsar, the centre of a Bakhshdar, is strong out amidst orchards and greenery, in one of the most beautiful and well-watered valleys in Persia, we trated from Fermidan by the great Khinnsar range through a gap in which a well trodden trade route passes. Among its exports are dried fruits, buts, timber, gaz, wooden spoons, carpets, honey and castor oil. The gaz, a form of manna, is collected from the leaves of a wild tamarisk bush from which it exudes and a shaken off in autumn. Mixed with sugar pistuchios and a little white of egg, it is made into a sweetment which is exported to other parts of Persia. The sherhet spoons, carried from pear-wood for which Khunsar used to be fained, are now of the crudest workmanship. Wood carving and painting, like other arts, has degenerated and can only now be seen in the fine wooden reilings of the older houses, whose panels are gaily painted with a variety of floral and animal designs.

To invest wealth and to offset the local shortage of corn, enough of which cannot be cultivated in so narrow a valley, a number of Khunsar merchants acquired land in Ferendan, bought cheaply from Bakhtian and other entles during the late Shah's reign. They are now finding difficulty in removing their corn, Bakhtian rifles proving more powerful than their protests, and are inclined to sell back properties to their former owners

(d) Khumain

The broad mountain valleys of Khumain would largely be desert were it not for the ghannats on the upkeep of which the whole fertility of the land depends. The people are a mixture of Turki and Persian with a few Armenian villages scattered about. They are hardy and have to struggle for a living in a climate only less severe than that of Ferendan, but largely free from malaria. A big proportion of the villages is privately owned, many by absentee landlords whose interests he in Sultanabad, rather than in the country. Oppression from officials to extreme

(c) Ali Gudarz.

This district, which comes under Sultanabad for administrative and under Khorramabad for military purposes, was visited in its northern, eastern and south western portions. In the north, around Dum-i-Siah, is some of the richest "daim" laid in Persia. As one follows the rathway from Aria towards Doroud along the Marborn River the water supply is swelled by aprings from the Ushleran massif and allows the growing of rice. This is the eastern border of the "red" malaria belt which extends west across Luristan. Many of the villages in this court of Tahteran Kuh

Treatment was given in one of these Lur villages owned by Hamid Khan Bakhtear of the Haji Ilkhani family of Haft Lang. Only since the departure of Reza Shuh have be and others of his family been allowed to return to their villages, which have been subjected to unrestrained oppression during their absence, with a consequent falling off in the area under cultivation. In our party was the sou of a Minister in the late Cabinet with whom the Kadkhuda had an annuang alter cation. "It is not often," said the latter, "that such an important person commits visit us. We will hold you as hostage until you give back the money and property which your father and the Government have stolen from us. Where is it? I was that missipate the confedence in the confedence whilst our host, Hamid Khan, tactfully changed the conversation.

The eastern Ali Gudars area has been mentioned under the Chebar Lang Bakhtian. If the numerous complaints we heard can be believed, oppression from the Bakhshdar and Government officials at Ali Gudars reets heavily upon the whole of their area, whilst the Government wheat collector has acquired a suppendous fortune.

(1) Chehar Mahak

As this district is being visited again, it will be described in the next report

Public Relations and Propaganda Value

Lacte is no doubt that, until fairly recently, the majority of Persians were committed against the British cause and that, though much of this feeling has now been neutralised or driven underground by the recent changes in the fortunes of the war a very appreciable anti British feeling still exists. From conversation with friendly and enlightened Persians it is borne out that our initial support of Rhez Shah has been distorted among the people into an idea that we approved of all his later doings and are therefore the cause of all the suffering which he brought about. This idea has found general acceptance among the masses, and has been skilfully played upon by enemy propagandists, both before and during the war. Again, when we entered the country in 1941 the release of the late Shah's restrictions gave rise to short-lived hopes that the millenium was at hand, instead of which conditions have steadily deteriorated. The people cannot believe that we are not directly responsible for this state of affairs, holding to a fixed opinion that, as we have entered the country, we are therefore, behind the scenes, if not openly, the approvers of all that goes on

Such subtleties as the occupation of a country without interference in its internal affairs are not easily grasped by the second of the country without interference in its internal affairs are not easily grasped by the country without interference in its internal affairs are not easily grasped by the country without interference in its internal affairs are not expense. It is a second to the country without interference in its interpretation of a country without interpretation of a country without interpretation of a country without interpretation of a country with a country with

that everything we do is apt to be regarded as having an ulterior motive. Our seamallest actions and statements are carefully watched. The result of the suspicions lark behind many a politic reception is separated as the party consciences which are the lass come to remove on the last come to remove the last come and the last come in the last come and the last come and the last come in the last come of the last come of the last come of the last come in the last come of th

how a property of the personal quarrels, . . . celations with them

One of the execumstances on which memy propaganda thrives is the ignorance of orld affairs and lack of education of same to the standard description of same to the standard description of the standard description of the standard description of the standard description of the standard descriptions for his way of the standar

that it is not ear to be a series of the first of the control of t

One meets quite a number of educated Persians, such as Gharaman Khan Buchtiar and Reza Onla Khan Vonceri who are the first of the country of the state of the state of the country of the state of the state of the country of the state of the state

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There is no limit to the constitution of the end of the compare that the state of the transfer of the constitution of the cons

Villages owned by absentee landfords or by the villagers themselves present a different product. I have a set a retained by the relationship to the last of the set o

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No. 7

Sie R. Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received 27th January)

(No. 10. Confidential.)
Sir, Tekran, 7th January, 1944.

In that date to the end of the vent were overshadowed by the Tehran test of the end of the vent were overshadowed by the Tehran before a what is need to iterate and would have exhibited but the ignored data as a complete and would have exhibited but the ignored data are a complete and are against an index or a real test and are a complete and are against a section of the end of the

- An inducretion by Tehran radio during the passage of Mr Eden and Mr la - h Telican in October which revealed their presence to the world, and many a property of the state of the property of the party of the party beats the marting of sprenglance exclosures or the mass had the let eath Confirm on Elin Mr. C. F. D. J. Mr. Russever, were about to urray in Park Was it is a fee Person to a report. We did not show that some area car per the Same Carest Affairs or 1str. 1918 Lose Moscon Lab Interme, be-I'm the Minister that it was proposed to hold a conference in Tehran and had Asse to Price Migister Low this would be stowed by the Pressan Covernment a photosty wis de moston to contrate up and the men intermers If some it cough he was not it removed by Prince Minister to contribution the per that Mistron at a present the state is such to base been great a distance to the amount of a part of State Seem as for the B that are not a properly at a secure of a restrict action the (Marther) a mal two is seen the alighted arrapare of the last select what was blessed so as to cover the earl time page to the stefety of Mr Remarks who make putting to be bracked logal on as hold at the away for the sample of the parties of a love of the same of a love of the late. meetings to the ensterance were done in hite After had having practices Strang at the government of the March of the last of the control of the section the Amer an Legal in Mr Reserving a mesh, than a sent the companied of the poviet Embassy. He revented to the press in the based Street that he did this on being informed by Marshal Stalin that there was a process the money the travel of representation is that there were in Jerry over land there and a rests the print attent fithe epor, into deside Pers to trave a then to who ment and a spherese that I give a face for the information on these car tar. They put I short a dismost of west took result prompts of that disting the exploration principle of the A of their resembles to arother a court the plat to the Lessup authorities who has in that we that see his there for the Security measures taken. His Majesty's Legation are convinced toat, if the tak

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was not made up to induce the President to leave his own mission for that of the Soviets, it was invented by the Soviet security authorities to show that it is not only the British security authorities who can discover plots. The latter, it is true, discovered not only a plot but the plotters as well, but you can't always have

everything

At the Moscow Conference the British and American representatives had made a great effort to secure agreement on the issue of a declaration which would reassure Persia as to the intentions of the Allies, but it was wrecked by the determined opposition of the Soviet delegates. This became known to the Shah and the Prime Minister apparently through the Americans here, who, however also stated that in the course of the conference the Russians had made known their intention to remove their troops after the war in accordance with the terms of the Anglo Soviet Person 1 - James 14. On the 20th November when Mr Eden called on the Prime Minister, M Soberly stated that Tehran was expecting that some communiqué relating to Persia would appear as a result of the conference. The communiqué, he suggested, should (i) recognise that Persia had done her best to help the Albest (2) confirm the assurances in the Tripartite Treaty of January 1942 as to the integrity and independence of Persia; and (3) say something about scopomic assistance. A minr appeal was made by the Sloth when Mr Churchill called on him. The Personns already knew that the British and the Americans were both sympathetic

ad that all they laid to do was to secure the assent of the Russians. In the cordini atmosphere of the conference this assent was obtained, and a declaration embodying the three points was eventually issued. This declaration gave the greatest sat afaction to the Shah, the Persian Government and the Persian people. who seemed to attach almost as much importance to the recognition of the c services (mainly afforded gradgingly under pressure) and their sufferings (largely the result of Persian incompetence and venality) as to the renewed guarantee by the British and Russians of Persian territorial integrity and positical independence and its andorsement by the Americana, though there was certainly a feeling of relief that the Allies, who had been half expected to " curve up " Person, should have, on the contrary, given the most specific assurances to the contrary

4. It was agreed that the deciaration about Perma should be published at the same time as the main decoration drawn up at the conference, via 2000 hours. Moscow time (2030 hours Teleral time) on the 6th December, and every copy held by the Allies, whether in English or in Russian, was headed by a warning in that sense. In the event a Person translation of the declaration appeared early on the morning of the 5th December in the Persian newspaper. Friend of Persto, which is published by the Soviet Embassy. The embassy, who failed to inform either the British or the United States Legestion beforeland, declared that publication was formal upon them by the news that the Persian Government was about to many the declaration. This is unitrue. On the 4th December the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that be intended to publish the declaration next day, promised at least to delay the appearance of the Soviet newspaper until midday to give the Government time to announce the declaration at a meeting of Ministers, Deputies and officials at 1030, and then had the newspaper in the hands of the public by 0900 o'clock This piece of sharp practice was presumably intended to counteract the general improvement that the Russians, and the Russians alone, had been opposed to the mone of the declarate, o

5 The Shah had wished to entertain the three delegations as guests of the State and had offered three painces for the purpose, and he was rather ruffled that the demands of security made it impossible for the offer to be accepted. The success of the conference from the Persian point of view dissipated this feeling. but he felt some resentment that he was only able to see President Roosevelt by calling on him in the Soviet Embassy, and he was therefore the more flattered when Stalin paid him a visit at his palace and talked to him for over an bour Fortunately, Mr Churchill's long talk with the Shah as long ago as September 1942 and Mr. Eden's talk with him in October 1943 gave us a long priority, but on the other hand, the Shah found a particular pleasure in his interview with Marshal Stalin partly because if the Hassian bear purre instead of growling the Perman is always rayished with relief, and partly because of the sympathy which the Shah thought be found in Marshal Stalin for his personal ambitions According to reliable reports from persons to whom the Shah spoke about the interview, the Shah claims that Stalin advised him to keep a strong hold over his people and to maintain a strong army to defend his country's independence and offered to give him twenty tanks and twenty seroplanes and to lead him

officers to teach the Persians how to use them. The Shah seems to have taken all this at its face value. A more sceptical listener would have said to himself that if the Russians had tanks and sireraft to spare, they might red number their demands on Great Britain and the United States, that for the only kind of warfare that the Persian army has to face, viz., the suppression of tribal disorder, there is no need for tanks, of which, indeed. Persin already possesses 100, that the despatch by the Russians of a military mission with the promised tanks and aircraft would cut across the wheme for the reorganisation of the army by American advisers and also to some extent the practice by which Persia has looked to Great Britain (and not in vain) for aircraft and for assistance in the training of pilots, and, finally, that there is something phoney, i.e., " funny peculiar," about advice in favour of strong personal rule and a large army from a ruler whose local embassy is openly backing the Tudeh party, whose members are

violently opposed to both.

6. The declaration about Persia gave a filtip to the reputation of the Shah as well as to that of M. Soberly It is natural that the Prime Minister in power at the time should share in the glory. The attribution to the Shah of a share in the success is perhaps due to a communiqué by His Majesty's Legation devised in the first place to silence mulicious rumours that Mr. Churchill had not called on the Shah. It stated that " it could now be revealed " that Mr Churchill Lad called on the Shah in September 1942 and had a long and friendly conversation with him about the war and interests of Persia, similarly, Mr. Eden, who had had discussions with the Prime Minister and Minister for Poreign Affairs on his way to the Moscow Conference, had also been received in audience by the interests of his country. Let us hope that thus revelation of the Shah's influence will not increase his determination to run the country himself. Like his talks with parties of Deputies at the time of the Millspangh crims, it should rather remaid him of the considerable influence he can exert by constitutional means The abort cut to the perfect State must, however, he very attractive to the son of Reza Shah. A worshipper of his father the Shah does not realise that whatever Les people of term wort, it . a . T . T army and if he fails to take that into account he will fall into difficulties. He probably feels that like his father, he can rule the army and through the arms the country, but his practice of suspecting the honest critic and encouraging the flatterer however corrupt, is discouraging to the well wishers of Person, and he has not yet shown the strength of character which he will need if he is to be the master of the army and not its tool

7 The 69th birthday of Mr Churchill was celebrated by a dinner which be gave in His Majesty's Legation on the 30th November. Mr Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin were present with the leading members of their conforms staffbut without the diplomatic representatives of their respective countries. The occasion was remarkable, in particular for the geniality of Marshal Stalin and his tributes to Mr Roosevelt and Mr Churchill, especially to the latter, his 'fighting friend." In the interests of history it is worth while to record this short

conversation which occurred before dinner -

Voroshilov. "Whose portrait is that I" H Mar v V "Our King George V He Weeds & Minister. "Yes, they were cousins and much alike,

though not in character ' Stalin "No indeed Your King even allowed us to hold our conference in London in 1907." (This was, of course, King Edward VII but never

mind.)

His Majesty's Minister: "Were you in London in 1907 ? " Yes, I lived in Whitechapel"

It would be interesting to know whether this statement is true or merely part at the Statta legetta water is being burn up. The offered that for the States acver left Russia before the revolution except perhaps to slip over the border into Persian Azerbaijan when things became too hot for him in the Caucasus in 1905 A remark which Voroshilov made at dinner may also be recorded. After the speech in which Mr. Churchill proposed the health of Marshal Stalin, Voroshilov

say, to me just a ment of the first treet of the first wat he was my commissar this was said not currency but the chilling but upon Voroshilov was thinking of the official school of Soviet historians, which is doing its best to prove that Trotsky played an insignificant part in the civil war as

compared with the cardinal rôle of Stalin

8. Carried away by enthusiasm after the conference, the Tehran municipality decided to give the names Rossevelt. Churchill and Stalin to three streets in the capital. The idea was good, but the choice of streets was bound to cause trouble. "Churchill" Street is a main thoroughfare running between two important avenues, the Firdausi (in front of His Majesty's Legation) and the little and the first state of the

Soviet Embassy, with no outlet on the Firdausi except a narrow lane. Moreover, Churchill "Street serves the two main gates of the Soviet Embassy, but only the back door of the British Legation. His Majesty's Legation, therefore, kept quiet awaiting developments. The Soviet Embassy have protested, and the Personal Government are trying to fit them out with a street that will satisfy them. They have found one which is suitable as to position and importance, but the embassy want a longer stretch than is offered them, regardless of the fact that this would cat up Raphael Street, which was so named as a fair swap for a Firdaust Street in Rome. The Persian Government are now saying that if no agreement is arrayed at on this point, no individual names will be given, but to satisfy everyone "Churchill Street" will be called "Telican Conference Street " There is also a plan to erect a monument in the Shah Reza Avenue to the north of the Soviet and British Missions, with a suitable inscription. M. Scheily, peeping out of perhaps the last wasp of the cloud of glory which he trails, wants to say it with angels. He Majesty's Legation will do their best to see that the monument, if built, shall be na worthy of the occasion as in possible, for if some of the Persian suggestions are carried out, the monument will be a serious rival to a plaster nymple and champigon monstrosity near by, which serves as a landmark to the British community under the name of the "Slut and Mushroom

Visit of President Benes.

Of the Bened, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, stayed in Tehran for two controls and place from Moscow to London. He was the guest of the Shah of the services to Persia which Dr. Bened is supposed by Persians to have performed when appointed arbitrator by the League of Nations in the Auglo-Persian to show that they know how to treat State visitors when they are not frustrated as they think they were at the time of the recent conference. Dr. Bened was given an honorary degree, and was fitted at a dinner at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at which the Shah and the Queen were present. He made a good impression, and his visit may well have served a cause which he and other Czecks have much in mind, viz., the consolidation of the position of Skoda and other Czeck enterprises in this country against the day of material development which is expected to set in after the war.

Internal Affairs.

10. The 13th Majlia came to an end on the 23rd November, 1943, in a torrent of insuncere oratory. The Prime Minister and others pointed out that not only had the treaty of alliance with the Allies been signed during the 13th legislative assembly's period, but war had also been declared on Germany. The speakers omitted to mention the failure of the Majlis to deal with the major administrative problems of the country, nor the fact that so many of its members were greedy hoarders. The aged President of the Majlis, Hassan Islandiary, was voted a life pension of 10,000 rials per month.

11 Taking advantage of the fact that the 13th Majlis had come to an end and the last section of the Cabinet upon the Prime Minister. M Scheely and the members of his Cabinet resigned on the 14th December and a new Cabinet, more satisfactory to the Shah was formed the next day. The members of the new

Lovernment are -

Als Scheely Prime Minister
Muhammad Sa'id Maragha'i Foreign Minister
Amapuliah Ardolan Minister of Finance
Muhsin Sudr Minister of Justice
Hamid Sayyah Minister of Posts and Telegrapha
Dr Isa Sadiq Minister of Education
Mustafa Add Minister of State

Abdul Hussein Hajhir. Minister of the Interior Narnhah Intizam: Minister of Communications Nuri Islandiam: Minister of Agriculture Ibrahim Zand: Minister of War Brigadier Ismail Shafa'i: Minister of Commerce and Industry Dr. Ghani: Minister of Health

M. Haphre is still in London, so the Prime Minister keeps the Ministry of the Interior in his own hands. Four of the Ministers have never head Cabinet office before, viz., Nuri Islandiari, a professional diplomat. Zand, military finances. Dr Ghani, a savant rather than a doctor and certainly no administrator, and General Shafa'i, manager of the machine gun factory that is now making the first of the machine gun factory that is now making and and to replace him by one of his own men and so be able to run the army himself. It was suspected at the time that a desire to please the Russians of the Government, and this suspicion has been confirmed by the Soviet Consul General who informed His Majesty's Consul-General at Tabriz that the removal of these two Ministers was decided upon during Marshal Stalin's visit because they were not favourably disposed towards the Soviet Union. The Shab, too, may have been eager to act at once on the advice which he says he received from Marshal Stalin, to govern with a firm hand

12. My advice to the Prime Minister, who asked for my views beforehand. was to want until the new Maylis assembled, and not to reconstruct the Calenat to make the test of the state o THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O The transfer of the second of the second and the transfer of the second to a part of the separate to the server to a server to the process but one of the way a May a way to a present too and t would be see to to per for the contract of the contract of the Prince Marter all the course to have a state of the series of a the state of the service of the serv a chillist a sex enter pripe is siring a forme 130 we are of the man easy of extra letters the an action It reason was a come be at tool to worklet a Stite to a safe and a final a most a right of a first of a first of trapper of the state of the sta संस्था है व को व वाची व विकास व विकास व विकास व property of the work on a drawet find the fact for was be accounty and square some patter also and a triberta cavality of Sala wester sor at a teller rdie and in 1 Str. Clare to an are wihad, and should not extend to the or the

affairs, all were invited to assist the Government, especially the press. There will certainly be questions in the Majlis, when it meets, about Shinfa'l and the man who was killed, and it does not at present seem likely that a Cabinet which in the obvious attempt of the Shah to run the army. The date of the opening of the Majlis has been officially given as the 22nd January, but none of the will be made from above to postpone the opening still longer. When it is remembered that the Deputy's pay does not begin to run until the new Majlis has met and his credentials have been verified the opposition to any attempt to postpone the opening of the Majlis can be easily calculated

14. Not much progress has been made in the elections, except those of Tehran, which came to an end on the 28th December, after a good deal of confused electioneering, in which the most vocal agents were those of the Tudeh party. The intervention of the municipality was denounced by the Government and the general formulation of the municipality was denounced by the Government and the general formulation of the functions until the 3rd January by which time the voting was finished. The Tehran votes have not vet been fully counted, but a disturbing feature of the votes which have so far been

[27851]

counted is that the pro-German mulla, Abul-Qasim Kashani, wanted by us for fifth-column activities, occupies quite a high place in the list. Dr Matin Daftary, arrested at the instigution of the Russians, is also in the running Elsewhere, particularly in Azerbaijan, and in Fars, the elections are mostly in suspense. Enough Deputies have been elected to form the quorum of maty nine sufficient for the opening of the new assembly, but not more than sixty-two have

vot reached Tehran

15. There are definite signs that the Russians are taking a much greater interest in the elections in the northern area. It appears that Kombakhab, the Communist, is after all going to be returned for Kuzvin, Parvin Gunabada for Subzevar, Iraj Iskundari for Sari, and perhaps two or three similar representatives of the extreme left for Tahriz. Dr. Radmanish and Dr. Kishavarz, both nettye members of the Tudeh party, have already been elected for Lahman and Publical respectively. The Soviet Charge d'Affaires, M. Maximor, appears to her the land of the Maximor appears to manipulations. The Shah is taking an active interest in the elections also, his and officers under royal instructions, and other candidates, such as Shrikh Ala. Dashti, are evidently being backed by His Mujesty Seyrid Zia has had a to prosidency of the Majirs, but his insistence on retaining his old fashioned. on European abcepskin hat, and his unyielding attitude on other points, have alternated some of his erstwhite supportors, he seems to have very definite ideas, but the definituress seems to merge into an obstinacy which some find irritating

Tribul Situation.

16 There is little change since my last despatch. In Fars the Germans are still at large, the Qualigat remain in presention of the arms taken from the Person forces, and the Government has done little or nothing to increase its own prestige or to persuade any of the tribes that any advantage in to be gained by loyalty to the Government. There is little reason to hope that by the time of the spring migration the Government will have established any authority over the Quality triber or that its forces will be able to suppress the lawlessmens that is limble to accompany the migration and to continue through the aummer if unchecked. The only alternative open to the Government may he to give more open recognition to Nasir and Khoirow Qualigar as the leaders of the tribe and to charge them with the responsibility for maintaining order—a responsibility which they would be willing to accept on their own terms. The result would ineritably be to increase greatly the difficulty of the task of dearming the tribes which the Government must eventually undertake if peace is ever to rest on a stable hasts. The attraction is causing some concern to the Shah and some monubers of the Government, and this may result in some restriction on General I have a say going policy of appearement. But the Government is far from be a part . . letate terms to the Qaxligar and Borr Ahmadi leaders.

17 I speciations that were to have been undertaken against the Tasyvihi t R has ribes of Kuh i Galu have been virtually cancelled. General Amir Alimedi, bufore he was dropped from the Cabinet, discovered circumstances that necessitated a modification of his original plans, and it is now unlikely that even the modified plans will be put into effect, although some show of force may be made to induce the tribal leaders to entrender sufficient arms to save

the Government's face

Security

18. The tussle regarding the handing over to the Russians of the suspects. detained at Sultanabad, who are on the Russian list, continued during the period under review. As foreshadowed in my despatch under reference, the Soviet should be released unless the Soviet authorities either took part in their inter to real the fresh that do the that the reason why the Soviet authorities could not take over their suspects was the slackness of the Persian Governor at Resht, who was supposed to be proportion and the first, the Theory I have I agreed to a postponement until the 2nd December, but that it was contrary to the terms of the British agreement with the Persian Government regarding the arrest of

these aspects that we should detain any against whom we had no evidence, so with a man a training To Tall a gift of a trail a further delay but the Soviet Embassy expressed willingness to take over their suspects on or after the 5th December

19. Early in December the British security officials decided that the eridence against some of the suspects on our list was not serious and I therefore suggested that any who would probably qualify for release shortly should be reseased at once, both as means of calming the rest and because I was not sure that the Soviet security authorities might not make a magnificent gestureperhaps to signalise the conclusion of the Tehran Conference—and release some or all of the suspects on their list to avoid revealing the fact that the Russian evidence was of the most flimsy character. In their telegram No. 1178 of the 23rd December, the Foreign Office approved—subject to the views of the load of Combined Intelligence Centre, Iraq—the proposal that those Persians should to released whose detention was not considered essential for security reasons.

20. The position at the end of December was still unsatisfactory. The suspects on the Russian list had not left Sultanabad, their transfer to Rosal being still the subject of a wrangle between the Russians and the Persian Government as to accommodation, with a more fundamental but at first unacknowledged dispute as to whether the suspects should be transferred at all The conduction of the examination by the Angle Persons commission revented to the remaining suspects that they were the prisoners not of the British but of the Rusmans, and while this diverted criticism from His Mijesty's Government, it also raised such a howl of terror from the suspects affected and from their friends, that the Persian Government eventually instructed their Persian commission at Sultanabad (a procedure which we had always stated our readiness to accept) instead of being sent to Resht in the Russian zone. The

delay was so nureasonable that His Majosty's Minister had to speak to the Think

of a group of Persians who are accused of plotting against the Alues and State and so indifferent to the interests of Ris Majorty's Government, and we many hom that the emporey into the conduct of the anapesta on our list would " suspended until the suspects on the Russian list were removed from Sultanahad or their examination at Sultanabad by a Russo-Persian commission began. In point of fact, the examination of evidence by the British security authorities continued, but their projected meeting with the Perman communicates with a that is the state of the tetar and the transfer out to the there no longer seems any risk that the Russians will release their anspects On the contrary, the Soviet Embassy seems to have become more intransigent, the gh there are indications that it is not the plot against the Allies that they are after so much as evidence of Armenium or Cancastan activities

Economics and Finance.

21 There has been no marked improvement in the general economic want to there are room to far hope that the collections of eccents and other the ps will be in excess of last year

The signs wanting twillier ters we are is at to November was not maintained in the following mouth. The wholesale price andex, which stood at 600 in October, fell to 651 in November, but rose to 665 on the 23rd December. Similarly, the cost of living index in Tehrna fell to 1.054 in November, from 1,088 the previous month, only to increase to 1,076 in The star Tere rate of said to relie a tell ports was largely responsible for the temporary lowering of prices.

20 Current to to old the second of the steller of a 14th December, 1943, by 280 90 million reals to 5,195 07 million reals. This although the continued need for "new money" must be considered sorious, this reduction during the past two months in the ratio of circulation increase is

Gold sales in the open market on behalf of His Majesty's Government continues, in the form of Persian palitavis and 5-tols gold bars. On the 30th December, 1943, the price of the publish was 590 rule and the 5 told bar 4 300 reals. During the five weeks ended the 30th December gold sales realised 60.576,700 mals, and were made at an average price of 2,358 mals (about E18 8s. 5d) per fine outce.

[27851]

Civil Supplies (metuding Cereals)

24. The tea position is satisfactory. Stocks are adequate, and purchases gainst quotas in India are proceeding. Merchants who had ten very at No of Parties are er, the nell remarked deligneration by to be little that with a description will appropriate the about its THE CO. IS NOT A 1 TO 1 A 1 YEAR OF THE P.

25. Stocks of sugar are also adequate. The collection of the sugar best tarvest's practice est to to some sails exited and and again At 1 TO SHIP H . (Alet see B' at 15 th 17 of the Fair las MR as I was a compact to the fact that the control of the 12 only to make it sugar and been rehned. It is hoped to collect another 80 000 or 90 000 teas. worth states getter to con an of the 1948 44 campage to Z HIR TOLK

26 The stocks of cotton piece goods held in the country by the Iranian Conferming Car Mark the strain and the same of the same subjets to a label and carry a country of the agest the Iranian cotton crop is now being gathered but it is not ret possible to say what the total collected will amount to. There are no indications than any pest or other harraful influence has required the extinuated yield, and a figure of approximately 14,000 tons of ginned cotton is expected

27 Stocks of oil in Tehran on the 31st December were as follows: -

	Duys.
Berzen	36 8
Per Presentati	47 6
Carete similar	31 3
F8 () 1	30 5

28 During the month the Persian Government were the supply a sted rapita exist stand for of set one if your parties was the Alteria supplies to the relate part is a restant our appearance for it wis to any a to the least of War ter who have to be the restall to says the announced mart marting without have present and decision to be at leasing with

29 The question of supplying ships' bunkers in the Persian G of treat with Mostly Person or all is one as the converted That is the extra state to a neg or a cont it is expect to there is to any nother than, writing you to observe g the political difficulties which prevented any progress being Take at 1 . I to cut was fire after pool you see a person of present per farmer are some alonger to in the matter and a series and along the managements of property It was their best a comment

the see 31st December contracts had been made for 326 859 tons of finel s is a new it 5 230 891 and see that the there I are a sawith it may story to a trade of our fitter a possible of reason to best tame. and produce to recent or 90,265 tone one present scenes in the Johnson silo amounted to 16.507 on that date, although almost 10 000 tons of this were adulterants. Collections in the northern some have now started, and about 9 (800 I have been a first the second of the second of the second of the second of the I was trom the southern rone is proceeding satisfactorily.

31. Most of the grain from the north has come from Gurgan. Only a small and to be they received from Khar ... we return a rape tierers and he F name Department are avidently playing a double same "late reason are ever to be recent , not style to an entitle of there is letter life. with a suppose to war and and a problem the short so of the officers has the improvement of bearing the special of their professions. reducing which are top appear for not car to sea I consumment they in wor at is they and addressed twent or fear that he thornest was the content of wheat rate both bearing on all relieve he whereage control and o appropriate to the

32 Res transport and the a certain freezes were the two mans. profit set again the area to the arranger with letter during the enter Server offer a last Read on Acare a wino ties it who he to does time sale of long two problems are significant frequency to the extent of great the states set states is and is home traderously assessed it rough the supply of trees, by the Bed a painty of the rives.

the last the month negot at us were begun about the procurement of the 1944 paper requirements for Persia from the United States. No final decisions have yet been reached, but the possibility of part of the paper supplies being imported by white they also a also the Government is being considered

Transport

34. The targets for rail allocations for December were 6 000 tons of civil goods from the south and 9 600 tons of cereals from Sultanabad and other near-by stations. Against these target figures, approximately 4,000 tons of goods were moved from the south, and 7,400 tons of cereals from intermediate stations. The total Aid-to-Russin tonnage carried during November (s.e., latest available figures), excluding the East Persia route, was '-

					- 1	one dails
Rail	 ***	44-		461		4 920
Road	 444	***	**1		4 4 4	\$,034

or about 239,000 tons a month

Industry.

35 Mining and industrial enterprises in general continue to suffer from the shortage of road transport, which is undoubtedly having a restricting effect on both Government and private enterprises. There has also been a very noticeable tendency towards labour unrest in various factories throughout the country. A further cause for disquiet is the acute shortage of sulphur. There has been no production of this important raw material for the last five months and one factory the Carenda Sam Lachety to be and fower or consequence while the shortage of sulphure send is gradually making itself felt throughout the majority of the main Persian industries. The sulphur mine at Semian has now been restarted, but to date it has only produced bulf a ton per day, matend of the five or six tons

36. The sarding late a Bay or Many is in facilities a little problem now is that of maintaining an adequate supply of ofive oil and of trans-

porting the output.

Imports and Exports.

37 The latest available official figures for imports and exports are for the month from the 22nd April to the 22nd May, 1943. They show that imports totalled by I andrew come, or 7,025 to the property admitted in franchise at Customs amounted to 68.1 million rinks, or 7,205 tons. The total exports for the same period, exclusive of oil, were 55 8 million rials, or 11 329 tons

Anti-Locust Compaign

38. There has been quite a substantial change in the locust situation. In the ensurer an international conference in Tehran decided to set up defence in South-East Porsia against swarms from India. It has now transpired, however, that very few awarms are likely to emanate from that quarter, and that the invasion is most likely to come from Arabia. The British anti-locust units between Jask and Lingch will probably have a hard campaign ahead, as the swarms took beale we see and dealers tal by on the from englares since they are expected to enter on a wide front.

Perman Army

39. In the reshuffle of the Cabinet General Amir Ahmedi was dropped from the Ministry for War and replaced by the Shah's nominee, a civilian official of his court. Braham Zand. During his tout of the tremetal Winer had given to us whole hearted, if not always effective, co-operation, and to the American Military Mission a measure of support with which General Ridley was well satisfied. Thereby he incurred the hostility of the Russians, and by his energetic, if not always tactful, exercise of authority over the army he aroused the suspiction and jealousy of the Shah, who accused him of attempting to be commander-inchief as wed as Minister our War. I as Shale locand weaken up his determination to be the effective commander of the army and to allow no authority to be established there that is not completely subservient to hinself. In this as has been mentioned above, he claims to have found encouragement in his private interview with Marshal Stalin. The Shah is now acting as the commander of the army. He issues orders direct to the Chief of Staff without reference to the Minister for War, and to the Minister for War and even to individual officers three I for the server is I be to be the server in the strategy should again be independent of the Ministry for War and that the functions of the latter when all land ----

40. On the other hand, the Shah, according to General Ridley has recently shown a more sympathetic attitude towards the American Military Mission and has should that an argent request should be sent to the American Government for at least nine more officers. I fear that this enthusiasm for the American Fig. 18 Fp. Tarm. The a reference to the one time Experiences. and supplies for the army are not likely to be forthcoming from America unless it is evident to the British and American authorities that the American advisers are being given support in their task. In the decree he recently signed defining the duties and responsibilities of General Ridley and the officers of his mission be was, however, careful to limit their functions to the giving of advice in matters of administration without investing them with may authority to ensure compliance

with that advice. 41 The central administrative and recruit training depots, which are an essential part of the scheme of administrative reorganisation have now been established at each of the divisional headquarters outside the Russian zone of occupation, with an American officer in an advisory capacity to every two depots They are as was to be expected meeting of the it it. I in insernance commanders, stree matters of supply and finance, from which they have been accustomed to derive considerable profits, have now been taken out of their hands and centralised in the administrative depots. In the face of this obstruction it is not surprising that General Radley's administrative reforms have not yet thown convincingly good results.

Person Gendarmerie

42 Colonel Schwarzkopf has been given in the gendarmeric a position of greater authority than has General Ridley in the army, and he appears to intend the state of full. He may come into conflict with the Shah, sloce all present section of the bold army commissions from the Shah, who wishes to retain their undivided loyalty and arrogates to himself alone the right of making promotions. Colonel Schwarzkopf in also likely to find that financial stringency, to which he appears to have given little consideration, may impose important restrictions on the plans he has in mind, but to which no visible effect has yet been given,

Perman Air Force

43. The reorganisation of the Perman Air Force continues, particularly in the maintenance and supply branches. Lieutenant-Colonel Sinh Possis. previously liaison officer with the Royal Air Force at Doshan Tappeh, is being restled to the lar of the control of the sail or of to the appropriate Royal Air Force establishments in the Middle East. A. RAF, officer has meanwhile been advising the Persons in Tehran. This assistance has been valuable and the Permans have expressed appreciation of it The adaptation of the Persian Air Force to something more like Royal Air Force procedure should not only increase the serviceability of their streenft but make coner and more economical the supply to them of the British material on which

44 Colonel Stodash, who is designated for the post of Chief of the Persian Ar State and the land of the land of the land and the land of the Africa and Aden, and is about to attend the next course at the Middle East

45. The offer of His Majesty's Government to supply Amon aircraft to the Persian Air Force as alternatives to Hurricanes or Oxfords has been accepted. The type is generally considered to be the best for the Persians' present requirements.

Press

46. After bearing with patience the restrictions which were placed on it during the conference, the Tehran press, as soon as it was allowed to do so, expressed great satisfaction that the conference had been held in Tehran and that it half be to me or Pe at the real Pewer Declaration. All sections of the press welcomed the declaration and considered that it clarified Persia's international position and would leave the Government free to devote its entire energies to the much-needed improvement of internal

affairs. Much credit was given to the Shah and to Mr. Schmily for their skilful conduct of foreign affairs.

47 Comment on the Tehran electrons consisted mostly of complaints of corruption, Government interference and public apathy. The papers of the Lett were pessimistic about the results and saw little hope of any real reform as long as the present governing classes remained in power There was increasing emphasis on the need for unity and personal sacrifice and several papers called I file was do will a file part es who would put aside private interests and work for the good of the nation

British Council.

48. In Tehran teaching of English in the institute, university, schools and the minute standing of an electrical days - but now a first to fithe soil provided English is being indifferently or badly taught by many private individuals (Persians) in various parts of the town and it is obvious that the the attend the se open or and are a fee have a fee these who find the main sulding maccossible. This cannot be done until more staff are approximately the Notice Bent 400 members of the staff have applied to the conditerman and province and to unpossible to the state of the to the university in December but his serival has subsequently been cancel. ! In a to the sixth time during the past year that a professor has been proposed, IL TO THE WITCHIST

40 1 Is sout the ewest to vast they peral as to 22. The riber About 250 students are and day to the gaster of the as problems for while netrythese only the titles and the second the every week as in the Terror at the a long of the information of the sew region in the technical college by the institution in fl

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to be observed. William to the state of the fil , so abot a c . To any to you and space and so stating solved a lateral land a complex of their of the Year Maister of the dear asset was appointed who desires to promote the British estem of education and a . . . by accept British teachers in all Many of some as A last a contract of the state of the sta

of Vertice we de verest a sea most film of the Prices Distributed pathones at the land and a real of the land Wash MP gave e tur s . 1 Tel vin de se e te b ad lete a Her fere introverent extent of a new or a Book person send of a long t tenser of reserved all as I say to be greater to be a line of the state differences and the restore with a second of

ad. The prepare to some south the contraction of the series sometimes

in my despatch under reference, has not yet materinased. 54. I am sending copies of tota despited to the three of the West to of S. to.

Resident in the Middle East, to His Majesty's Ambassador in Moscow, to the Generalization of India and to all consular officers in Persua.

I have, &c R. W BULLARD

Tehrin , th I r h 1944

[E 1809 97/84]

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Nat

No. U

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 21st March.)

AS I had the honour to inform you in my toog at No. 229 dated the 9th March I presented to His Imperial Majesty the Shat on that rate the the et the appropriate of the Market Contract of the post of the terrest, order of the first terrest to the first terrest of the first terrest of O staff where I to a with a grown track the research section less than I with a last a second that is a second to be a sec to a rest to the court of as and heads imparted a slightly inter-

I to that to a real aparts r If Wajesty's Ambassador was but the to win straight a grow of he without in the me is less I writed them, I fell it i will be not continued of the sat feet considerate a to Mitmer a most considered even Messes Was Bretner, that god hald on the clast is and de requer for a

Minister of (I think) the third class. The Persian Court officials made up, however for any drabness in our appearance to we . . . Id braid wherever it could be sewn on breastplates, backpieces, stomschers and all, to such an extent that I could not deprecate the comment of the additional military attaché. Colonel Pybus, who quoted from Bishop Blougram's Apology :-

".... his back brave with the needlework of Noodledom."

2. The even is live fire at the fire with 1 mer whether in wave conducts to the could be Performance from the last a for hereby there I was exceptedly how , - I read to who say was all behind, but I found His it is a Mice to the transfer of the et official I that a test to the assessment as parely out about 1 and mid a fe is a ten of the tire was the act a greated in exters the said week a special tweet a west one - in war to a times the Shart see by the beaton in a first process in which again. could be of the bear distance of and the green and bould where one has at least sleven ways at a 12 2 kg to a country act by Bet speed to be additionally at a contract of many thereits by he watch works glat all One remark of more was not an empty va p cart | all o w. - eccenty that, having been here through so many the discharge the Shah was certainly sincere in expressing deep gratificafor at the raising if the status of this Marrier is represent the court of

3. I now presented to His Majesty the members of the staff, several of whom were already known to him. He then put into execution a procedure recently devised to distinguish between ambassadors and ministers at the presentation of credentials, whereby ambassadors are to have a private interview with the Shab, which is not to be granted to ministers. This enabled the embassy staff to enjoy tes and conversation for three quarters of an hour while I had a rather inconclusive talk with the Shah and the Minister for Foreign Affairs which might have gone on for twice as long if, warned by experience, I had not picked up my gloves one by one and finally laid my hand on my hat. His Majesty began by referring to my approaching visit to the United Kingdom, and I said that I hoped that he and his ministers would raise before I left any questions which they would like me to discuss in London. At this the Minister for Foreign Affairs grinned, remembering, I think, the desiderata of the Persian Government as of gel to the Loreign Office by M. Hogir the a memoranoum which I had described as the same length as the Shah Reza Avenue, a thoroughfare several motes in length. The Winder for Pire &! All re to aid a new leas about the difficulty of dealing with the Russians, who blunted the Persuant of there was insecurity in the Russian area, and yet baggled for months about posting another hundred soldiers there or sending in a few more rifles and rounds of ammunition. The effect of this discourse was to show (what is perfectly true) that the British behave towards the Persians with greater consideration than the Russians. I spoke of our hope that the war would not last very much longer, that the retirement of the foreign troops would relieve the Persian Government of many problems, particularly a psychological problem of great importance and that the assumption of entire responsibility for security by the Persians world be effected amouthly and effectively

4. At one point the Shah said that Persians—army officers included—were still inclined to run either to the British or the Russians, while the British and the Russians would say that one officer was this and another that. This, he said, was bad. I agreed that to try to play one ally off against another was undesirable as well as uncless, but said that we were not to be blazzed if in the interests of Persia we preferred honest Persians to corrupt ones. I was thinking of the chief of the Shah's military cabinet, whom no one believes to be honest,

and the Shah was probably thinking of him too.

5. The Shah said that he thought that the British ought to have a more construct a pall a little of an of the deals of our programme for Person help in feeding the country and in making the most of its transport and other resources, support for the American advisers, and so on, and asked whether His Majesty could mention anything more constructive that we could do. His Maj sty collinor add he act sow who he was took got

a. When speaking of possible ways of absorbing the skilled Persian labour which will be set free what Per to eases to be a read to Read the Stah sail. that some might be employed in the Persian navy. " if we have a navy This

was said with genuine and unconscious sadness. I have reported before how partly by destruction during the invasion of August 1941, and partly by

7. At my suggestion, a signed portrait of His Majesty King George was sett out tr a S o after il. The College Pefor inglow the glass. Who broken it traisif at the town | We are the entry two two tolds. place of repair pour to plo attach the rate and a particula by the service I led at each to Me, and the best result this I I ped the Ir and it question to protect which are a could aske weither the state was particle as a referred a series of the proposition had been accepted, and a theresore to add a star and a starte on expressed great gratification at the gift and remarked on the excellence of portrait as a likeness.

8. The Shah was wearing two Persian decorations, but not the G C.B.

9. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Government of India.

R. W BULLARD

[E 1981, 187, 34]

No. 9

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 29th March)

also Majores & Pop Land to great a transfer or a to The Majores & Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and, with reference to Jehran despatch No. 331 of the 11th August 1943, has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a report from His Majesty's Consul General, Meshed, on the political situation, covering the period from July to December 1943

Tehran, 17th March 1944

Enclosure in No. 9

No. 64

Six monthly Political Situation Report, July December 1943

SI I I REICIALLY, the period under review was the best half-year since the compatible and the land of the second th was more than enough to eat for all except the lowest classes, raiding on the man als parterally disappeared there was no contag in the towns, and the pate and the rody in security at the last street with a large week, the problem per two than at the different of her the tadad its religion to the fabrical to switch must be been expected to lower it. Dr. Millspaugh and his efforts to make Persians good by real and any fation were amoved or substaged the mechanism of june al de to it visite government or at profiterior and other corruption became even more rampart, and the disparity between the ever merenaing wealth of the "haves" and the abject poverty of the "have-nots" still further widened. In other words behind a typically Persian façade of peace and prosperity the political and economic atructure of the province continued steadily to disintegrate.

Security

2 The approvement in security along the Zahidan Meshed road was addoubtedly out in part to the appears a British I can for us in some on with the anti-locust operations near Birjand in July and again in September. when arrived courses of suppose for this, west up the read as far as Inchat. Haidari. Credit, however, must also be given to his Excellency Amir Alam Sand Mand settled a day a tion to the inhabitate of estam strates in shorted values in the sander Quantum orderen ged them to era getherarker assets Catta Balancal on Turbat (He had get durmer to who in Nesem er fit il , quarted the Kurs el. Bauch ga gs which and been

S. Elsewhere in the province the only serious disturbance was a the Knober Sharing after Mr. Kit of the Coverage Atlant Against The Coverage Atlant Against The Coverage Against the Coverage Coverage Against the Coverage Coverage

Political Affairs.

the and developments of political importance during the areal the elections for the Market increased activity on the part of political informations, and the reappearance of a certain amount of religious fanations intring on the Shrine.

Kleetions.

in the property was the same of the same for My the a fixer of the party region of the second se With the Age of the second of , es e state e es e de la contra la Se and the second secon The section of the se n a state of the s person of the contract of the contract the us a last a first a fast at the first of the system which in a four sec-A TOTAL SECTION OF THE SECTION OF TH and the state of t explored and the state of the s to be distributed to the state of the state the sales and the sale of the sales are Infantal a near and a seate to the set of the last section is wipport by Res 18

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Political Association.

The High-i-Tudeh or People's party alone was active. Its to the people of the High-i-Tudeh or People's party alone was active. Its to the poblash well deserved distribute against the first test of the first tes

"opposit a par a the High-t-Parkar, which brought uself into the limelight will a start of the potential Dehimi, has since ted issue a contract to the counter of the party. The founder 3 - 1 - w amaddun-ul Mulk Are a, ty the property of the second 1941 and last the star to the second to the High-tand the state of the state of the state of the has or and the tental tenta the sale parties to the sale of the sales of Kar, attains 18 are a start and tes of et seed to ell out to endanted the second second second second second I see that the second of the s A continue of a craft party to terr and an analysis and a second as r grievances. Sajjadi Thus activities and to anceres were me to all a large and the la with the Soviet Consul General, whose informal approval be obtained before seems are along the base of the base of the seems to be a seem of the newspaper has at last been obtained and the first issue is to appear with a flourish of trumpets on the 27th February It remains to be seen whether Sappidi's undoubted zeal, honesty and skill are sufficient to make his party a constructive force and its paper a pillory for greedy officialdom

Religious Matters

8. The visit to Meshed of Haji Agha Quan, a noted Shia mujtahid of Account, the day for the state of the state against the anti clerical policy of the late Shall had been evident for some time, and it was known that the object of the Haji's visit to Persia was to obtain certain concessions from the civil power concerning the management of the waqf property religious touching in Government schools, the wearing of the veil, and other such routroversial matters. The Governor-General, however, handled Qumi and the heal muliabs very cleverly-doubtless the Russian bogy helped him-and there were no antoward meidents. But the Haji's visit undoubledly gave a fillip to the elerstal reaction mentioned above. Veiled women are now quite a common sight in the streets; during Muharram and on days of mourning, processions have been on a larger scale than at any time since 1930; and the Governor General has been obliged to restore the functions and privileges of the khadims or "Servants of the Shrine" who take pilgrims round the Holy Place. He is administ, how ever, about letting the mullahs have anything to do with the management of the Shrine's huge revenues

Economic and General Situation

9 Behand the facade of improved security and functioning administrative machinery the state of the middle and lower classes is little better than in the dark latter years of Reza Shah Public Bandit No 1 has gone, only to make way for a coterie of officials who, taken as a whole, exploit the masses nearly as thoroughly as he did Not only is the man in the street and at the plough looted direct by local officials police and gendarmerie in the good old way but a new technique has been evolved by which he is squeezed dry by "big business" in the shape of the Monopoly Departments and officially protected private racketeers. During the long months of scarcity before the last harvest we saw " bread " consisting chiefly of burley bran and poppy-seed meal being retailed in strictly limited quantities at the controlled shops to half starved queues, while tons of good bread made from hoarded wheat were hawked through the streets under their neses or retailed at "free rates" to the well-to-do at neighbouring bakeries. Another scandalous racket is the distribution of sugar The province has its own officially controlled sugar refinery and the best crop, last season, was exceptionally heavy; at least be oble outs of best and it the factors consign to make 7 (M) cons of surger ver we see a few tons here a few tons there being dished out by the Finance Department at the controlled rate of Rials 20 per kilog on a basis of 400 grammes a head monthly to the people of the towns, while the rest of the population either go without or par Roals 110 cf7s 6/1 a kilog in the fully stocked "free" market

Again, the Khustavi ginning, spinning, and weaving mills at Meshed turn out half the quantity of cotton particles for the particles of the par

10. In the jungle of official corruption it would be surprising if the biggest Hon of them all the Governor General started After was at- other M Marrier sign from its star & there it is a contract for party. programmed and another state of the will term it take as a local to tell to the state of a particular state of a voluntarily exiled from his beloved Tehran for Khorasan's good, striving with some success. In spite of untrustworthy subordinates and muddle-headed interforence from Tohean to protect the judgle of the comment of the fact of the Asset I as grown to level to the contract of the second state of t Visite at the transfer of at 1 hard that go on With a t t to be promoted to a respect to the promise forth to the trade of the contract of the second traction Takes the second of the second We for a reason to engine our residence of the street contractions. rates a fact as a versal of the table to the two where the part of the state of the state of course the or the Sail of far a secure of a set thousand contract the prost to the tent to the tent to the tent ton or the first of such the again reliancy and the apparent mad weaving factory

the which the Shrine is the chief shareholder

11. The wast the relative to a party for the copy of a structure official corruption and he processes to a cryst copy of a crys

The many are the power of a plant of the Brown of the and the property of the

12. This seemingly control alliance with capitalism is characteristic of present-day Seviet policy. The Russians in this is a little of cuttrely with military and commercial expediency of south to be present to the Community or even democratic ideologies. In fact the sort of hospitalism their followers by playing only half-heartedly of the fact the sort of the collision of sort of the present to the collision of Khornsan and the sort of the collision of the prepare the limit of the sort of the collisions. Consulate-General or the officers of the garrison who support the ball based communism of

the Hizb-t-Tudeh, it is the large non-official "Russian party" of Armenians, Caucasians, Jews makepirs (émigrés) and would be quislings in the future Soviet Killing. The Russians themselves certainly do not oppose British interests, though there is a certain amount of quite friendly rivalry in public matters M V Killing at the land year, was definitely co-operative within the narrow limits of his discretion. Such trouble as we had, e.g., over road permits, was due to faulty histon between civil and military. Social relations with the consulate-general officials and their families continued to be thoroughly cordial

Future Prospects.

13. To sum up Khorasan has for the last two years been ruled firmly but a lashly by a large of off rule of the Covernor (coursel backed by the Russians, whose multary and commercial (but not political) ends he serves. What hope is there of reform!

+ I a g have ranged against them the Tudeh party, the younger w ter t . e intelligentsia, Sajjadi's Dadgustaran, or Justice party, and other the war it opposition " elements but they have also in far Tehran the growing power of the American advisers, backed by the Allied Higher Command, to reckon with. The influence of the Hizb-i-Tudeh is discounted by the reflection that if now when the Rel Lieve was Per than I ambig a ser again. will be removed. It is too early yet to foresee the fate of the Guru-i-Dadgustaran; the ir incettings and newspaper may one day be a power in the land, but they also rely rather too openly on an Ally-ourselves-and there is always the danger that they may slip into the respectable but meffective rôle of a Moderate party of the The younger intelligentia are perhaps Khorasan's least forlars hope. They too load the control of the control o tunity of Shahriyar," as they call it (') and fill the political vacuum we ourselves created by ejecting the Pahlevi tyrant. If these men were to join Sajjadi s organisation, or start a better one, and set themselves to educate public opinion -if a new spirit of courageous patriotism and sympathy with the masses, their the gang they hate. Khorasan might give the rest of Persia a lead towards real democracy. But this class, though as quick and intelligent as any in Asia, lacks courage and the capacity to unite. As a member of it said sorrowfully to the writer not long ago, " No sooner do we get together and begin to do something than we start equabbling among ourselves." Even if they found themselves in power they would not stay there a fortnight without powerful support and strong guidance. But whose!

15. Recent developments in the policy and activities of the American advisors, the MESC., and other Allied authorities at the Centra bave given reason to hope that the guidance and help needed to bring the best and most progressive elements in Persia to the top may be forthcoming. Hitherto, it must be confessed, that policy has seemed, from the point of view of a remote but not unimportant province, somewhat over-centralised. The multiplicity of sections and bureaux and boards and secretariat and centres at Tehran and the mant- (and woman-) power deployed in them has been impressive but somewhat hewildering, contended with the this gold world to a life to the title in the prof a Meater sea of the transferred of the season of the and its magnificently-housed bureaucracy. Dr. Millspangh, remembering maybe the success of his former mussion but forgetting that he then had a dictator at his be to see a to have the and of a few all their Person good by Act of Particularity In ring the year and a half since the first of them arrived not one of the civilian American advisers has found time to study on the spot the problems of Persia s eastern provinces. In May last (a year and a half too late, but that was not his fidt D. Millspar I seed of her a to well a reserve town no regal. I is They give the represent of range been from a some a with your It short by discovering of providing leaves. In this country as ounce of enforcement is worth a ton of enactment, yet the whole series contains about half a dozen perfunctory penal clauses, mostly threatening mere "confiscation

⁽¹⁾ The occupation of Persia by British and Russian troops began on the 1st Shannvar, 1220, in the Persian calendar (25th August, 1241).

without competsation " of the goods or means of transport concerned. Only in the Special Powers Act of the 4th May, 1943, is the possibility of official nonco-operation envisaged; erring Government acreants are threatened vaguely with "dismissial" and "punishment according to the law," For the rest, Dr. Mil.spaugh, in drafting his regulations, relied on his investiture by the Special Powers Act with certain "powers" granted by earlier Acts, including the Anti Hoarding Law of the 18th March, 1942. He was probably unaware that in most provinces even that law, with its commendably explicit and draconian nal Procedure Regulations have to be followed in all their leisurely detail make it in practice unenforceable anywhere except under the nose of a fully powered American or British official. It has at most a nuisance value in the nation's progb's regulations have even a numance value. They are ignored alike by official, porice, law courts, boarders, and the general public, and will continue to be so until American or British assistant advisers, inspectors, or departmental directors are seat to the main centres with strong staffs and full powers, and until the All of Hate Come, day at I do for early deling ifficial wintever, from the Governor General downwards, who tries to sabotage F 7 W 10

10. The recent deputation by the British and American authorities of a emercles accounting of a section perturbal problems connected with food stuffs and other necessaries augurs well for the tuture. We have had visits from Lieut-Colonel A. Macanni I P S., additional counsedor, Lieut, Colonel Atanilah Khan, IMS, Inspector General of Food stuffs, and two Persians of integrity and ability Messes. Salmon Asadi and Sharbant, of the Foundee Department. Botter still, the Road Transport Board have sent two very able Danes. Mesers. Von Stemann and Kahr, to clean up the Burbart Rah black transport racket at Meshed and Captain Coupland on a similar cussion to Zoliidan, while the MESC, have lent the services of Locatemant Joel to the Finance Ministry for work at Zahul in connexion will the barley crop, some 12 000 tons. Best of all, a full fledged American Director of Finance for Khornsan has been promised us, though his arrival is being unaccost the state of the state of the sales to bring matters to a head with the gang, and provided the officers are given sufficient staff and funds and supported strongly from the Centre, there is real hope of a new era of prosperity and decent administration dawning for Persia's enstern provinces.

C. P. SKRINE.

Ard March 1944

(B) Tehran Intelligence Summaries.

E 422 422 341

No. 10

Ser R. Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 19th January)

(No 1)
HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit berewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 1 for the period of the 20th December, 1943, to the 2nd January, 1944, compiled by the military attache to this legition.

Tehron, 3rd January, 1944

Enclosure in No. 10

(Secret)

Military Attacks's Intelligence Summary No. 1 for the Period 20th December, 1943, to 2nd January, 1944.

Persian Affairs

Political.

1. The appointment of the new Cabinet has been on the whole received with apathy in the country, and the general expectation seems to be that it will not last long after the opening of the new Parhament. That has been aunounced for the 22nd January. The results of the Tehran elections should soon be available as voting has closed. In Azerbaijan voting has been suspended owing to the strong interference of the Soviet authorities on behalf of candidates of the Tudeh party.

2. Dr Benes arrived in Telaran from Moscow on the 2sth December for a short visit, during which he was the guest of the Shah. Both the Shah and the Government land themselves out to demonstrate how admirably they could entertain an important State guest. The University of Tehran conferred on

Dr Benes the degree of Doctor Amaria causa

3. There is some unrest among manual workers in Tebran. There were threatened striken of railway workers and of employees in the wireless station of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs and an actual strike in the ammunition factory at Sultanabad near Tebran. In all cases the cause of the discontent was alleged to be insufficiency of pay. Conditions of the working classes are generally sufficiently had to make easy the work of the agitator. That agitators are at work there is no doubt nor that the long suffering Persian working classes are being awakened to a knowledge of their power. The Minister of Finance and Dr. Millspaugh have usued a communiqué informing the workers that a commission has been formed to investigate and report on the pay of manual workers in Government employ.

by the Sex et in the sex et at the field person to a soper ed to the Sex et in the sex et at the field person an organized and disciplined party with a sex end directed by outside influence, and during the elections

Russian support of Tudeli candidates has been suconcealed

5. The statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Roosevelt on his return to the United States to the effect that Marshal Stalin had informed him that there were 100 German agents in Tehran during the conference and that a plot to murder the three statemen had been discovered, called forth a denial in the press from the Persian Government. They stated that nothing had been said to the Persian authorities by any representative of the three Allies of the existence of any such plot either before or during the conference, and that high officials of all three Allies had thanked the Persian Government for their efficient security measures.

Appaintments-Civil

6.—(i) Ma sud Muszid to be Persian representative at Beirut with the rank of Minister

(11) Abduilah Ashrafi to be Farmendar of Shahreza

(iii) Sadiq Vasiqi to be director of the Mortgage Bank
(iv) \\ \text{Director-General of the Department of Rationing in the Ministry of Finance.}

7. A personality note on the present Minister for War, Ibrahim Zand, is appended to this summary

Perman Forces

Army

6. The recruit training and administrative depots, which are part of the reorganization plan of the American advisers (see Summary No. 42 49/43, para graph 9), have now been insugnrated at all divisional headquarters outside the Russian zone. An American officer has been allotted to every two divisions—one to the 1st and 2nd, one to the 4th and 5th, one to the 6th and 10th, and one to the 7th and 9th Divisions.

9 seneral Riday states that he has recently found the Shah more what had I have been the total that the officers should be obtained from America. An urgent request for at least nine more-making with the eleven already here twenty in all has been made to Washington by the Persian Government.

10. The transport situation of the Persian army has considerably improved with the arrival of some 600 tracks from America. These have been organised into units under the supervision of one of the American advisers. Although the standard of driving and maintenance is low and the misuse of transport is rampant. General Ridey is not dissatisfied with the progress made in the e reunistances that existed

Appointments-Military

11 Army -Surtip Robulla Kerkavusi to be Military Governor of Tehran. Gendermerie. Surhang Yammi to be commander of the 7th (Western) Gendarmene District

Retirements -Sarhanga: Yazdanfar, Mulmmmad Nawaz Safari Hassan Khadivi, Muhammad Ali Sadari. Yadullah Azam Zanganeh (Air Force). Ali Reza Mansono, Mastafa Mansor Ibrahim Timurian

Internal Security

Fare.

12 The situation remains outwardly calm, largely because the Persian authorities are careful to do nothing that might trritate Naur and Khosrow Qualigns Persian Government arms in the possession of the Qualigns tribes have not yet been handed back, nor has Khosrow Quahgas implemented his promise to apprehend and surrender the Germana, five of whom are known to be just outside the borders of Qualgar territory. The Mamassand tribes, who have Intherto refused to ally themselves with Saur and who might have formed a loyal pro floverment bles or the middle f Q I all the transfer of the flower ment bles or the middle flower flower ment bles or the middle flower been absenuted by the Government's rejection of their claim to the ownership of certain lands. As far as can be judged the position of the Government grows weaker and that of the tribes grows stronger

A he 1-4

13. A hand of brigands, variously reported to be Boir Ahmadi or Taiyyibi are more agreent my in the xx or of the 1 . Tr. Tr. (1) defeate) a food at Pazanua. Company property and employees have not yet suffered but travellthere has been been been been been been

Russian Affairs

14. The Shah has presented a medal to the Russian Colonel, Bourseir, an a token of appreciation of the assurance he gave in the work of completing the mothine-gun factory for the manufacture of machine pistols.

15 Two Russian officers have arrived in Fars for the alleged purpose of

investigating agricultural possibilities.

Appendix to Summary No. 1 (Reference: Paragraph 7)

Personality Note: Zand, Ibrahim (Ebrahim). Minister for War

Born about 1890 Educated at the Cadet College at St Petersburg. Then west to study law of Free at the a connection and streets of daward Amery Towards the end of the last war became an active member of the Musawat party in Azarbarjan at 1 1719 occasio a member of the most rived Azerbarjan Covernment. After its fall he went back to France, and a few years ofter patterned to Person who Do ar and boat lim in it? Me stry I Justice as an advisor. He was subsequently transferred to the Ministry of Finance and in 1938 became a marker of the heart of the Nametan Baha. On the appointment of A. H. Ebtehaj as director of that bank he left the bank and was employed

at Court as Comptroller of the Royal Accounts. Minister of War in Schedy's third Cabinet, December 1943. Married to the sister of Farajullah Bahramy Speaks Russian extremely well, probably better than Persian. A harmless but weak man, who has not succeeded in making his mark in either politics, law or banking, and has obtained the post of Minister of War in order that he should enable others to run that Ministry

E 601 422 843

No. 11

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 27th January)

(No. 32)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit berewith a copy of Intolligence Summary No. 2 for the period of the 3rd to 16th January, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran, 17th January, 1944

Enclosure in No. 11

(Secret.)

Military Attacks's Intelligence Summary No. 2 for the Period. 3rd-16th January, 1944

Perman Affaire

Political

THE Majlis is due to be opened on the 22nd January, invitations for the opening ceremony have been assued, and it seems probable that by that date there will be present in Tehran more than the sixty nine Deputies necessary to form a quorum. The total number of Deputies elected to date is seventy five. About one third of the votes cast in the Tehran elections have been counted, and a list of the leading candidates is published daily in the press. These for some days included the names of Sarvyid Abul Quaim Kashani and Matin Duftari, against whom charges are pending of having abetted German plots in Persia. The impropriety of advertising to the world the extent of the esteem in which these I dis to sail a fill sandre I are different est that would thereby be made on Perma's allies was reluctantly recognised by the Government, and their names no longer appear in the lists of favourites

2. Suleman Muham Iskundari (Suleman Mirza), leader of the Tudeh party, and for some years a professing Communist, has died. His funeral was

attended by representatives of the Soviet Embassy

3. In his monthly report for the month the 24th October 22nd November Dr Millspaugh discusses the principles that should guide the framing of the budget for the coming year, and particularly the conflicting demands of agricul pertinent remarks about the army and gendarmerie which will meet with no approval from the Shah. The army, he says, has no task except that of internal per any his on mital the treatment of the Destate to state the treatment of an increased budget allotment for the army and urges them to consider the possibility of reducing its size in order to make funds available for its better equipment and its greater contentment. The Shah, as is well known, is demanding an increased budget for a larger army, whose task, he likes to think, is to maintain the independence of Persia and add to his own importance. The rmy is likely to be a first-class usue in the new Majhs, both as regards the share it consumes of the national revenue with very little benefit to the nation, and as regards the Shah's pretensions to make it the instrument of his personal policy

4. Probably as a result of the influence of American advisers in various administrations, investigations are being made into large-scale embezzlements are francis. Oil sais of the Rand Incorporately retained to I teres and Bread Department and other departments of the Ministry of Finance, and army shoers have been to some case. I stressed at lare hers arrested for corrupt

practices. Even a few convictions will have a good effect.

[27831]

B 3

5. Unrest among workers continues to show riself. In Isfahan telephone operators went on strike for some days for higher wages. In accordance with the promise made to workers in Government employ after the disturbances reported in Summary No. 1 44, paragraph 3, an interdepartmental commission was appointed to fix minimum wages for unakilled workers. It recommended for the approval of the Council of Ministers that unmarried men should draw 9 rials a day, married men without families 12, and with families 15 rials

6. Throughout the rural districts the people suffer from a shortage of tea, sugar and cloth. The Chief Administrator of the Price Stabilisation Section has recently published the fact that there are in Government stores 28 iniliion yards of cloth and ample stocks of sugar. It is solely due to corruption and to the meficiency of distribution that supplies do not reach the people who so badly

need them.

Appointments-Civil

7 -(1) Ghalam Hassem Ashrafi, formerly Director General in the Ministry of Industry and Mines, to be Under Secretary of State in the office of the President of the Council of Ministers

(ii) Muhammad Saruri to be Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of

the Literior

(iii) Sarvyid Ali Nassr to be Persian Minister to China.

(iv) Mubasetr Rosbani to be Farmandar of Tabriz.

- (v) Fathullah Nurt Islandiari (F.O. 90) to be Persian Minister with the Pol sh Government in London
 - (vt) Lissan Separate to be Inspector General in the Ministry of the Interior
- (vii) Qasan Hakamia to be Director of the Mortgoge Bank
- (vni) Faznilah Babrami has remined the appointment of Chief of the Municipality.

(ix) Khosrow Panah (Sardar Mufakham) to be Farmandar of Quavin

Perman Forces

8. It seems possible that the new Minister for War will not be content to be the cypher he was intended to be by the Shah. He has already made formal the late of the state of the st Secretariat, who is one case passed the Shah's orders to him in discourteous terms, and in another issued orders for the dismissal and replacement of the Military Governor of Tebran without reference to the Minister or the Governmont. He has invited the American advisers generally to take a more active part in the reform and supervision of administration, has authorised General Ridley to appoint an American officer to take executive charge of the administration of the Isfahan Division, where the divisional commander was being obstructive, and has demanded from the American advisors within ten days a scheme for the reorganisation of the Finance Branch of the War Office, to include a 50 per cent reduction in its staff

9. Increases of pay have been sanctioned for military officers and civilian officials of the Ministry for War on the scale already approved for other Government servants (see Summary No 44 43, paragraph 5). According to the Mo ster for War, these increases are " sufficient to enable officers to live on their pay He now intends to maist that corruption shall no longer be condoned and that all

officers guilty of dishonesty shall be brought to trial

Internal Security

North Khorassan

10. Quarrels have again broken out between the lenders of the Zanfaranlu and Bicharanju Kurds in the neighbourhood of Shirvan, but no reports have yet been received of inter-tribal lighting. Hold ups of U K C C lorries have occurred between Quehan and the Russian frontier, which may be connected with these tribal disturbances.

11. General Jahanbani has been expressing some anxiety regarding the poss that I have the as arise a front to hose I yearsting between Abilillah Zarghampur on the one hand and his brother Kinsrow and Muzaffar Aru, another Box Ahmadi chief, on the other. He has asked for reinforcements to be sent to

Behbehan to guard against possible threats to the area of the oil fields, and it is probable that three battalions will be sent from Tehran. Khosrow Qashgar is now with Abdullah Zarghampur in Western Kuh-i Galu, ostensibly to discuss the surrender of the Germans who are now in Borr Ahmadi territory. It is doubtful whether this is more than a prefence, and it is probable that the real surpose of his visit is rather to re-establish the alliance between Abdullah Zar hampur and himself and his brother Nasar

12. General Jahanbant is also proposing to move a force through Mamassinni country to Basht for the purpose, he pretend for the object may be to coerce the Mamassinni, who are refusing to accept a recont decision of the Government on claims to tribol lands made by the Mainaset et chiefs. The Government may yet realise that they cannot afford to aning a sec the Mamassinni and may forbid a move that might lead to hostiliti a

Khuzestan

18. Some of the Bahmar and Janeki chiefs, against whom it was intended to carry out operations (see Summary No. 48-43, paragraph 11), have visited the Persian commander in Khuzestan to make submission. They have promised to surrender some arms, and the Persian commander hopes that the show of force which he will be able to make if he receives the reinforcements referred to in paragraph 11 above will be sufficient to induce the fulfilment of this promise

Russian Affairs

14 M Makarlov, the new Soviet Ambassadur in Persin, arrived in Tehran on the 11th January

15. M Kozlov, Soviet Consul General in Meshed, has been appointed a

member of the Inter Allied European Commission.

16 (a d d w) 1 1 2 7 7 1 44 as) graph a ar and in Fars for the alleged purpose of investigating agree and present the water to the time to a servered of a contract of the servered of a contract of the servered of the The Man Dry of Ant other a constant of them have a little of purpose of their journey is unknown.

17 An Irano Soviet Cultural Society has been formed in Tehran as a counterblast to the British Council. The Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs figure on the committee, which includes several prominent Persons. Telegrams of mutual felicitation have been exchanged with the Soviet

Society for Foreign Cultural Relations (VOKS)

18. For some months a strong drive has been in progress throughout Persis for the collection of funds for Soviet sufferers from the war. The methods used under the spur of Soviet representatives have savoured of blackmail. They have resulted in the collection of quite substantial sums and in bringing Russia. prominently to the notice of many Persians.

leugs Affaire.

19. Khadim al Dujuili has arrived in Tabriz as Iraqi Consul. He was formerly lecturer in Arabic at the London School of Oriental Studies.

Abyumman Affairs.

20. Dr Tourenzo has arrived in Tehran to take up his post as Abyesiman Minister in Moscow

French Affairs

21. M. Pierre Lafond has arrived in Tehran as representative of the Nactora Comparison Larent and

22 A society for the study of livery to there has been to river in To real The French have been for some time concerned about the decrease of their long established cultural influence in Persia, and this step may be an attempt to

Tehran, 16th January, 1944.

No. 12

161

Sir R. Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received 7th February.)

(No. 38)

His Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the bosour to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 3 for the period of the 17th to 23rd January 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran, 24th January, 1944

(Secret.)

Enclosure in No. 12

Military Attacks's Intelligence Summary No. 3 for the Period 17th to 23rd January, 1944

Petrian Affairs

Post of

1 All arrangements had been made for the opening of the Majlis on the 22nd January; mystations and programmes had been assed and the streets subded for the Royal procession. On the 21st January it was announced that the opening bad been postpart? The stress on amplian to many people as it was well known that the Shah, the Bussiana and certain Departies were in favour of delaying the opening for various reasons. The pretext given was that there were anufficient Deputies present to form a quorum. Sufficient Deputies could, in fact, have been collected, but some were induced to absent themselves from Telegram. For with they prove as as me occur evidens shat she shapin would not be opened if the Shah could prevent it. He had disquieting reports of the temper of a number of the Deputies in Tehran; he feared criticism of the changes well known to have been due to his maistence, made in the Cabinet during the interregium, and questions regarding the shooting of a striker at the munitions footore be General Shift, the Shift of one to do Mar is it to be a rich to allowed. He is obsessed by fear of Seyyed Zis and the price of the distance of a strong constitutional group of Deputies in the new Part of that we stop possibilities of finding property of a comment of a comme he had seriously coles beginning to a property of a with we to be is very discontented, a new to the term of the care all the elections to be the second and action on the resistant terms. He proposed then to the same and the same the same and the same the new elections to the transfer of the transfer that it is an ast a where per core from the soon on the enforced at a to the state of the state of the discretably have been interpreted person were to, as all manipulon the shah's part to secure a so se very M. is or to extern so skilfully elected by his father

British linguistics of the free cultiment of the state of

3. The public and press are much excited by the publication of the news that a Person poleum was decay fat, it then all reserving the first property is no educated to the large transfer to the first property is no educated to the first pressure of the first pressure at the first pressure of the first pressu

Economie.

4. Dr. Millspaugh finds that revenue is coming in better than he expected He publishes the following figures .—

	Ordinary account	Commercial account
Receipts to 22nd November Disbursements to 22nd November .	Rials 2,504 728,801 1,773,840,271	Reals 1,944,075,741 1,835,370,753

5. An official announcement in the press gives the following figures as regards cereals —

						Tonx
Undertakings to 15:	ib Jac	nakey .	414	= 4		\$30,000
Dalamanan	444	_	h as h	441	4.5	250.000
Stocks in Tehren						17 860

Appointments-Civil.

6.—(i) Ghulam Reza Nurzad to be a Director-General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

(ii) Hassan Pirmazar (FO 155-M A 210) to be a Director-General in the

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

(iii) Muhammad Zand Neapur to be Farmandar of Qum.

Perron Forces.

Appointments-Military

7. The following officers have been retired -

Sarlashkur Abdul Majid Firuz.

Colonels Hussen Shadami, Qasim Vujdani; Amamillah Jalveh (Medical)

Internal Security

Fare and Kuhigalu.

8 A meeting recently took place near Behbehan of Khosrow Quahgai and Abdullah Zarghampur which was attended by Hin Majesty's Consul General for Khuzistan and Colonel Humayum, the officer commanding the Persian troops in Khuzistan. Ostensibly the purpose was to discuss with Abdullah Zarghampur the surrouder of the Germans known to be in his territory. He denied that they were there, but also promised that he would expel them within twenty-twenty-five days. He gave assurances to the Persian commander of his desire for peace and promised to surrender some of the arms taken from Persian troops at Semirum. There is no particular reason to behave any of these assurances.

9 It does not appear that General Jahanbant's fears that Abdulinh Zarghampur may create trouble in the vicinity of the oil fields area have any substantial justification at present. His Majesty's Cousul General considers that the conforcements of three battalions which are being sent will exercise a

sufficiently steadying influence.

10. In Fars the Mamasani are unsettled and will remain so until a settlement is made of their land claims. Johanbani has been discussing with Nasii Qualigal the question of the latter's lands. He says he told Nasir that an essential condition of settlement was Nasir's submission to Government and the disarmament of the tribe

Bakhtiari

It was feared that the long-standing jeniousy between the two branches of the family of the Bakhtiari Khaus—the likhani and the Haji likhani—might lead to trouble. Morteza Quli Khan, the Governor, has been appointing his own relatives to all available positions in the Bakhtiari to the exclusion of the other branch of the family who were beginning to show signs of restlessness. Morteza Quli, not content with the present boundaries of his governorship, tried to persuade the Government to extend them to include Feraidan and the territories of the Bahwai and Western Janeki. This has been refused, but he has managed to get one of his sons, a military officer, appointed as Governor of Feraidan and to have the two Chahar Lang Khaus of influence in that area, Muhammad Jawad Shujai and Muhammad Ali Mardani, detained in Isfahan. Morteza Quli Khan claims that during a visit to Tehran he placated the senior khans of the other branch of the family by promises of benefits to come.

Polish Affairs

12. The number of civilian Poles in Persia on the 18th January was:-

Tehran Isfalan Abwaz Meshed	n. n	***	94 333 5	2,732 611 1,529 9	C'Arldren. 792 1,705 907 53	Total 4,339 2,410 2,769 67
			1.24"	4 441	a 45=	0.585

The total number of Poles in Persia in January 1943 was 21 691

Russian Affaires

19 Kuznetzov the Soviet Consul General at Tabriz has informed His Majesty's Consul General that he is being transferred to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Moscow.

Tehran, 23rd January, 1944

IE 890 422 84)

No. 18

Ser R. Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 4th February)

(No. 48)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Security of Security (1997), and a strain of the period percents of the period Security Secur

Tehran, 31st January, 1944

(Secret.)

Enclosure in No. 13

Militury Attache's Intelligence Summary No. 4 for the Period 24th-30th January, 1944.

Persian Affairs.

Political.

IT has now been efficiently announced that the Shah will open the new Marits or the 22 of February. There a, pours to be a rarely establish occurs that the Covernment will not survive many esteometers with the Deputies. This uncertainty does not conduce to the co-operation of Government officials with their responsible Marits.

2. The Military Governor of Tehran has issued a warning to the press and photochart at the first had been a contain without pays.

(i) Crimes attributable to any manifesto, declaration or any published matter other than books.

(II) Lèse-murents

(iii) Insult to the seal for force of Some or its opening, is resultative

(iv) Publications recognized by the property to represent the harmonic Memory represents, officials of the Court, Government I allowers represent to a surface of the control of the person control is an ellegative to the first for the control of the person control of

(5) Libels a some ers against any materidual

Appointments-Civil

8.—(i) Ibrahim Khajeh Nuri, Director of Press are Propagated to be

(11) Abdul Valud to the Farmandar of Qasr i Shirin.

(mi) Abbas Quli Gulshayan to the Mayor of Tehran vice Bahrami, resigned

Persian Forces

Army

4. The Soviet Ambassador has now informed the Shah that the tanks and aircraft promised by Stalin are now ready for delivery (see Summary dated the 5th December 1943, paragraph 8). The numbers have been increased to 35 tanks and 30 aircraft-20 bombers and 10 fighters. The Russians suggest that a tank regiment abould be formed at Qasvin and an a regiment at Meshed, each to have a strength of 600-700 of which one third would be Russians, provided and paid for by the Soviet Government. This force partially officered by Russians and wholly under Russian influence to be used, as was the old Russian officered Persian Cossack Division, for the furtherance of Russian policy in Persia. The Shah has, however, decided that since the tanks and accoraft are a gift, the Russian suggestions must be agreed to. The Persian Government is to inform the Russians that the Persian army ot at present find more than 100-150 officers and other ranks of a type by the Shah to a reliable informant, the tanks are 28 tonners. These will not only be a uncless encumbrance to the Persian army, but are likely to be expensive toys The above information should be treated for the present as most secret

5 The Shah recently paid a visit of inspection to the Mechanised Brigade. This brigade has been a bone of contention for some time between him and the American advisers. The latter rightly regard it as a uscless expense in present circumstances and recommended its disbandment. The Shah, on the other hand, wishes to expand it by the addition of armoured cars (which he has not got) and

mechanised infantry. Its present constitution is-

One anti-aircraft artislery regiment of eight 75 mm. Bofors A.A. guns One battahen of four searching to the control of the con

Eight 105 mm long Skoda guns Four 150 mm short Skoda guns Four 150 mm short Skoda guns.

One battation of anti-aircraft machine guns of 18, 15 mm. Bess machine guns.

6. At the annual ceremony for the presentation by the Shah of epaulettes to first-year cadets of the Military School the commandant announced that there were 336 cadets in the school

Police

7 Mr Tummerman, the American Director General of Police, who has for some time been criticised in private, has recently been subjected to some criticism in the press. The what of the fits as his and relicence with violence in Tebran has been increasing, and Mr Timmerman, who has powers that carry responsibility, is being accused of laxness in his task of reorganising the police In an aders to we give to at pres by the little that on the present wager of 1,000 reals a mouth it was impossible to obtain recruits for the police force; that in Tehran alone there was a defletency of 800 constables; that the police force was seriously deficient in means of communication and means of rapid locomotion, and that he had demanded jeeps, motor cycles and telephones from the United States, so far without maxess. He went on to say that one of the greatest bandicaps to the suppression of crime was the extreme leniency of the courts. He had also during the eight months of his official work in Persia had to deal with two Prime Ministers, seven Ministers of the Interior and three chiefs of police. Each change had meant that he had to get agreement all over again for ha proposals

Appointments-Military

5-(1) Sarbang Gulshayan to command the 5th (Luristan and Kermanshah)

Division rice Sartip Iravani, recalled.

ever Sarhang Gulshavan, transferred
(iti) Sarhang Deihimi to be Chief of Staff of the Southern Forces vice
Sarhang Muqbeli, relieved

(v) Sariashgar Alı Asghar Naodı (M.A. 196) to be Director of Conscription. rice Sartip Khosrow Panah, relieved.

Internal Security

9. Tribal areas remain quiet. In Fars the main interess actuates around the elections and Nasir Quahgar's manocuvres to secure the election of candidates favourable to himself. He is endeavouring by the expenditure of money and hints of his nuisance value to merchants and landowners, to persuade the people of Shiraz to elect him from that town. In this he has two objects one to prove that he has influence outside the Qashgai tribe, the other to make sure of the election of at least two Quahgai candidates, since no one disapproved of by the Quabgan is likely to get elected from Firuzabad. The Shah has however, sent orders to General Jahanbani that he is to prevent at all costs the election of Nasir from Shiraz and to tell him that he will be accepted as a candidate for Firmzabad, the centre of his influence, only after he has handed over the Germans and surrendered Persian Government arms in possession of the tribe-

Western Azerbaijan

10. Kurdish chiefs of Western Azerbaijan were recently summoned to Rezaish by the Governor-General and admonished to keep the peace. The advice of the Covertier Clement was apported a the same at latter There is ittle disorder at present beyond occasional pillaging of villages, particularly by the Jalah Kordsof tra Make aester to

Russian Affects

11 Reports have been current in Tehran for some days of large increases. in Russian garrisons in North Persia and of the impending arrival in Queven of several Russian general officers. No confirmation has yet been received of these reports. The Russian authorities say that fresh troops have arrived in Persia but that they are in relief of the troops now here.

12. The electrons in Tabriz are still in suspense owing to the continued manuscrives by the Russians to secure the election of their approved candidates. His Majesty's Consul General considers that these candidates would have no success in free elections against the candidates put up by the landed and merchant classes, since Azerbaijan is still essentially conservative, but that, if the Russians were really determined on the election of their nominers, they might be successful, such is the fear of possible Russian reprisals. Azerbaijan still remains without a Governor-General owing to Russian opposition to every official suggested by the Persian Government

is. Two prominent members of the Armenian Dashnak party bave recently been arrested in Tabriz, one by the Persian police at the request of the Russians.

the other by the Russians themselves.

14. The committee that was formed by the order of the Shah under the presider yet St. Und Victorial to the time of a set tands to testive distress in Russia has announced that no further collections are to be made and that the committee will be dissolved as soon as the money collected and accounts have been received from the provinces. See also Summary No. 2, paragraph 18

Polish Affaire.

15. M Henryk Strasburger, Polish Minister of State in the Middle East, has arrived in Tehran on a visit to the Polish refugees

Free French Affairs

16. The report to paragraph 21 of Summary No. 2/44 that M. Pierre Lafond has arrived in Tehran is premature.

Tehran, 30th January, 1944

[E 1070 422 36]

No. 14

Sir R Bullard to Mr. Eden - (Received 16th February)

(No. 54.)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his complements to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit and the line S and N 3 for the period of Blat January to 6th February, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation.

Tehran, 7th February, 1944

Enclosure in No. 14

(Necret)

Military Attache's Intelligence Summary No 5 for the Person 31st January to 6th February, 1944

Perman Affaire

Political.

1. The date announced for the opening of the Majha is the 26th February and not the 22nd as stated in paragraph 1 of Summary No. 4 44. Meanwhile. there is much preliminary intriguing going on among the Deputies and by the

The Lucio process of the research of Vasir i, against alleged Government interference in the elections or ba 1 by the base of the first of the base of th secure the election in Fara of candidates favourable to hunself. The Govern THE A SE CHARLES WAS A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY AND A SECOND SE represented only in the Quangut interest. The reason for the Tudeh, that is, Russian, encouragement of Quangui candidates is not clear. It is certainly not beinful to British interests in Fars.

3. Several police officials have been put on trial on charges of having been concerned in the death of certain prominent Persians during the reign of Reza Shah. They include Colonel Radsar, lately chief of police and Mukhtari, his predecessor, who is already undergoing a sentence of improvement. Defending ted that Reza Shah, who he alleged was the man really responsible

for an er a disc rought to trial

4 The central Committee of the 1 d 1 party has announced that every member of the party is to pay 10 per cent of his meome for one it is the party office as a contribution to the fund for the rehef of distress in access

5. Dr. Milispaugh has published a regulation which calls attention to the fact that the Government has been put to heavy loss through contracts and agreements concluded by various departments of Government. He therefore orders that no convention or agreement involving Government revenues, financial commitments or the cossion or use of Government property shall be concluded without the approval of himself as Administrator-General of Finance

Two contracts where the Persian Government has lost heavily are those for the sale to the Russians of rice and of arms and ammunition manufactured

in the Government factories.

6. It is stated in the press that in accordance with the terms of the Soviet-Person Commercial Agreement the Soviet has delivered in exchange for rice .-

> 1,485,000 metres of clotb 55,000 metres of solk textrles. Knitted goods to the value of 1 723,000 rials. Crockery and earthenware to the value of 2,075,000 rials Bottles to the value of 850 000 rinls. Newsprint to the value of 1,757,000 rials. Thread to the value of \$12,000 rtals.

7. The Anti-Hourding Department announces that 2,000 charges of offences ay just anti boarding laws have been laid before the courts. There have been forty-eight convictions and 127 acquittals

6. In the autumn of 1943 certain measures were taken a Russian and Rill I. I have the later than I have the la

0 The following statistics regarding education in Persia were given by the Vinister of Education at a recent ceremony where the Shah was present :—

(i) Number of schools in Persia—Primary 2,392
Secondary 267
(ii) Number of pupils who received certificates during the past year from primary schools (iii) Number of pupils who presented themselves for the final

examination at secondary schools

Appointments-Crest

10. (i) Knzim Sayyah to be Director General of the Ministry / Industry

(ii) Sartip Mirjalah to be Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce,

26,501

(iv) Baqte Kazemi (F.O. 105, M.A. 142) to be Persian Minister in Sweden,

(v) Mr Pixley (American adviser) to be Director-General of Accounts and Audit

Corrigendum.—In Summary No. 4, parmer 1 3 is the age is next of Aud. Valid's out die Bisk out and is borne or

Addendum - In Summary No. 4, paragraph 3 (i), add at end-in addition to his other duties.

Tehran, 6th February, 1944

E 1219, 422, 341

No. 15

See R. Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received 23rd February.)

Property's Representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Property of the Period of the Period of the Period of the Period of the 7th Pebruary to the 13th February, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation.

Tehran, 14th February, 1944.

Enclosure in No. 15

(Secret.)

Military Attacks's Intelligence Summary No. 8 for the period 7th February to the 13th February, 1944.

Perman Affairs

Political.

As the opening of the Majlis approaches the Shah above increasing nervolunes. He has not seen at their time liberates and there are that there is the weather the recent distribution of the window out care aroused anxieties as to the attitude the Majlis is likely to adopt towards his recent unconstitutional attempts to influence the course of events. It is also

anid that reflection and the views of others have raised fears of the possible consequences of his acceptance of the Russian offer to form Persian Tank and Aviation Units, with a strong framework of Russian personnel, from the tanks and aircraft which Stalin is presenting—see Summary No. 4 44, paragraph 4. He is likely to attempt to divert attention from himself by encouraging the strong costant, which, we have the opening of the Majlis. Saced, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, seems to be his most likely successor.

2. The Tehran elections are now over, and the names of eleven successful candidates have been published in the press. The twelfth has not yet been amounced. It is perhaps noteworthy that the three who have easily topped the poor, Dr. Marsand | Control of the esteem and Russian Pirma, have been genuinely elected on the merits of the esteem in which they are local and and the strend, in time) of the esteem in which they are local and and the strend, in time) of the esteem and only three of those controlly favoured by the Shah.

3. Investigation into the charges against the suspects interned at Sultanabad is now finished as far as concerns those against whom the British have evidence. Thirty two against whom the Russians claimed to have evidence, which they have not yet produced, have been handed over to the Persian Government for custody pending investigation by the Russians.

Communications.

4. Attempts are now being made to exercise more effective control over the motor transport at the disposal of the Road Transport Department of the Persian Government. This amounts to 900 Lease Lend trucks and 685 trucks under contract. Owing to luck of supervision many of these have been employed in carrying illicit loads at large profits. Eighteen British officers and nine British nicols have now been lent to the American director of the department to supervise the operation of the transport. The Persian Government has also that department are those of Movement of Transport. The functions of this department are those of Movement Control. All applications for the transport of goods by road or rail must be made to the department, who will allot priorities and inform the Iranian State Railways or the Road Transport Hoard. The department will also allot priorities to demands by Government offstals for cars of accommodation in other means of transport. It will be in charge of a director responsible to the Administrator-General of Finance.

Appointments-Civil

5. (i) Mehdi Davar (Vossuq es Sultanch) (FO 57, M.A. 78) to be Governor-General of Eastern Azerbaijan

(n) Ahmad Muqbil to be Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance

Perman Forces

Army

6. The Soviet Government has invited a mission of Persian officers to visit Russia. They suggested that fifty might be cent, but the Persian Government has pleaded that it could not, in present circumstances, afford to send so many, especially as it has to find officers for training in the tanks and aircraft to be presented by the Soviet Government. It is probable that General Yazdan Panah will head the mission to Russia and that the number to accompany him will not exceed fifteen. It is proposed to detail about thirty officers for training in the tanks and fifteen for training in the aircraft with about 100 other ranks in each case.

7. Colonel Atapur, C.B.E., lately Persona Military Attaché in Landon, has returned to Person.

Appointments-Helitary

8. Colonel Muhammad Baqir Amir Nizami to be head of the Second Bureau of the General Staff

Internal Security

Farr

9. Navir Qashgai may be realising that both the Shah and the Persian Government (some members of it) are considering measures to prevent him from

case got a bore were to be the He is aware that General Jahanbant has ext to the place a cite to the Shiraz and the election of his nominees. At the control of the to ver a cut of a control speceed with Nasir and Khoarow overtures to His Majesty's Consul, but there is no Person to the contract of the second of the Mariety and a track of a total of the total of the contract of Notice total service of fatigital service. and the state the second part of the first the second to les ellast it solve to a strong and it is the interest of the plant , Q. n. of M. & where at the other property of the restrained to be to be said at the Part of Contract to the James Save that he the date prepared to be at the at the present of the Que sa y turn of it is justice to a temperature and arms will be once the content total president with a strain protect most to a series of the protection of th and water to the contract of the terms of the state of th the trovernment or dissidence in the possible combination against the

10. The attention is likely to increase unrest in Fars. A last fire bleets alleged to have been assisted by Qashgat tribesmen is red a vige east Kazerun, whose inhabitants had been expressing levels to comment the fire who are reported to have seen of the fire the red with ment forces as six and are in the fire the fire the fire that the fire the forces are six and the fire that the fire the fire

the fills the series of the fills and are produced to the dimensional feature and the result of the fills and are produced to the fills and the fills are the fills and the fills are the fills are from first the fills are fills and are produced that the fills are fills and are produced that the fills are fills and are produced to the fills are fills and are produced to the fills are fills and are produced to the fills and are produced to the fills are fills and are produced to the fills are filled to the fills are fills and are produced to the fills are filled to the fills and

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Id Say the of the Zaidarania King a thereas robber of the Kind Ramas on the 27th Library

Western Azerbuijan

15. In the latter balf of Januar K cla from Persia on at a Tackesh riplage of the Barrach attack to the Persia and a track of the Russians, who arrested the culprite and handed toom over to the Persians

British Affairs

16 His Majesty's Legation in Tehran has been raised to an Embassy, as also has the American Legation

17 Lord Knollys, chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, and other officials of the company visited Tehran from the 10th to the 12th February

Rusman Affairs

levels or the to be and it is these reports are being deliberately put about for some definite purpose. Those who believe them attribute these increases to a Soviet desire to bring pressure on either Persia or Turkey. The hard continue alarm in Persian circles and there is information that the Turkeso Lineasey has been showing some concern about them. The Soviet military attache has stated that there is no truth in them, there have been some reliefs and exchanges of garrisons, but the only increase is a Proper Regiment for work on the roads. From other sources it is known that there has been no noticeable increase at Meshed, Tabrix or Kazvin.

The autouncement recently made by the Soviet Government to the effect to the control of the foreign relations and to maintain their own armies has awakened gloomy foreign relations and to maintain their own armies has awakened gloomy foreign relation in Persia minds. They foresee that in the near future Soviet representation in Persia will be reinforced by Ministers from Soviet Azerbaijan. Armenia, Georgia and Turkmenistan. They expect to find Soviet Azerbaijan platting their regions on the first property of the first prop

20 A formal meeting of the Irano-Soviet Cultural Society (see Summary No 2 44 paragraph 17) was held on the 6th February. The Soviet Ambassador who is honorary president of the society, said that its purpose was to bring together the savants and intellectuals of the two countries with a view to increasing friendship and understanding between Persia and Russia. The Executive Committee of the society includes Sased, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Hamid Sayyah, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Zand, Minister for War, General Yazdan Panali

21 The Seviet Embassy recently introduced to the Ministey for Foreign News it colored of the Red Army as in sea officer with the Persona goodstanerie. This officer asked the commandant of the geoderimeria to provide him with office accommodation in gendarmeric headquarters to ensure that leaison was constant and intimate. The real purpose presumably was to offset the influence of the American Chief of Gendarmeric. The request was politely refused

22 For some months past a Russian officer with a staff has been stationed at Turbat i Sheikh Jam (75 miles south-east of Meshed) where he has been buying horses. A reliable source asymmetric the number of horses bought and sent to Russia as 1,600 1,700. Another source mys that 800 of these were snuggled into Persia from Afghanistan

23. Queen Fowsieh attended the final meeting of the committee organised to mise funds for the relief of distress in Russia (see Summary No. 4 para graph 14). The President, Sipalihod Alimadi, announced that 6 million rule bail been collected and the Queen authorised the remittance of that amount to the Soviet Embassy.

American Affairs

24 On the 11th February the Shah was flown via Isfaban and Abadeh to Abadan in General Connolly's aircraft. At Abadan he visited the American Aircraft Assembly Plant and lunched with the staff before returning to Tehran. He was accompanied by General Connolly, the Prime Minister the Minister of Communications, Generals Yazdan Panah and Razmara and some American officers. This is only the Shah's second flight. His first was also in an American machine, with Mr Wendell Wilkie.

Tehran, 13th February, 1944

No 16

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 7th Murch)

No. 70) HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the bonour to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 7 for the period of the 14th to 20th February, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran, 21st February, 1944

Enclosure in No. 16

(Secret)

Wilstony Attaché's Intelligence Summary No. 7 for the Period 14th to 20th February, 1944

Persian Affairs

Political.

1 The Shah continues to discuss the political situation with all and sundry and to perplex himself with the conflicting advice that results. Aspirants to the the Majim. Serves Zin is building up a party, so for without name or programme. nutside the Majlis. The Shah gave an audience to some members of the Majlis on the 16th February-representatives of parties, including the Tiuleh, and independent members. They assured him of their disinterested devotion to the welfare of the country and of their immatence that the law should be upheld. The Shah urged that plans for the betterment of the country should be made on a programme of two or three years and invisted on the special importance of security public health and education

2 The Shah is reported to be giving people to understand that the Russians have quaranteed his throne. On the other hand it is said that his most trusted ed er, General Yazdan Panah, frequently reminds him that the British have Irondy brought about the abdication of three Shaha Muhammad Ali, Ahmad

Note Shah

3. Dr. Mulspaugh, who greatly objects to the contract made with the Russians for the manufacture of arms and amountain in Persian factories used et entade expenditure from Persian finances without any reprise to the Russians, has refused credits to the factories and consequently the working annot be paid. The Minister of Commerce has offered his resignation and the workings are threatening to strike and to take refuge in the Soviet Embassy

4. Hagher the recently appointed Minister of the Interior, who has been

on a visit to Loudon, has returned to Tehran

The Treasury Bonds, whose issue was approved by the Majlis-acc Summary No 38 43, paragraph 7 are shortly to be on sale. They are to be of the value of 1,000, 10,000, 100,000 and 1,000,000 rule and of two series-nac maturing in three months the other in six. The rate of interest has not we been колоциона

41 0 FOR FE F P.

8 -(i) Muhammad Hussein Mirza Jahanbani to be Chief of Police, Tehran de e en en en general la Wearn of he Interior and formerly in the army,

(ii) Police Lieutenant-Colonel Tura; Amin to be Chief of Police, Meshed

(iii) Ghulam Reza Nurzad to be Comptroller of the Court

Perman Forces

Without consulting the Chief of Staff the Shah ordered certain changes s to the person will the little of it is t read from the Ministry of War and from the command of the In Date on of two supporters of the Chief of Staff and of the American military mission and their relegation to less important positions. Into the

Ministry of War is now introduced an officer who, together with General Razmara of sta & I is livery recreating has for some other pass been all close outdoor with the Russians and who is regarded in the army as the Russians' man. He is perhaps only so to the extent that he hopes for Russian support against the American advisers, of whom he has always disapproved.

8. These appointments will undoubtedly be interpreted as an indication of R seton influence in the army and of the Shah's intention to acquiesce in Russian the American advisers. One object is probably to force the resignaweneral Riazi, the Chief of Staff. The Shah has already informed His Majesty's Embassy that he wishes to replace him by General Yazdun Panuh and was told that in the opinion of His Majesty's Embassy he would be ill advised to do so. General Yazdan Panah showed few good qualities except financial bonesty and some meffective patriotism during his previous tenure of the appoint

ment of Chief of Stuff He makes no concealment of his disagreement with the plans of the American advisers and he has always maintained that Persia needs an army in present erroumstances of at least 110,000.

9. The Shah has again been expressing to the Chief of Staff his discontent with the American Military Mission. The real cause of his discontent probably to that General Ridley does not champion ried oil Dr Mi Ispaugh the couse of a large army

10. General Ridley says that the American Government has agreed to send

hine more officers for his mission, making twenty in all.

Appointments-Military

11 .- (i) Sartip Ansari (Glulam Ali) from Under Secretary of State in the Ministry for War to be Director of the Military Tribunals (Judge-Advocate (leneral's) Department of the Army

(ii) Sartip Abdullah Hidayet from Commandant of the Officers' Cadel.

School to be Und (iii) Sartip 11. - i Ver of the W V V G Fr minuted of the tst Da ... Hadi) FO 196, MA 270) from Director of Mar ely 112 see a and the lat Division

Internal Security

Fuer

12. General Jahanbani has been in Tehran discussing the attention in Fore He . . given to the Government his definite opinion that negotiation will not the submission of Nasir Qualitate Plans for military operations were discussed with the Minister for War and Chief of Staff Morteza Quit Klan the Governor of Bakhtiari, was asked if Bakhtiari co-operation against the Quality could be counted on and he replied, "Only to the extent of bulevolent neutrality." It was decided that the spring was not a suitable occusion for military action against the tribes, the summer, when the tribes were settled in their summer quarters, offered more favourable opportunities. It is understood that the Shah has approved in principle that operations for the disarmament of the Quahgai should take place in the summer. There is little chance of this bappening

18. The choice of a Governor General to succeed Quvam al Mulk in Shiraz has not yet been made. Farajuliah Bahrams-see Summary No. 6/44, para graph 9-like Qavam al Mulk, has demanded authority and a free band to an

extent which the Government is unwilling to give

Kuh & Galu

[27851]

14. It is unlikely that any military operations will take place for the disarmament of Bahmur see Summary No 6'44, paragraph 12. Morteza Quir khan, Governor of Bakhtiari, may be allowed to try and see what he can do with his political influence with some troops in the background

British Affairs.

15. On the invitation of the Government of India a mission of three Persian savants is shortly to visit universities and other educational institutions in India. The mission will consist of Ali Asghar Hikmat (F.O. 95, M.A. 111), Rashid Yasımı and Pur Daoud. p. 16

F 2

16. Largely through the inspiration of officers of the Indian Army Medical Services a medical society has been formed in Tehran which includes British, American, Indian, Russian, Persian and Polish doctors. They hold periodical meetings to the great benefit of Persian doctors.

Russian Affairs

17. There is still no confirmation of the remours of large increases of Russian troops in North Persia referred to in Summary No. 6/44, paragraph 18. The Turkish Vice-Consul at Rezaich, who may be relied on to have investigated the total and the confirmation of Lake Rezaich (Urumich). He estimates the present Russian garrison at Retaich at 500-600 and approximately similar numbers at Shahpur, Khoi, Maku, Bazirgan. He states that from the junction of the Turkish and Iraq frontiers to Shahpur there are not more than five Russian posts of thirty to forty men each in the vicinity of the Persian Turkish frontier An unumally large number of junior officers has, however, been noticed in both Tabria and Quavin

18. General Yusefovich has relieved General Gaidukov at Tabriz in

command of Soviet troops in North West Persia.

19. M Nikolai Klimov has arrived in Kermanshah as Soviet Consul.

The Soviet Civil Hospital in Tehran, to which reference was made in the Soviet Civil Hospital in Tehran, to which reference was made in the Soviet Civil Hospital in Tehran, to which reference was made in the Soviet in the Persian pression to the usual medical attention it offers physiotherapy, dentistry, treat the creat diseases (with a private door), hecteriological examination besity treatment, mind boths with mind from Lake Unimich and private "luxe" maternity words.

American Affairs

21 Following on his trip by American aircraft to the American aircraft meeting point at \$1.00 per 1 for \$1.00

Tehran, 20th February, 1944

E 1525 422 841

No 17

Sie R. Bullard to Me Eden .- (Received 8th March)

(No. 92)
HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's
Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the bosone to transmit
herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 8 for the period of the 21st to
27th February, 1944, compiled by the unlitary attaché to this legation

Tehran, 28th February, 1944

Enclosure in No. 17

(Secret.)

Military Attacké's Intelligence Summary No 8 for the Period 21st 27th February, 1944

Perman Affairs.

Political.

THE Shah opened the Maylis on the 26th February. In his speech, after referring to the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance, to Persia's declaration of war and to the Tehran Declaration, he stated that his first object was that the Constitutional Law should reign supreme throughout the whole structure of the country and that each of the three "powers" (he presumably referred to the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary) should within the spheres allotted to them by the Fundamental Law spare no effort to fulfil the duties legally imposed in them so that the Government could devote all its energies to the improvement of social and economic conditions, with particular regard to

public bealth and education. To this end it would be necessary to endeavour to develop the resources of the country, particularly its agriculture and its mines. His second object was to improve general security and to establish order throughout the country. This required the strengthening and increase of the security forces. It was also his object to ensure the independence of the Jean Throughout the Government. He, for his part, would always support progressive and patriotic parties and all those who strove for the happiness of the nation

2. Amir Jang Bakhtiari was elected temporary Precident of the Majlis. A new election will be held as soon as the credentials of two-thirds of the Deputies have been accepted. This will probably take three to four weeks, and no legisla

tion can be effected until it is completed

2. The Soviet announcement that republics of the U.S.S.R. would in future have freedom in their foreign relations has aroused particular interest in Azerbaijan. His Majesty's Consul General at Tabriz reports that Most in opinion generally regards it not as a change of heart but as a move of political expediency. Always sensitive to any sign of increasing Soviet penetration, the Azerbaijan Mostems fear that the new principle opens up possibilities of a greater Azerbaijan; Armenians, on the other hand, welcome the step. They are presently anxious to see the stabilisation of Soviet influence in Azerbaijan in the large.

4. The Ministry of the Interior has announced the release after investiga-

Summary No 6 44 paragraph 3)

5. The absconding priest, Sevyid Abul Quaim Kashani got enough votes in the Tehran elections to put him among the abcressful candidates. In order to give the Persian Government good grounds for declaring him ineligible for election, if they wish to make use of them, the British Embassy has published a statement showing Kashani's intimate connexion with Mayer and with German plots in Persia.

6. The trust of certain officials of the police for complicity in the murder of certain Persian notables in the reign of Reza Shah is finished (see Summary No. 5, 44, paragraph 3). One of the accused has been sentenced to death, three

others to imprisonment for life ten and nine years respectively

beenomic

T. Dr Millspaugh has issued a circular to all officials of the Finance Department in the provinces atressing the Finance Ministry. In the monopoly goods—that is, cloth, tea and sugar—should be distributed regular, and importantly. Where stocks are available, distribution should continue or begin at once. Demands should be forwarded to the Ministry for an increasary to maintain at all times stocks sufficient for an months' consumption in each distribution centre a commission is to be formed of the Finance Agent the Bakahdar and reliable local notabilities to control as to be increased to a committee of local notabilities. These forms committees will prepare a list of the inhabitants of their village or tribal nints, with the number of their identity cards, which will form the basis for the supply of monopoly goods. Finance agents are to see that the people are aware of the quantity of goods issued for distribution and their prices.

which will control the Departments of Transport, Rationing and Distribution, formerly controlled by the Price Stabilisation Section. The duties of this section are: the rationing of all monopoly goods except grain and bread, the transport of such goods for distribution to the appropriate centrus; their distribution to the consumer; and the administration of Government markets are set in will be a section of the consumer; and the administration of Government markets are set in will be a section of the consumer; and the section of the procurements customs, if imported, or from the time they are notified by the Procurements

Department to be available, if produced locally.

9. The Minister of Commerce and Industry (General Shafai) has resigned on the estensible grounds that the Administrator General of Finance has refused funds for the payment of the wages of employees of the munition factories was ag for the Russians (see Summary No. 7, 44, paragraph S). Or Millspangh, to all the commerce of the factories of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the month that ended on the 21st February, but he considered that State

[27851]

factories should be self supporting and should not be dependent on subsidies, as were the munition factories. He hoped shortly to make arrangements that would render these subsidies unnecessary. The necessity for the subsidiesing of the State munition factories arises from the omission of the Russians to pay for any of the products they take.

10. The interest to be paid on the Treasury bonds, whose impending issue was reported in Summary No. 7, 44, paragraph 5, is 4 per cent, per annum on the three-month bonds and 41 per cent, on the six month bonds.

11 His Majesty's Consul at Bandar Abbas reports that 25,000 tons of red oxide have accumulated at Hormuz awaiting buyers

Appointments-Cred

12 -(i) Rahmat Atabegi to the Persian Consul at Beirut

(ii) The new chief of police, Muhammad Hussein Mirza Jahanbani, has been given the police rank of Sarpas, equivalent to brigadier

Army.

Perman Purcer

18. One of the Russian inspired Persian papers recently commented on the alleged decision of the Soviet Government to present to the Persian army the full equipment for a motorised formation, consisting of aircraft, artillery, tanks, unit aircraft guns and motor vehicles. One of the defects, it said, of the Persian army of to-day was that it had no experience of fighting or knowledge of modern weapons. If the news was true, then the gift would do much to remedy these defects and to impure the officers with a new spirit. But officers abould remember that, although discipline should impure the army, it should never be allowed to develop into bland obedience. An officer was first a said he must not allow homself to be used against the stream of the Persian army would receive from the Russians in these new arms would teach them the real spirit of soldiering and enable the to found a well trained military organisation.

14. There is as yet no reason to believe that the Russians have offered anothing more than the thirty five tanks and thirty aircraft mentioned in Samusary No. 4.44 paragraph 4. It was a second to the presumably impired press article to the presumably impired press article to the second to the second to the second the authority of the American advisers should the transfer of the to invest them with authorits.

offer to establish inixed Russi Persian regiments of tanks and aircraft. There and aircraft even without conditions. It is likely that there would be violent opposition to the formation of mixed regiments if the suggestion were known to the public.

Handarmer e

10. The contract for the engagement of Colonel Schwarzkopf and a musion of American officers for the reorganisation of the gendarmeric includes the following conditions

(i) The task of the mission is to advise and assist the Persian Ministry of the Interior in reorganising the gendermeric

(11) The period of the engagement of the mission shall be for a minimum of two years, i.e., until the lat October, 1945. It can be cancelled at three months' notice on either side and it may be renewed after the expiry of two years.

(131) Officers of the mission will serve in the rank they hold in the American army or in any higher rank they may be given by the Persian Government. They will take procedence over all Persian officers of equivalent rank

(iv) The head of the mission shall have "control of gendarmerie organisation for the duration of this contract and he will take precedence over all officers of the Imperial Gendarmerie. He is in direct charge of the control and organisation (of the gendarmerie) and has the right to make proposals to the Shah, through the Minister of the Interior, for the promotion, appointment, degrading or dismissal of all ranks of the gendarmerie. No other person has the right to interfere."

(v) The Persian Government agrees that during the period of this contract it will not engage officers of any other Power for work with the gendarmens

(vi) All members of the massion undertake not to disclose to any national of a foreign Power official secrets learnt in the course of their duties

Internal Security

Kuh teu.

17 Morteza Quh Khan, Governor of Bakhtsari, and General Jahanbani are bow in Khuzestan concerting politico-military measures to induce the Bahmai to surrender some arms. Meanwhile, Persian troops have been concentrated at Rud i-Zard. It is likely that the Bahmai will surrender sufficient arms to save the face of the Government authorities and avert military operations.

18. The Personn commander in Khuzestan reports that Abaullal. Zarghampur Borr Ahmadi has handed over fifteen light machine guns, one mortar and some other equipment taken at Semirum, but only one rifle. In return, he was asking to be given authority over the Dushmanziari and one section of the Taivibi. He also reported that the Borr Ahmadi were handing the Germans back to the Qualizar

British Affaire

19. During the last ten months a mobile dispensary, provided by Persia and Iraq Force, under a British officer, has been touring tribal areas. The result of this evidence of the interest of the British authorities in the welfare of the tribes has been wholly good. The visits of the welcomed and it has been hospitably received; genuine gentitude has been shown for the attentions of the inclosed officer. Much valuable information about conditions in the tribes has been obtained. The tribes visited include Arabs Lüra, Kurda, Bakhtiari, Qashgai, Mamassanni and nome sections of the Boir Ahmadi. Many more of these dispensaries could be employed with advantage.

Russian Affaires

20 In Tabriz there are many rumours of the impending arrival of large numbers of Russian civilians who, it is alleged will be sent to Persia to take advantage of the plentiful supplies of food in the north. Some officers' families have arrived, and His Majesty's Consul General reports that the Russians are renting and requisitioning additional accommodation. There are large matrices of surplus grain, which should be, but are not, sent to Tehran, and of med fruits, whose export from the province is prevented by the Russians. The latter are buying large numbers of animals and quantities of bitter and vegetables for export, with the result that the prices of these commodities are rising

21 M Kruskov has arrived in Isfahan as Ruseau Consul-

Chinese Affaire

22. A Chinese goodwill mission, which has been in England and Turkey has arrived in Tehran as guests of the Persian Government

Tekeon, 27th February, 1944

E 1862 422 34]

No. 18

See R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 24th March)

(No. 116.)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit berewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 10 for the period the 6th to the 12th March, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran, 13th March, 1944

Enclosure in No. 18

(Secret)

Wilstory Attache's Intelligence Summary No. 10 for the period the 6th March to 12th March 1944

Perman Affairs

Political.

1 The expected attack in the Majlis on the credentials of Seyyid Zia ed Din was made not by the Tudeh party Deputies, but by Dr Musaddig (Musaddig or Sultanch-FO 135, MA. 184). It was based not on the legality of his recent esection for Yazd, but on his unfitness to be a Deputy owing to his having acted against the legally constituted Government of Persia by his participation in the coup d Etat of 1921, which brought Reza Khan to power. Dr Musaddig at that time was Governor General of Fars, and refused to recognise the Government formed by Seyyid Zia. In the course of his speech and Seyvid Zia's reply much old history was retold, not always accurately. The old story which finds, and must us always will find, many believers, that the coup of Etat was engineered by the British was brought out to show that Severd Zia must then have been a British tool and to support the suggestion that he had been brought back to Persia in the exterests of British policy. In his reply Seyyid Zin made a good impression on . Deputies, and the result of the debate is to improve his standing in political FRE HE AT MAKE S 12 S SANT DE 1 S AT AN ENGLE Or Musaddin maintained his old reputation as an emotional demagogue, possibly well intentioned but certainly misguided

2. Attempts were made during the two days' debate on Seyjid Zin's credentials to organize demonstrations against him by crowds assembled outside too the most of the Tree and the counter organizers. Seyyid Zin's supporters are also accused of having taken counter

Long to the state of

Octain recent events have tended to disturb public opinion and to shake public confidence in Great Britain's ability to guarantee the fulfilment of the Lerral and the result is a state of the Lerral and the departure of the British Military Mission from Turkey and the knowledge that Turkey had refused to commit hereoff to the side of the Allies, accordly, Mr. Churchill's statement that the end of the European War might not come this year, and, thirdly the British attitude to Poland and Yugoslavia, which is interpreted as an indignation of British subservence to Russian wishes

Economic.

4. Reports from the provinces of Isfahan and Fars indicate anxiety about the coming harvest owing to shoringe of show and rain. In areas of South-East Fars the crops are already considered to have failed and famine conditions to be unument. See also Summary No. 9 44, paragraph 6

Tem atmosts first

5. Afrikam Sandlu to be Farmandar of Khorramabad

Internal Security

Ann a garn

6. A column of Perman troops, some 1,500 strong, has marched peacefully through the Bahmai country and was to go on to Leb (Mahmir) in Janeki the score of a minor disaster to Perman troops in May 1043, since when the area has not known them. The column was accompanied by General Jahanhani and Morteza Quli Bakhtiari. The Bahmai surrendered some arms and the military commanders have brought to notice at an appropriate moment, the Noruz promotions being under consideration, that they dare venture into tribal country II not respectively and the Bahmai tribal country.

Fare

7 There is further reliable evidence of the increase of Nasir Qashgai's influence throughout Fars. In addition to the Mamassani whose inclination towards Nasir was reported in last week's cummary, the Khamseh tribes are now impried to be drifting into his orbit. It is true that General Jahanbani's policy, which is partly imposed on him by the weakness of the Government and partly by his own propensity to seek the immediate easy way, is keeping the peace for the

boment, but it is creating a serious problem which the Government will have to tackle some day. And if the tribes do not create disturbances during the spring migration it will be a proof of the strength of Natir's influence over them rather than of their fear of reprisals by Government. It is a reasonable hope that Nasir will endeavour to show that he can keep the tribes in order

Ruman Affairs

8. The report in Summary No 9 44, paragraph 17, to the effect that there is now to be a unified Soviet command in Persia has been confirmed. An officer Lieutenant-General Sovietnikov, aenior to Lieutenant-General Guidukov, has arrived to take up this command. Guidukov remains as deputy Commander inchief and Major General Erishkevitch has been appointed Chief of Staff. It is understood that the Transportation command under General Kargin remains independent and continues to be under the direct orders of Moscow.

9. More authentic reports than the romours recently circulating have been received of an increase of Russian troops along the Persian-Turkish frontier notably at Shahpur, Khoi and Bazirgan. The reports coince from two sources and speak of considerable numbers, but it should not yet no accepted that these are

more than normal reliefs.

British Affairs

10. The Commander-in-chief, Perma and Iraq Force, vinited Tehran during the week

11 On the 9th March Sir Render Bullard presented his Letters of Credence to the Shah on his appointment as ambassador

Tehran, 12th March, 1944

E 1984 422 34]

No. 19

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 20th Murch)

(No. 125)
HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the bosons to transmit because it a separate for the foreign Affairs, and has the bosons to transmit because it a separate for the first the first

Tehran, 20th March, 1944

Enclosure in No. 10.

(Secret.)

Military Attaché's Intelligence Summary No. 11 for the Pariod 13th 19th March, 1944

Persian Affre ex

PAH A

IN accordance with custom, the Government resigned as soon as the new Majlis was legally constituted. At a secret session a majority of the Deputies decided to recommend to the Shah that Muhammad Sa'ed, Minister for Foreign Affairs since June 1942, should be asked to form a new Cabinet. The Shah has accepted this advice. It is expected that the new Cabinet will not differ greatly from the old. Sa'ed is an houest and well meaning gentleman, without initiative, ambition or power of organization or leadership. He, however, starts with the initial phastics of the future to Deputies and others to secure their support

2. Mirza Mubammad Sadiq Tabatabas has been elected President of the Majha narrowly defeating Dr Musaddiq Malikmadani and Amir Taimur

have been elected Vice Presidents

3. The Tudeh press in a series of violent articles is venting the disappointment felt by the party at the failure of the attempt to unseat Seyyid Zin. Popular opinion regards Seyyid Zin's success as a defeat for the Shah and the Russians and a victory for the British

Economic

4. Increases of pay have been sanctioned by the Government to sagar factory employees of 30 per cent., and to telephone workers, who were recently on strike, of 70 per cent. on salaries up to 1,000 rials per mensem with, in addition, a cost of living allowance. The workers in the Tehran Silo have now gone on strike as a protest against the delay in giving them certain promised concessions. They are preventing access to the Silo and the unloading of lorries bringing in wheat, thus dislocating the programme of the collection of grain.

5. The Persian press announces the arrival in Tehran of American and British oil concession bunters interested in that part of Persia not covered by

the Anglo-Tranian Oil Company concession.

Appointments-Civil

6. Shibab ud Douleb (Shams of Mulk Ara) (FO 195 MA 31) to be Farmandar of Kurdistan

Internal Security

Fare.

Abdullah Zurghampur, Bore Ahmadi, has written to Nasir Qualgar informing him that the Taiyibi and Bahmai tribes have appealed to him for help against the Persian military operations for their disarmament (see Summa y No. 10-44, paragraph 6). He wanted Nasir's advice and to be assured of his support. A British officer was visiting Nasir when this message was received, and he reports that Nasir was greatly upset. He accused the British of instigating these operations as preliminary steps for the disarmament of the tribes, he threatened danger to the oil fields and lire and sword from Khuzestan to Persian Bainchestan. There is, in fact, no present intention of attempting to disarm the Taiyibi, but it is perhaps significant that the report that the Persian forces had even the hardshood to venture to challengs these relatively weak tribes was sufficient to cause Nisar as much concern. He may not be so confident of his position as recent reports have indicated

Lucistan

8. By agreement between Persian and Iroq authorities, Bani Lam tribesmen, wiffering from a shortage of grazing in Iraq, were allowed to move their flocks into the Pusht i Kuli area of Persian territory. Some clashes occurred with Persian gendarines who attempted to conficente the rifles which the Arab tribes had brought with them

Western Azerbaijan

9. The disturbances near Shahpur, referred to in Summary No. 9 44, paragraph 15, were created by Shikak Kurda as a protest against the lovy from them of 800 sheep to be delivered to the Turkish authorities as compensation for a recent sheep-stending raid by Persian Kurds in Turkish territory. The Shikak pleaded that they were not the culprits. They, however, obeyed the order of the Soviet Consul to return to their homes.

Russian Affairs

10. Further reports have been received which tend to confirm that it reases have to a Confirm that it reases have to a Confirm to the Person to been to each Research as to be less that the Person authorities have been asked to deliver urgently additional quantities of borley, much of which is being despatched to Khoi. If increases have taken place, they do not necessarily have any particular significance. The Russians frequently character troops in Person, and there are sometimes more, cometimes less. At the present moment there is a tendency to attach undue significance to any reports of Russian movements near the Turkish frontier.

American Affairs

11. The Government has sanctioned the engagement of an American with two assistants as expert advisors to the Tehran Municipality

Tehran, 19th March, 1944

CHAPTER IV .-- SAUDI ARABIA,

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No. 20

Mr. Jordan to Mr Even .- (Received 25th February)

No 21) Sur.

Jedda, 15th February, 1944

IN accordance with the instructions contained in Viscount Halifax's orientary of the 4th Kovember, 1939. I have the honour to transmit to you here.

Annual Report on Saudi Arabia for 1943

I am indebted to Mr. T. Wikeley for his assistance in the preparation of

cors tebon

I am sending copies of this despatch and its enclosure to the Minister of State Resident in the Middle East, and to the Political Intelligence Centre, Middle East.

I bave, & S R JORDAN

Enclosure in No. 20

Annual Report on Saudi Arabia for 1943

Introduction

Saudi Arabia were most cordial throughout the year and Ibn Saud gave multiple ovidence of his friendship and complete trust in His Majorty's teorerament

2. The high lights of the year were the departure of the Vichy Minister and the withdrawal of the Sandi Minister from Vichy, the departure of the German and Italian interness, both military and civil, Ibn Sand's attitude ever the question of Arab unity, the greater interest being shown in this country by the United States, and, finally, a successful pilgrimage of some 42,000 persons, that old the beautiful to be a light of the light of the successful pilgrimage of some 42,000 persons.

3. Mr Stonehewer fired left Jedda on the 15th December, 1942, and

2. Mr Stouchewer fird left Jedda on the 15th December, 1942, and Mr T. Wikeley acted as His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires until the 2nd September, 1943, when Mr Jordan arrived. The latter left for Riyadh wook after his arrival and presented his credentials to His Majesty the King in person on the 19th September, 1943

Arab Affairs.

4. The Arabs probably made more noise and caused more ink to flow (activities in which they are highly proficient) during 1943 than in any recent year. The ball of Arab unity, more or less quiescent at the opening of the year, was given a befty kick in February by the Prime Minister of Iraq. The rest of the year was spent by the Arab leaders in pushing the ball back and forth in an indecisive and unco-ordinated manner. Never once did a tenm emerge capable of planting the ball firmly between the goal posts. Ibu Saud was, naturally, interested in the game, but his efforts were largely confined to pushing the ball if which is his factory and the first were largely confined to pushing the ball if which is his factory and the first were largely confined to pushing the ball if which is his factory and the efforts, it came too closes, he appealed to the referee (His Majesty's Government) either to take it away from him or to tell him how and where to kick it. If other Arab leaders had shown the same faith in the referee's honour and wisdom, much unnocessary trouble would have been avoided.

5. Ibn Saud believes that Arab countries about he independent, but he is far to wise a latter with a far a well sope to a large a life able to sink their petty jealousies to form a strong federation for a long time to come. Until that distant day he considers that His Majesty's Government must con

time to guide and control the destines of the Arab world

6 Ha Sand is reply a option of the rule of Ira. The sorder and happy and he real ses hay be he same deal of This stay and coloured all the King's reactions to the various proposals put forward during the year regarding Arab unity and allied matters. General Nuri's proposal, early in the year, for a joint dimarche of the Arab States to His Majesty's Government of the United States Government as it is United States Government to given a lead by His Majesty's Government.

In particular, he was reluctant to bring the United States into the picture, though he eventually approached the United States Government himself in the shape of a personal letter to President Roosevelt (see paragraph 13 below). The various proposals for an Arab conference which were produced by several Arab leaders throughout the year found Ibn Saud equally reluctant, especially as, at the cold. Apart from his innate suspicions of Nuri and Nahas, be thought, and no doubt rightly, that such a conference would achieve nothing except general confusion and possible embarrassment to His Majesty's Government and the Allies in their war effort. It was only when the idea of a full conference was abandoned in favour of a series of confidential talks between Arab leaders in Cairo, and then only after repeated reassurances from His Majesty's Government, that Ibn Saud consented to move. In September he received an envoy from No distance of a committee to be and the the contract of the Egyptian Prime Minister

7. The general question of the future of the Arab States could not, of course, be discussed without particular reference to Syria and Palestine. Ibn Soud is particularly interested in Syria, in the hope, possibly, that a strong and independent Syria will provide him with a useful ally against Iraq and Egypt Nuri's proposals for a "greater Syria," including Palestine and Transfordan, were regarded by Ibn Saud as a device to advance the fortunes of the Hashimite family, and were in consequence very distasteful to him. Throughout the year, however, he watched the course of events in Syris with the greatest care, and gave valuable advice to the Syrian leaders. In particular, during the Lebanese crims at the end of the year he warned the Syrians and Lebanese to watch their at all to recedently with I were to operate over to and

providing the French with a lever for further oppressive action 8. Palestine received its share of the Sand's attention. He submitted to His Majesty's Government his fears regarding Zionist activities, and he received renamentoes regarding His Majesty's Government's policy. He objected to Nurs Pasha's proposal to shelude Palestine in a "greater Syria," and he made his ylows regarding the Pulcetine question clear to the United States Government The hope, which seems to have been held in some quarters in America, that Ibn Silanda wla W believe of Petrolitica at in was shattered once and for all when Colonel Hoskins, President Roomyelt a person is reported as a steel Reaches A at each of water to king would receive Dr Weirmann. The answer was in the categorical negative. and it resided out early a how the model over approximately the Zionists through the intermediary of Mr. Philby with an offer of £20 million if he would disinterest himself in the fate of Palestine. The King had conaidered himself insulted by such an offer, and his answer had been scathing It later transpired that this money was not intended wholly as a bribe to Ibn

Sand, but rather to go towards the rehabilitation of Arabs who would be trans-

ferred from Palestine to areas under purely Arab control.

Relations with Foreign Powers

9. In all the mass of Arab intrigues, jeniousies and mutual recriminations which were such a pronounced feature of the year. Ibn Saud took no step without consulting His Majesty's Government and following their advice. The same is true of his increasingly important contacts with the United States of America Indeed, far from trying to play the United States off against Britain, a bait that any ordinary Arab would have swallowed with give, he was reluctant to commit himself ton far with the United States, and he had, sometimes, to be gently pushed by His Majesty's Government along the road to greater understanding and co-operation with that country. After Iraq's declaration of war against the Axis, a step which Ibn Saud regarded with an ironical eye, be enquired whether His Majesty's Government would like him to change his own attitude (of report for 1942, second paragraph), and he would no doubt have declared war against the Axis if His Majesty's Government had so wished, but they did not. He sent warm and undoubtedly sincers congratulations to His Majesty's G vernment in the aptime of The mid the again hat a file and with vindicated the faith he has always shown in an ultimate Allied victory, and which increased his already great reputation as a statesmon in the Arab world It's speed to metile pre to see the et West at the and fithe year wife full of praise for Britain and it will no doubt have beneficial effects far beyond the borders of Saudi Arabia. De betased very well at the beginning of the year, a British army contingent entered Saudi Arabia from Transpordan

without permission or previous warning, in order to carry out certain observations in connexion with the survey of Transpordan. He waited patiently for an explanation and accepted it without demur. The activities of the survey party were called off by General Headquarters. He also permitted a locust mission composed chiefly of large army units to operate throughout his domains

10. Ibn Saud's relations with other Powers were, on the whole, fairly green the la vie exact con the regarders to the walls to this Majesty's Government regarding the way in which he was being treated by the at a traper at it was particular tracked to the fact than in the summer of a zone along the Saudi-Iraqi frontier within which severe restrictions were imposed upon the movements of tribesmen and their livestock. He considered this an infringement of his treaty rights, which, inter alia, stipulate that Saudi tribesmen shall be free to move across and in the area in question The other causes of fraction were minor matters in themselves, but the continued failure of the Iraqi Government to pay any attention to any of Ibn Saud's protests produced an angry outburst in which the King even mentioned the possibility of resorting to force if he did not obtain satisfaction

11 Relations with Syria were close, Ibn Sand playing the part of mentor the state of the second to the second world affairs. Egypt and Transjordan, with whom in the past Ibn Saud's telations have not been happy, gave him little cause for complaint in 1949. In particular there was a pleasing absence of recriminations with Transpordan about frontier violations &c. The Amer Abdulla, however, by his ill-considered manifesto concerning Arab federation in April caused Ibn Saud great offence, Ibn Saud is watching the astuntion in that country with great care. There were some signs that the Imam is beginning to realise the value to the Arab world of Ibn Saud's prestige and statesmanship. Relations with the Porman Gulf States were normal and amerable. The ratification of the Koweit Agreements were exchanged at Jedda on the 1st May

12. The Sand's relations with the United States took a big step forward

during the year. The King has all along been reluctant to travel either fast or far along the road leading to closer contact with the United States. The United States Government is still rather an unknown quantity for him, and he to approve concerning the possible repercuisions of extensive American activities in the Near East. He expressed his fears in at least one message to His Majorty's Government in which he said bluntly that he preferred Britain to guide the destinies of the Arab States rather than America. He considers Britain, with her long record of co-operation with and friendship for the Arabs. can manage the Near East quite well by herself and that there is no need for America to butt in. There is some evidence to show that he fears His Majosty's Covernment may decide to distaterest themselves in the Near East and allow

their place to be taken by America

13. Saudi Arabia has been declared eligible for Lend Lease. The announcement of this was made to Ibn Saud in Riyadh by Mr Kirk in April. and the King immediately asked His Majesty's Government what it all meant and whether he should agree. He was reassured, and by the end of the year. after a certain quantity of badly preded Lend-Lease material had arrived, his anxiety at this new, and to him strange, development seemed to have worm off I nited States interest in Saudi Arabia, which is, of course, based on the need for oil, was also shown by the promotion of their representative in Jedda to the rank of Minister Resident, and by the unprecedented flow of American visitors, most of them official. Mr Kirk, who was then the United States Market to this country, visited Riyadh in April. He was followed by General II and by Colonel Hoskins. These three questioned the King exhaustively on many subjects, but the main object of their visit was to discover the King's y cws on Ar questions, Palestine, Syria, &c. Ibn Saud made his views quite clear in many talks with these visitors and in a special message and a letter to President Reservelt. The United States Government abould therefore be fully informed of the King's views, and they have no further extree for the ignorance which was displayed by the Precident's message to Ibn Saud regarding Weizmann (see paragraph 8)

14. Other American visitors were less important. They included, in the spring, a delegation from Life who eventually produced a long article about Saudi Arabia in their magazine which was notable for its inaccuracies and for the offence it gave by its references to the King's coundbal affairs. Mr. Gunter, of the United States Treasury, visited the country in October to anvestigate the financial position. An American Military Mission visited the country at pressed for permission to create a consulate at Dhahran, but Ibn Sand would go no further than allowing them to appoint a commercial agent with no representative capacity

15. The Vichy Legation was closed by the depart of M. Bill of the property of M. Bill of the exchanged for an equal number of British in a Turkish port. The Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires was promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and presented his new credentials on 5th November. A new Iraqi Minister arrived to take over the Iraqi Legation in Jedda in March after a long interregnum during which Iraq was represented by a succession of chargés d affaires. The Saudi Arabian Minister at Vichy was transferred to Ankara in April.

Finance.

16. The proposal to establish a Saudi Arabian Currency Board in Lordon and the first of the season of the season of the season of the Minister of State's staff, also discussed this proposal to establish a Saudi Arabian currency of the Minister of State's staff, also discussed this proposal to establish a Saudi Arabian Currency Board in Lordon and the season of the Minister of State's staff, also discussed this proposal to establish a Saudi Arabian Currency Board in Lordon and the season of the season

17 His Majesty's Government subsidised Ibn Saud to the extent of 1200 000 a month of the subsidised Ibn Saud to the extent of a contract of the subsidiary o

Riyala 5,000,000 Sovereigna 400,000

A further 8 million rivals were supplied at the end of the year by the Little States under Let I lease and rivers 7 million 1944. The Lead Lease rivals which have arrived to date were minted in India and the United Kingdom from after boaned by these constraints in the same from high the Little I Same.

18. The Sandi hidget for 1043 showed a deficit of 30 million racks as a contract of 1042.

19 During the year the Saudi Government received an advance of 1 milh.

11 to first a to far to \(\) 1 approximates to the amount of sental and oil subsidies accraing to the Saudi Government from the operations of the company in Saudi territory

Sandier

During the year adequate supplies of foodstoffs, transpert and essential decided to the first supplied tentre, which supplied practically the whole of the Saudi requirements. No note that the first supplied are most appreciative of His Majesty's Government's efforts in this direction The country towards the end of the year and fed to urgent demands from the King for supplies from India.

Pilgrimage

The pilgrimage was on the whole entisfactory. Some 42 000 pilgrims are all the land of the

22. No Indian pilgrims made the pilgrimage, and Ibn Sand at the usual bar of the trivial bar of the trivial bar of the pilgrimage and the barring the absence of Indians, this absence was readily understandable and was due to war conditions and His Majesty's Government's solicitude for the

safety of the Indian Moslems. He also made warm reference to the assistance riven to the pilgrimage and to the Holy Land of Islam by His Majesty's

23. Only one unfortunate incident marked an otherwise successful planting and Sunni Mohammedan sects. Several fanatical Persians of the Shin sect, as a protest against Sunni domination in the Holy Places, defiled the Haram in various disgusting manners. One of these caught in the act was tried by the Ulema under Sharia law and executed. This salutary punishment has led to repercussions in Shia countries and the Persian Government recently protested to Ihn Saud and threatened to break off diplomatic relations with this country if a satisfactory explanation is not forthcoming

Viscellaneous

24. Saudi Arabian Mining Syndroute.—It was decided that the value to the war effort of this company's production of gold did not justify the utilisation of the large amount of shipping space required to provide them with materials and the large amount of shipping space required to provide them with materials and by His Majesty's Government in May, and was told that only sufficient space would be provided to carry materials essential for maintenance of the company's machinery. The King quite understood the position and made no protests. At now hoped that sufficient supplies and spaces will be forthcoming to permit the company to continue production. The present production is valued at about 4.30 000 monthly.

Notherlands Trading Society—This firm, who not as bankers in Jedda, in indeed the only real bank in the country, have for some years only been try on with the assistance of the Government of India who allowed them to India and export to Saudi Arabin gold sovereigns. At the end of the year the Government of India announced that they would be forced to stop the ampply of gold. It is not yet known whether the bank will be closed or not.

20 Meteorological—Ibu Saud gave permission for a party operating under

26 Reteorological - Ibu Sand gave permission for a party operating under the control of the Royal Air Force to entablish meteorological stations at Jauf Lina and Boreida and to teach the local officials to work them. The follost accomplish their messon to a satisfactory mapping.

27 Locusts.—A greatly extended anti-locust comparison was planned and is being corried out in Saudi Arabia with the permission of the Saud and the co-operation of the British army. In all about 1 000 men were working at the end

of the year in different areas throughout the country.

of arms and attenuation for his soldiers. A great part of the year was spent in trying to ascertain bow much he needed how much he should be given and who should supply it. By the end of the year no arms had arrived, but a decision was within sight. The United States sent a mintary mission to Jedda in December to ascertain Saudi requirements. The mission, which was headed by General Royce, made itself unpopular with the Saudis by asking too many and irrelevant questions. The mission was not a great success, nor did the Saudis appreciate their arrival in full military uniforms.

29. Royal Family — The King continued in good health throughout the year and kept firm control of all his vast dominions. There was some trouble amongst the tribes around Hail in May, but it appears to have been suppressed without much difficulty. Ibn Saud, of course, saw in this yet another instance of Hashimite introgue. The King's younger brother, the Amir Mohammed bin Abdurrahman died in July. One of the younger tons, the Amir Mohammed bin Abdurrahman died in July. One of the younger tons, the Amir Tallal, went to it put for medical treatement in August, while the Amirs Mohammed and Mansur indulged generally in the fleshpots. The Amir Mansur also visited Palestine and trade in the interpret of the year. The Amir Feiral, accompanied by his brother Khalid, visited the United States in October and returned via the United King form. The Amir Feiral, accompanied by his brother Khalid, visited the United States in October and returned via the United King form. The Amir Feiral, accompanied by his brother Khalid, visited the United States in October and returned via the United King form. The Amir Feiral, accompanied by his brother Khalid, visited the United States in October and returned via the United King form. The Amir Feiral, accompanied by his brother Khalid, visited the United States in October and returned via the United King form. The Amir Mansur also visited Palestine and the United King form of the visited the United States in October and returned via the United King form of the visited the United States in October and returned via the United King form of the visited the United States in October and returned via the United King form of the visited the United States in October and returned via the United King form of the Visited Returned via the United States in October and returned via the United King form of the Visited Returned via the United Returned via the Visited Returned via the Visited Returned via the

CHAPTER Y .- SYRIA AND THE LEBANON.

E 96 28 89]

No. 21

Extracts from Weekly Political Summary No. 90, Syria and the Lebanon, 22nd December, 1943.—(Received in Foreign Office, 5th January, 1944.)

(Secret.)

1 General

(ENERAL CATROUX arrived in Berrut on the 16th December. He immediately risited the President of the Republic, who returned his call the following day. During the brief conversations which took place he is understood to have confirmed the statement previously made by M. Chataigneau to both the Strick of I. I. and C. and the statement previously made by M. Chataigneau to both the National Committee to the early cession of most of the powers at present in French hands.

Formal conversations between the French and Lebanese authorities began on the 20th December. Amongst the subjects discussed are reported to the been the sea of each of the form the the a fair that the contract of the both the both the contract of the both the bo c not be an beautiful a second It is at the same of the same to the same to the same of the same the excurantly react the at 21 confort parts I will test to be a second of the top the extract and the contract of the second of th white all was per a selected the trees and best energy the play to the about the part of the comment of the comment of the the deficient of a same or a market part Ill Mandta a Bot in Salte effects with the the little and a section of the best of th the support They would apreced the first the first the the year ering entirer General Control of the was to supply the cordial relations.

General Catroux is now at Damaseus, where, according to preliminary reserve he has taken it equally the artist at Late to be willing to concede the Controls Bodouin (see below uniter "Tribal".

The Syrian and Lebanese Presidents have sent messages to Mr Winston Churchill, on behalf of their Governments and people, expressing sincere wishes for his prompt recovery

these with one real results of the feether than the formula of the feether than the feether

2. Wheat

The work of the OCP continues to be seriously handscapped by lack of fords all and the first six is an in the Aleppo region speculators are already taking advantage of the situation to buy at cut prices from needy coll at reaching advantage of the situation to buy at cut prices from needy coll at reaching advantage of the situation to buy at cut prices from needy coll at reaching probably to resell to the OCP when the probably to resell to the OCP, if large-scale purchases are reached Market and the probably to resell to the OCP, if large-scale purchases are month ago. The French are unwilling to continue purchases unless they can dispose of the surpluses in North Africa, which is contrary to MESC policy On the other hand, as MESC has not yet made a firm offer for available surpluses, it is difficult to expect the French to provide funds for cereals which may be left in the hands of the OCP without a purchaser

Facily heavy rare has here if the good a latter and West Syria during the past few days, and there is consequently less anxiety about the prospects for next year's crop. There has, however, been very little rain as yet in North East Syria, and the outlook in that region is still gloomy.

A member of the Syrian Chamber has placed before the House a written interpellation addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in his capacity as president of the Cereals Commission, requesting him to submit to Parliament a report on his activities. The Minister is asked to define his powers and to state whether the regulations of the O.C.P. may be communicated to the Chamber, to inform the House whether the O.C.P. makes a profit, and, if so, how it is employed; and to give some indication of the expected duration of the cereals monopoly

3. Ѕуга—Даталсы.

The reprint of the Constitution, comprising only 115 articles (see Summary No. 67), has now been completed and copies have been distributed to the Deputies.

Yes, which was a lower of the control of the Chamber are to take the oath on it

The Syrian Government are becoming very apprehensive about attempts with the free outlies and the Syrian Administration. They view with grave misgiving which Generals Monelar and François have been making to the provinces and are doing everything possible to demonstrate their desire for wider Syrian to the provinces and are doing everything possible to demonstrate their desire for wider Syrian to the free of the first the first that the first the first

The question of public health is at last receiving much needed attention. At the parhametrary session of the 15th December a number of Deputies spoke with some heat of the scandalous lack of attention to the problem of combating instance, and, as a result, the Minister of the Interior amounted two days later that the Government would earmork a credit of Exyr 200,000 to be spent on an anti-malaria campaign. At the same time, he called upon local doctors to volunteer to assist, but so far hardly any doctors appear to have responded to his appeal. It is therefore now being suggested that the Government may requisition that a second second suggested that the Government may requisition

4. Alepipo

Further celebrations which took place on the 12th December in connexion with the anniversary of the foundation of the Armenian Soviet Republic were the first of the first of

Certain Syrian Nationalists have been suggesting that such a large Christian bloc as the Armenians represents a possible danger owing to its foreign ties, this sentiment may be no more than a psychological reaction to the nervousness—real transfer with the large of the personal large future under an independent Moslem Government.

It should not be assumed that this disharmony yet constitutes any serious threat to the Syrian Government's influence in this area, but it does provide the limit, with a tier with a result of the first to the firs

General de Lavalade has been visiting Aleppo, and is believed to have been planning to bring certain functions of the Süreié Générale more closely under military control.

9 Tribal

27851

The Syrap Park in it have appeared a Tribal Committee of twelve members to watch over tribal affairs. In this connexion it is worth mentioning that the Mohafez of Aleppo, in conversation with the Political Officer recently, excess the safety to retain a state of the Syripi Country as a life to test to the tribas when in the past test is west a test to appear the large quantity of arms. The Government have undoubtedly much to learn in

this respect; but a beginning must be made some time, and in conversation with His Majesty a Minister General Catronx has indicated his readiness to make over the Controle Bédouin to the Syrian Administration subject to certain reasonable safeguards concerning the conditions of service of the existing French military parsonnel.

Light rain has now fallen in the tribal area and winter migration may be

expected to begin.

11 The Lebanon

Lebancse optimism over the ontcome of their discussions with the French remains undiminished. The unexpected absence of French opposition to their progress towards full independence has, however, allowed play to their natural tendency to internal dissensions. The Chamber has not met since the lat December, and in the interval many of the Deputies have been engaged in constant intrigue with a view to improving either their own or their followers' fortunes, or to enhancing their personal prestige at the expense of the Government. The Opposition groups are still nebulous in character, but fall roughly into three main factions. These are:—

(a) A number of North Lebanon Deputies, who are nettled at the non-inclusion of at least one of their number in the Ministry, and are convenced that the interests of their region are being neglected.

(b) A group headed by Dr. Ayoub Tabet and Alfred Nacrache, which comprises most of the pro-Eddé Deputies and is looking for any occasion to oppose the Government upon any usue; and

(c) A number of South Lebanon Deputies headed by Ahmad el Assad, a man with a bad record, whose chief cause for complaint is at present the personality of the newly appointed Mohafez of South Lebanon

The Government presented this opposition with a target for attack in the only neteworthy administrative act which has been performed during the past week, namely, the reshuffly of the Mohafezin and Directors. This measure, finally promulgated on the 18th December, had been delayed by disagreement within the Ministry as regards several of the posts. The Government's tank g we up, resulting from the confessional basis of the Constitution, that each community has a right to be represented in a certain proportion in each grade of administrative post; thus, when the excellent Greek Orthodox Mohafez of Sidon received well-deserved promotion and became Director of the Ministry of the Interior, it was considered essential to replace him by another member of the same community, as no really suitable candidate was available, the choice fell on a namentity, who is said to have already proved a failure in two minor judicial posts. But, even after making due allowance for this traditional handicap, it cannot be said that the majority of the Government's choices were good ones; and strong criticism of the appointments is widespread amongst all Opposition roups centraing particularly on the choice of an obscure cousin of the Minister. of Defence for the important post of Mohafes of Berrat.

Opposition to the Government is thus concentrated solely on matters of several to the concentrated solely on matters of several to the first of the contract of the Deputies, and, indeed, the population as a whole, are united, but, unless checked, these equabbles over less ideal issues are liable at any time to cause serious track. The Prime Minister has, in fact, already become so impatient of the criticism which is being directed at him as to talk privately of resigning when the

Franco-Lebanese discussions have been concluded

The Government have taken no steps in the matter of the punishment of Emil Eddé, regarding which a motion was presented in the Chamber at its last sitting. Some aixteen Deputies, mostly belonging to group (b) mentioned above, remainded to the chamber at its last for the other hand, the better elements of the population generally consider that failure at least to deprive him of his membership of the Chamber will merely expose the Government's weakness and ancourage similar treasonable actions in

An official Egyptian delegation under Omar Fathi Pasha arrived in Beirut on the 16th December bearing a measage of greeting from King Farouk to the Lebanese President and an invitation to the Lebanese Government to send a complete of the Lebanese greeting for with lead by the Lebanese authorities to make them welcome; the streets were beflagged with

the Lebanese and Egyptian colours, an endless round of functions was arranged, and the elaborate precautions for the safety of the delegation made by the newly at a second of the delegation made by the new at a second of the delegation made by the new at a second of the delegation made by the new at a second of the delegation made by the new at a second of the delegation made by the new at a second of the delegation made by the new at a second of the delegat

Three prominent Egyptian journalists accompanied the mission. All three had written strongly critical articles on the Lebanese crisis, and the French authorities committed the tactical blunder of refusing them entry visas, main taining their refusal even after the President of the Republic had personally intervened on their behalf. The journalists were thereupon attached officially to the delegation, and only arrived with it. Public knowledge of this incident has still further lowered French prestage, and has also made the Lebanese authorities more determined than ever to achieve a measure of independence in regard to the control of their own frontiers.

The French S.S.O. at Tripoli, another notoriously bad official, has now been

replaced

Three days' heavy rain over the week-end have somewhat improved the prospects for the cereal crops.

12 Press and Propaganda

Internal.—There has been an outery on the port of a considerable number of Beirut Arabic sheets against the quotas of newsprint allotted to them by the Lebanese Government, and one or two have gone so far as to threaten to cense. Bureau—it is significant that the most vehement and vociferous of them come from pro-French papers. On the suggestion of the press attaché steps have been that the newspapers accept an announced inspection of their oriculation at any time. In this consexion it is worth noting that, if the circulation figures provided by the various sheets were accepted, it would indicate a wider reading public in Beirut than in any other town in the Middle East.

E 140-23/89]

No. 22

Sir B Spears to Mr. Edon,--(Received 8th January, 1944.)

(No. 85.)
Str.
WITH reference to my telegrams Nos. 778 and 778 of the 28th and

28th November respectively regarding the debates in the Syrian Chamber on the terms of the Constitution, I have the honour to submit the following report, compiled from accounts of the two sessions which I have received from His Majesty's Consul at Damascus —

2. Towards the close of the session on the 25th November the question of a revision of the Constitution was raised by Ahmed Sharabati, a Deputy for Discussion was raised by Ahmed Sharabati, a Deputy for Discussion was raised by Ahmed Sharabati, a Deputy for Discussion No. 2438 to Foreign Office) regarding negotiations to "reconcile the manuate of France and the Life demanded a special atting of the Chamber for the purpose of discussing whether article 116 should continue to be recognised as forming part of the Constitution. This article reads as follows:—

"Aucune disposition de la présente Constitution n'est et ne peut être en opposition avec les obligations contractées par la France en ce qui concerne la Syrie, particulièrement envers la Société des Nations.

un entre de refre de la societte en la défense la move et l'activité.

intéressent les relations extérieures.

"Pendant la durée des obligations internationales de la France en ce qui concerne la Syrie les dispositions de la présente Constitution qui seraient de nature à les affecter ne seront applicables que dans les conditions déterminées par accord à intervenir entre les Gouvernements français et

La consequence les lois prévues pur les articles de la présente Constitution dont l'application pourrait intéresser ses responsabilités ne seront discutées et promulguées conformément à la présente Constitution qu'en exécution de cet accord.

"Les décisions d'ordre législatif et réglementaire prises par les représerts to to données et trait des de pourr et e re mon les librapes entente entre les deux Gouvernements."

Ahmed Sharabati's demand received the support of other Deputies, and the Speaker therefore enquired whether it was his intention to submit a motion in writing. Ahmed Sharabati thereupon produced a written motion from his pocket and handed it to the Speaker

The terms of the motion were --

"The Chamber of Deputies request the Sysian Government to take decisive action with a view to taking over immediately the powers, with their attributes in full, in accordance with the provisions of the entire 115 articles of the Syrian Constitution, in order that we ourselves may administer our country and be able to make an effective contribution in aid of the Alice."

Several Deputies spoke in support of the motion, emphasising that the mindate had never been recognised by the Syrians, that the French National Committee of Liberation had no right to speak in the name of France; that the Committee, which existed only to secure the liberation of France, could not assume any responsibility towards the League of Nations, and that, in any event, the withdrawal of Yichy France from the League of Nations had vittated France's mandate. A report of the speech made by Fakhri Barudi, a Deputy for Damascus and one of the most eloquent speakers in the present Chamber, is enclosed herein ()

In view of the insistent demand of the Deputies, the Speaker adjourned the iscussion of the question to a special session which was held on the

27th November

At that session the first speaker was Adnan Boy Alassi, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber, who arged the Government to assume factionally all the attributes necessary to complete independence. He was followed by others who discussed Syrian recognition of article 116 and of the

mandate from the legal point of view

The report of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Climber was then read It stated that the reservations included in article 116 were not part of the Syrian Constitution promulgated by the Constituent Assembly in 1928, but were undateral reservations made by the French High Commissioner in 1930. They were the decrease and the Strick of part of the 1930. They were the decrease of the Strick of part of the 1930. They is a secondingly recommended that article 116 should be judged not to form an integral part of the Constitution. The Foreign Affairs Committee advocated and 1 to a splementation of the Constitution, including articles 46 and 70 regulated to the control of the Constitution by the President of the Liepen and all the Deputies, and arged that a special session should be held at which the oath on the Constitution, consisting of 115 articles only, would be taken.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs then spoke. He claimed that the Government shared the views expressed by the Deputies, that they did not, and never would, recognise the existence of the mandate. They demanded complete sovereignty for the Syrian people. He agreed that article 116, being a unilateral reservation made by the French, imposed no obligations on the Syrians. He added that the Syrian Government were proceeding towards the realisation of indepen-

dence more rapidly than many of the Deputies appeared to believe.

The Speaker, in summing up, emphasised that negotiations between France and Syria could only be on the basis of complete independence and equality. There could be no doubt that, legally, the Constitution comprised 115 articles only. He proposed, therefore, to have it printed in this form, and, when it was ready, to arrange for a special session, at which he would invite the President and members of the House to take the oath. The date of this session has not yet.

cen fixed.

The House then approved the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I am sending copies of this despatch to the Minister of State Resident in the Middle East and the Resident Minister at Afgiers.

I have & ... SPFARS

(1) Not printed

B 7712/27 89]

No 28

Mr Eden to Sir E Sprace (Beirut)

N . 21

I HAVE studied your despatch No. 79 of the 26th November last. I think you may be assured that, having read this despatch and the various telegrams which you have sent me, I am now fully apprised of the Lebanese case. But the Lebanese case, however strong and ably presented, must inevitably be an exparte view. Just as there is a Lebanese case, there is also a French case. I have not of course, had the French case so fully presented to me and must consequently form from such information as I have the best idea of the French case that I can. I think, therefore, it will be well if I now formulate the legal view of the whole past a way of the properties of the following paragraphs as in the nature of instructions. I do not feel it is fruitful or necessary to continue the argument further with regard to thus matter

2. First of all, I wish to recall that it is His Majesty's Government's policy that the two Levant States should achieve sudependence in fact as well as in name either as the result of an agreement between them and the French or, at any rate as the result of concessions by the French to these Governments, subject to the necessities of the war situation. General Catroux is now very wisely following this course, and in the circumstances it may be hoped that the question "mandate or no mandate" need no longer he a subject of constant discussion between the French and the Levant States. I do not propose, therefore, to answer and deal

with every point which your raise in your despatch

3. The mandate for the Levant was vested in the French State. The French State to each one State transference or an extent of being exercised on behalf of France by the Vichy Government and by Cornell Dentz, its High Commissioner in the Levant. After the conclusion of the British military operations in the Levant by the British focus assisted by certain French forces, the mandate remained vested in the French State, and only the organs through which it was exercised were changed. The Free French Committee or laced the French Government and General Catroux replaced General Dents. There had been no change in the Power possessing the mandate and no formal recognition by the League of Nations was required if one French organ were substituted for another as the organ through which the mandate was exercised France was at that time in a position similar to that of a State in civil war, there was no body recognised by His Majesty's Government as the de jure Government. of France; the Vichy Government was recognized as the de facts Government of the territory which it controlled (though diplomatic relations were broken) and the Free French Committee was recognised as an organisation exercising govern mental functions over the French territories which it controlled. The two bostos were at usue and the Free French Committee were our Allies. In their denice to remove the Levant from the control of Vichy and bring it within the Allied area His Majesty's Government took action to substitute one French contending party

4. In General Catronx's proclamations of the 8th June, 1941, and the 26th November, 1941 (regarding the Lebanon) two promises were made by the French to the Levant States: (a) that a course would be set which would eventually lead to the termination of the mandate, (b) that the Levant States should become independent and avereign immediately. His Majesty's Government associated themselves with these promises, and it became part of His Majesty's Government's policy that they should be honoured. It was also stated in both proclamations that (b) should be consecrated by treaties between France and the States. Pending the conclusion of the treaties, which presumably were to put an end to the mandate, the States were to enjoy substantial independence, and in the case of the Lebanon it was specified that this would be based upon the draft treaty drawn up in 1936 but out eve to the function is conseary for defence and security in war time. It Who not much clear at that they had so near here, tobale each at world me precises these treates were a second of the name amover has to the second t and if it mandate we not to be a cooler to the color of the extention. a deeperdence of a sec to their property of the lands was

and the enjoyment by the mandated State of sovereignty and independence subject only to certain qualifications. There is also no inconsistency in the existence of an

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alliance between the mandatory and mandated State. Iriq called herself, and was recognised by His Majesty's Government as, independent and sovereign and, in fact, enjoyed substantial independence under a Treaty of Alliance with His Majesty's Government from 1922 to 1931, when she was still under mandate Egypt was also independent and sovereign from 1922-35, when His Majesty's Government still retained many rights under the reserved points of 1922. Therefore, the promise of immediate independence and sovereignty did not mean the immediate and of the mandate nor did it mean the absence of all limitations and removal of all French reserved powers.

6. It is, of course, nufortunately true that the French were unjustifiably for that blame must rest upon them just as the French will now have to put up with the unfavourable position in which they have been placed as a result of the unjustified delay in fulfilling their promise. His Majesty's Government have exerted constant pressure upon the French authorities to persuade them to meet

their obligations in this respect.

7. It is quite clear that there was legal continuity as regards the French party of the shoes of General Dentz and proceeded to act under the regular versus of the governance of the country and those bringing the Lebanese and the last parties who in the ultimate analysis are in a position to dispute this are those Governments which have only come into existence in virtue of these teneral Catronz was only in a position to make his proglamations promising independence because he was claiming to represent France as mandatory and His Majesty's Government could associate themselves with that promise only

because they recognised him as having that position.

8. The British position in the Levant States was never that of conquerors or military occupants of enemy territory. They were in the position of having assisted one French authority to displace another in territory under French mandate. Having achieved their object, the position of British troops in the Levant States was promptly legalised for the future, and their rights and powers that Majesty's Government and the French rights under the mandate. These teach, and this is only consistent with the view that the French were recognised at the sign of their rights and the existence of these agreements renders it impossible for His Majesty's Government to put forward any view different from that indicated above as to the French position

9. The above view of the legal position is based upon the principal in the late of the statements are meanistent with this position. The extract from General Catroux's letter of the 23rd June, 1941, which I had not seen before, seems to have contemplated an immediate treaty and an immediate termination of the mandatory regime.

In any case, I have not the whole text of the letter before me

10. As you state in your despatch, the word "mandate" has always been the most invidious expression to Arab peoples. It is understood that one of the the state of the state of to the second to the second to the Arabic It was on account of this that, in the case of Iraq, His Majesty's Consequent to the transfer of the contract of admission of the mandate during the whole period of years when the mandate for-Iraq was in existence. The French did not pursue the same course, though there now seems are an in the same course, though there dislike of the word that references to the mandate were avoided in the proclamacome of Sering and I to be redependent the a serie of 1941 and II a Majesty's Government have always advised that the French should make as little. post, a factor to a specific Bint , - loss of cor or to me to the lite by the French have been tactless and unfortunate this deliberate obstention from stressing a feature which was unpopular after May 1941 did not mean that it had ceased to exist or was obsolete when for the reasons indicated above, it was in fact the foundation of the whole position.

11 So much for the legal aspects of the question. As regards its practical application while the mandate remains legally in force the French cannot now

one it as an excuse for refraining from giving the Governments of the States substantial independence in accordance with their promises. It is not in accordance with our policy or interests that the French should have used it as justification for the day-to-day conduct of Levant States affairs, as they did in recent months, still less of course did it provide any excuse for the agreet of the Lebanese Ministers last November. I am very pleased to see that General Catronx has wisely reverted to the policy which appeared to be agreed when he made his proclamations of independence in 1941. From every point of view I hope that he will proceed effectively to carry out this policy of making the provisional independence of the States a reality and that if either side shows any tende again to argue about the technicalities of the mandate, you will be able to permade them not to do so. The mandate remains, however, the basis of any reserved powers, including our own position under the Lyttelton de Gaulle agreements, but for the reasons given in paragraph 10 public references to it should be avoided.

I am sending copies of this despatch to the Minister of State Resident, Cairo, His Majesty's representative with the French Committee of National Liberation Algiers, His Majesty's representatives at Jedda, Cairo and Bagdad

and the High Commissioner at Jerusalem.

I am &c ANTHONY EDFN

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No. 24

Extract from Weekly Political Summary No. 91, Syria and the behavior 29th December, 1943.—(Received in Foreign Office, 17th January, 1944.)

1. General

ON the 22nd December discussions took place in Damaccus between General Catroux and the States Governments regarding the transfer of powers. The two Governments were represented by their respective Prime Ministers, Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Finance and the Syrian President was also present. General Catroux was assisted by M. Chataignesia and Count Ostrorog. The general attempted at the outset to negotiate on the basis of France's mandatory rights, but both Governments refused to discuss matters un this basis, and thereafter he appears to have shown a most liberal and accommodating spirit.

Communiqué announcing that the services known as the "Common Interests would be transferred to the control of the two Governments as from the lat January, 1944. The Syrian and Lebanese authorities agreed for their part to safeguard the position of the Freuchmen employed in these services. Detailed provinces regarding the actual transfer of control will form the subject of special

These discussions also covered the quest of the following and services, notably the Sureté Générale, the Controle Bédour de levies (Troupes Spéciales and Gardes Mobiles). General Catroux is understood to have expressed in principle his readment to code all these services within the limitations imposed by war conditions, but no final agreement has yet been reached, and negotiations will be continued when he returns from Afgiers towards the middle of January. Meanwhile the two Prime Ministers have made public pronouncements foreshadowing the early acquisition by their Governments of the attributions in question.

The communiqué regarding the transfer of the Common Interests, together with these pronouncements, caused great rejoicing throughout the two States. The public recognises in General Catroux's action not only the final liquidation of the Lebanese crisis, but also the beginning of that new era of real independence for which it has waited so long. Tributes to the general's statecusinship, it is satisfictory to record, have been ungrudging and numerous. Dismacus and other Syrian critics have been beflagged and illuminated, and there have been many orderly demonstrations.

As regards the proposed transfer of the native levies, it is generally realised that this would involve the States in heavy expenditure at present borne by the French. The Syrian Prime Minister, in his speech to the Chamber, intimated that the whole question would have to be delated at a later stage, and there are

signs that the two Governments may prefer to leave matters as they are for the duration of the war or to take over control of small "token" forces only

The Egyptian delegation, after visits to Damascus and Pripoli and an nabroken round of festivities, returned to Cairo on the 27th December. The Lebanese delegation to Egypt is expected to leave early in the New Year.

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purchases for the period the 15th 25th December were 750 ions, an

average of 108 tons a day

A serious situation has been created as a result of the delay in reaching a decision in London with regard to the purchase of surplus cereals held by the O.C.P. Encouraged by this delay, the French authorities have been attempting to acquire the surpluses for North Africa, and an application by them to this at the first the reason of the first and the tell the same and are the contract of the last Middle East. The French then tried to circumvent the control of the M &S.C by inducing the OCP to sell them 7,000 tons of barley for shipment on board a vessel which- for reasons as yet unexplained - was allowed to come to Beirut from Algiers, and arrangements were made for loading to be carried out by French the area of the transfer of the telegraphy of telegraphy of the telegraphy of Cereals Commission had specifically authorised export to North Africa; and the -nutes of the relevant sitting of the Commusion were actually "cooked" to confirm this assertion. In fact, however, the president had merely authorised the sale and export of the surplus, leaving it to the French and British co-directors to settle between them who should be the purchaser. On his attention having been drawn to this falsification, Jamil Mardam Bey agreed to prohibit the export of Syrian careals to any country outside the Muldle East, and the minutes of the ritting have been duly corrected

The whole manusers is unfortunately typical of the French failure to co-operate willingly in concents mattern, and of their hard dying delicates that the Levant States can be treated as part of the French Empire. A protest has been but od at 1 M for the state of th

preliminary soundings with a view to its purchase

3 Syrin Damaneus

The announcement that agreement had been reached between the Syrian and to state the first transfer to the states Governments of the Funds of Common Interest evoked great enthusiasm Damascus was beliagged and illuminated, and deputations besieged the first better than the press the result with the state of the Pint Williams for the part which he had played in helping to bring the negotiations to a successful constitution,

On the following day, the Prime Minister informed the Chamber, amidst applause of the outcome of the negotiations, and enumerated the powers which would be acquired by the Government. One minute's allence was observed in remembrance of those who lost their lives fighting for the independence which has now be a first of the independence which has one beautiful and the late of Damasche, who, whilst calling upon the thember the first of the first

. Greek Consulate has been raised to the status of a consulate-general.

on the 29th December, accompanied by the Iraqi Minister, on an official visit to Bagdad. In his absence, the Prime Minister will act as president of the Cereats Commission.

4 Aleppo.

Reactions in responsible political circles to the announcement of the forth-coming transfer of powers to the Syrian Government are not yet known, but the successful outcome of the negotiations will almost certainly be regarded as a personal triumph for the Prime Minister. The town has been followed as instructions telephoned by the Prime Minister to the Mohafez—and there have been orderly crowds of cheerful Nationalists, but no demonstrations. Local Christians hope that the change-over will not be too precipitate.

M Dementque, the unsatisfactory conseiller who was recently removed from I call to the post of assistant to the delegate, which he occupied two years ago

Colonel d'Assonville, Commander of the French Forces in this area, is to be

transferred, at his own request

5 Home and Hama

Joyful demonstrations took place in Homs when the news of the agreement reached between the French and Syrian and Lebanese Governments became known Unfortunately, the first public manifestations appear to have been staged by the Millian with the Montal of the Montal o

In Hama also demonstrutions were held, but were supported by Christians

and Moslems alike, and no incidents took place.

The persistence of malaria is causing anxiety to both Syrian and British authorities, and the Syrian Government, in response to an appeal by the Mohafez, have supplied some quantities of quinine and other medicaments.

7 Algorite territory.

The recent visit to this area of Generals Moncler and François is reported to have given rise to serious apprehension. It was reported to the Mohafez that these officers were urging Nosairi tribal leaders to close their ranks and show a united front against the Syrian Government, but only one individual, namely. Minur Abbas, brother of the late Mohafez, was induced to give support to the French cause. He is reported to have attempted, but without success, to induce the Nosairi Deputies to petition the Government to annul an archie issued in January 1042, whereby the setmi autonomy of this province was perpetuated. It is failed.

The Mohnfez states that he protested to the Délégué Adjoint about these activities, but was told that the French generals had visited the area not his advice. If this is true it reveals a curious state of affairs, in which the responsible is a territory for the accurity of which he is responsible. It is not therefore surprising to learn that the délégué has asked to be relieved.

of his duties on the grounds of ill health.

Other French officers whose activities have been causing concern to the Syrian authorities in this area are the inspector of S.S. and the S.S.O at Jeble. The former's intrigues in favour of separatism are now so flagrant that the Mohafez has ceased to have any official relations with him. In the case of the S.S.O at Jeble, the Mohafez appears to have taken strong action, as a result of which this

officer has been sent elsewhere.

The news of the France-Syrian Lebanese agreement, regarding the transfer of the "Common Interests" caused published. Throughout the area towns were beflagged and for several days there was a succession of orderly demonstrations by all classes of the community. In Lattakia, Christian and Sunni youthe carrying Syrian and British flags paraded before the Sérail and British military administrative offices. No single instance has been reported of anti-French feeling having been manifested.

11. The Lebanon.

On the 22nd December the Lebanese Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs went to Damascus for the meeting described under "General" above. They returned on the 23rd December, and the same afternoon the Chamber, hastely convened, was informed by the Prime Minister that full agree ment had been reached with the French for the Intérêts Communs to be taken over as from the lat January, 1944. Read es-Sulh referred to his success in "glorifying" the Arab language and altering the Lebanese flag and Constitution, and paid tribute to the President's wisdom and firmness and to General Catrons for his statesmanship and comprehension. Various speakers, including the florenment's at Language Inc. In Tale 1975, at the tribute ment on the successful outcome of the negotiations, and the Chamber unanumously passed a motion of thanks to the Government.

Signs of unrest amongst the workmen employed in large industrial concerns in the Lebinese towns have been increasingly evident for some time, and many of them have been demanding substantial wage increases and a shortening of hours of work. The "black-coated" workers of the DHP Railway are at present on strike; and the Kadisha Electricity Company, which supplies power to North Lebanon, has been successfully held to ransom by its employees, who, by threatening a sit-down strike and sending deputations to the Prime Minister, lace sow the god to edd a service the lace lace unrest seems likely to spread, and may cause a serious problem in the future. It is not thought to be entirely caused as the employees claim, by the cost of living, and is by some ascribed to the machinations of Communist agitators Another and perhaps more plausible, explanation is that it is an aftermnth of the Lebanese political crisis of November, the outcome of which gave the workers the impression that their Government was now strong enough to squeeze the French restorators companies. The result of the Kadisha strike will certainly reinforce this view. It is noteworthy that no unrest amongst employees of Lebaucee firms has been reported although the latter, in general, pay substantially lower rates than foreign concerns

The holidays, the viest of the Egyptian delegation and the Damascus negotia-

tions have held up all important administrative work

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No. 25

Fele et an 1 k n Po. Norm \ 62 \ Sq. on he I to. o. bit January, 1944.—(Received in Foreign Office, 18th January, 1944.

1 General

THE formal transfer to the control of the Syrian and Lebaucee Governments of two of the services of "common interest," namely, the Customs Administration and the Tolacco Monopoly, took place up the 3rd January at a ceremony held in Berrut. The protocols were signed in the presence of the Lebauce Provided to the protocols were signed in the presence of the and the Syrian Minister of Finance. Immediately afterwards a joint commission comprising three Syrian and three Lebaucee members visited the Customs Department and formally assumed control. This commission, over which the Syrian and Lebaucee Ministers of Finance will preside alternately, will administer the services in question and determine the proportion in which expenditure and income are to be allocated to the two Governments

Several meetings have been held between the French and Lebanese authorities to discuss the question of the transfer of other services, notably the control of concessionary companies and the Suroté Genérale. The French authorities did not invite British participation in any of the discussions, merely informing them on one cast to be present that the transfer of Bread military authorities of certain of the services under discussion, notably those concerned with security and transport, it was found necessary on the 31st December to inform both Freigh and Lebanese authorities that the British expected their views on these questions to be heard and taken into account before any definite agreements on the subject were made. A written notification in this serve as large to the to the contract of the same have also been arranged between the British and French military authorities on certain technical aspects of the problems involved in order that the point of view of each may be clarified and if possible harmonised before negotiations with the States Government are bogun. The Lebanese Government, for their part, have shown every desire to meet any demands which the British authorities may put forward, so soon as they are informed of exactly what is required.

2. If heat

Total purchases during the period the 26th-20th December were 182 tons, a

dully average of 36 tons.

The French co-director of the O.C.P. has made a written offer to sell coreals for North Africa at prices averaging Esyr 9 per ten higher than those offered to M.F.S.C. in November last. He has been informed that his offer cannot be considered as binding on the O.C.P., and that sales can only be made through the M.E.S.C.

It has been decided in London that surplus careals are to be bought by the M E.S.C. Buying of available quantities by the O C P will be resumed as soon

as the M E.S.C. confirms the conditions of purchase

3. Syria-Damascus.

On the 30th December the Prime Minister announced to the Chamber, which was not in official session since no quorum was present, that as from the 3rd January the Syrian Government would take over from the French the Customs, the Sureté Genérale and Frontier control. Since no definite agreement had been reached with General Cutroux about the transfer to Syrian control of the Sureté Genérale and Frontier control and, moreover, these matters were known to be of interest, not only to the Syrians and the French but to the British authorities as well, this statement caused some surprise.

In private conversation with the Political Officer some days later, the Prime Minister explained that what he had meant to say was that the French were in agreement in principle to hand over those powers, but that the question of modalities would still have to be worked out. Some time would therefore

elapse before the Syrians could begin to exercise real control

The Syrian Parliament has, meanwhile, passed a resolution to the effect that financial considerations shall not be allowed to be an obstacle to the taking over of the native levies. The press, too, is signing the question of a national army and encouraging the opening of public subscriptions to maintain it at the ontect

On the 28th December the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, accompanied to the Chamber and the Iraqi Charge d'Affaires left on an official viert to

Bagdas

Two Frenchmen of some standing have been in Damascus during the post week, namely. M. Astier, an ex-Senator and a member of the French Committee in Algiers, and M. Boyé, Professor of Law in Carro University Both made allusion to a change of French policy in Syria, M. Astier say that the mandate had nover suited the French and that he believed that French contact with the Islamic world would be strengthened by the increasingly important rôle played by the Syrians of French culture in Arab affairs. M. Boyé, quoting the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, maintained that in respecting the rights of small nations (Syria and the Lebason) the French called upon others to respect their rights.

A delegation of Lebanese gendarmes is in Damascus to study ways and means of unifying the regulations and policy governing the Corps of Gendarmeric

in Syria and the Lebanon.

On the occasion of the Moslem New Year (28th December), and again on the 1st January, the Syrian administrations were closed. On the former date, the President of the Republic had a message of goodwill to Moslems broadcast from the Damacus station. On New Year's eve the French delegate broadcast to Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, resident in Syria, a short message in which he alluded to the pending cession of powers to the Syrians by France and France alone, and remaided his French housers that they were now guests in Syria was should aid and not hinder the new recruit to the concert of free nations.

4. Aleppo

There are no political developments to report

fairly plentiful, and the majority of people realise their good fortune. Opinion generally is favourable to the Affied cause, and optimistic about an early end to the war in Europe. There is much gratitude for the greater measure of independence which has been achieved, only a minority of Christians, who are

unable to shake off their inborn fear of Muslem control, and others who have in the past opposed the Nationalists are nervous about the future. Practically all leading Nationalists and heads of various religious communities called on the Political Officer on New Year's Day to express their appreciation of the help which they have received from the British authorities

7. Alumste Territory

The visits to this area of Generals François and Monclar reported in last week's Summary have led to a revival of talk about Alaouite autonomy, but it is not yet possible to judge how far this issue, which had recently appeared to be moribund, is likely to be revived in an acute form

The Mohafex has been informed by the Delegue Adjoint that all SS officers

will shortly be recalled to Lattakia

A speech made by the Delegué Adjoint at a New Year's Day reception held at the Residence was remarkable for the virulence with which the Délégue attacked Field Marshal Smute. Despite the presence of British officers, the speech was loudly applanded by the Frenchmen present.

9. Tribut

Reports continue to come in of the distribution of arms by the French authorities. Investigation has shown that in certain cases the arms concerned are rifles which had previously been confiscated and have now been restored to their owners, and in other instances presents of rifles not exceeding four in number have been made to shetkhe. No confirmation has been received of any reports of alleged large-scale distributions

Generally speaking the tribes in the area appear quiet. Reports of abnormal concentrations of Shammer in the Jazirch are being investigated, but are probably

due to tack of rain, which is hindering migration.

10 Frontier

I kish frontier and customs guards have been increased but no incidents have been reported. The Delégué has proposed, with the provisional agreement of the Mohafes, that as a first step towards Syrian participation in frontier control the local gendarmorie officer shall attend Frontier Commission meetings with the Turks.

II The Lebanon.

The Lebanese Minister of the Interior has now taken in hand the general question of discontent amongst workers in concessionary companies. He considers that it will be necessary to arrive at some nort of uniformity of practice in order to prevent strikes caused by the envy of one set of workers of the more favourable treatment given to others. While this lack of uniformity is undoubtedly one of the causes of unrest, the solution proposed seems likely to involve a scaling up of salaries and will therefore tend to produce further inflation. Measures to tackle the problem by reducing the cost of living are under consideration by the British authorities. The workers in the Tobacco Monopoly went on strike for higher pay at the beginning of the week, but there has been no further unrest in either the D.H.P. Railway or the Kadisha Electricity Com.

Prior to the departure of the Lebanese Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs for Egypt, the Lebanese Government disposed of certain arrears of business on the 31st December, amongst them a number of judicial appointments. The budget, a new cent law, and the Minister of Justice's new draft law on judicial reform were, however, amongst other measures left incompleted

On the previous day a somewhat acrimonious debate had been held in the Chamber on a motion to announce a complete amnesty on criminals in bosons of the transfer of the Intérêts Communa. After a long debute the Government managed to shelve the proposal by taising the issue of persons condemned for breaking O.C.P regulations, who, they maintained, could not be released without reference to the Albed authorities. The motion was finally passed to the Judicial Commission for further study

12 Press and Propaganda.

Internal—The Syrian press, both Arabic and French, has devoted much space to be questioned a land land land papers arrive that the past of cost should not be anowed in stand in the way of what they argue is an essential corollary of independence.

The agreement for the transfer of the Funds of Common Interest has filled the columns of the press over since its conclusion, and great emphasis is laid on

the necessity for their proper handling from the outset

Irritation has been betrayed following a declaration made in responsible French circles in Algiers to the effect that the conclusion of the agreement for the transfer of "Common interests" does not affect the legal aspect of the French mandate. The Lebanese and Syrian Governments have given the assurance that the negotiations were carried out on the basis of absolute equality

It first open Communist party conference in the Levant States is taken

as an indication that the party is confident of the soundness of its policy

External.—Russian successes have been given prominence. The choice of the invasion chiefs has been taken as an indication that hig events are imminent Enemy Hireless Propaganda.—Nothing of importance to report

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No. 26

Extract from Weekly Political Summary (No. 98) Syria and the Lebanon 12th January, 1944.—(Received in Foreign Office, 17th January)

Secret i

1 General

NI OTIATIONS continue between the French and the States' Governments for the transfer to the latter of further powers and attributions. The control of the electricity and water companies have now been made over, and that of other concessionary companies is under discussion. The commission which has been formed to admissible the Funds of Common latterest has been in frequent section.

Agitation is increasing for the acquisition by the States' Governments of control over the armed forces. There is a profound mistrait of French intentions, and both Governments desire to obtain control of sufficient forces to checkmate any eventual attempt on the part of the French to reimpose the old regime. In view of General Catrona's recent statement in Algiera that the Troupes Control of the Syrinas. The latter are determined that finance I counterations shall not stand in the way but the Lebanese are more inclined to rount the cost

2 Il heat

Total purchases during the period the 81st December-7th January were 703 tons, a daily average of 88 tons

The Resident Minister at Algiers has asked the French to refrain from

competition with the M.E.S.C. in purchasing Syrian cereals.

Further explanatory telegrams were sent to London on the subject of the cereals surpluses, and authority to buy was received on the 11th instant. Even then the MESC did not feel that they could give a firm order to recommence buying on a large scale. Consequently, in view of the urgency of the matter His Majesty a Minister decided to take the responsibility of authorising the resumption of purchases. The French will now provide necessary funds and purchases will be in full awing in a few days.

3 Syria-Damascus.

The question of the control of the national armed forces has been much discussed both in public and in the Chamber. The suggestion which has found most favour is that a new army should be formed (see under "General" above). On the other hand, it is reported that French officers in the entourage of the Delegate are in a measure reconciled to the idea of the transfer to the Syrian Government of the control of the Troupes Spicules.

At the Parlimentary sitting of the 3rd January, a Damascus Deputy brought up the question of the Mixed Courts. A statement by the Minister of Justice was read explaining that the Courts were in effect Syrian tribunals, specialising in cases concerning foreigners, and that judgments were issued in the name of the Syrian people. It was pointed out that the President, although a Frenchman, was employed on contract by the Syrian Government, and that his two assistants were Syrians. The Deputy who had raised the question then asked whether the

udges employed by the Syrian Government would be chosen from France or from besides and also whether it might not be opportune to begin discussions now with the Allies for the eventual abolition of the Courts. The Speaker undertook to draw the attention of the Minister of Justice to these points.

Attendance in Parliament has recently been so bad that on one occasion there was no quorum. A strong article prepared by a French language paper suggesting certain means of remedying this state of affairs was however stopped

by the Syrian censor

4. Aleppo

There are no political developments of importance to report. A further procession is celebration of the promised transfer of powers toured Aleppo town

on the 2nd January, but there was no undue excitement

No changes have yet taken place in the local administration, though the Syrian flag now appears over the customs offices. It is reported that a new information service is being organized, and that of the seven S.S.Os. in this area, five are to be retained on the frontier, and that the others will be employed in different capacities

5 Home and Hama

There are no political developments to report

Popular feeling is solidly behind the Government and eager to see further advances made along the road towards complete independence. Local Nationalists are giving full support to the Government's efforts to gain control of the armed forces. The Christians are, perhaps not unnaturally less entiminastic about these developments, but are being careful not to show their sentiments in public. It is however astisfactory to record that the Moelens appear to realise that the Christians are approheusive and that they are showing every desire to maintain good relations.

7. Alamute Territory

Complaints continue to be received about the political activities of the Inspector of S.S. He is now reported to have been seeking support amongst Alsourte Deputies in Damascus for the continuance of the present régime of financial autonomy in the Alsourte province. Local Varionalists have protented to the Délégué Adjoint about this improper interference in matters of internal administration.

The Mohafez has now gone to Diminum to lay before the Government his proposals for administrative reform. He has binted to the Political Officer that

he may resign if his recommendations are not accepted

to import and report on all courts in this province. It is hoped that the Government will avail themselves of the powers conferred upon them by the law recently passed research the results of the powers conferred upon them by the law recently passed research the results of th

11 The Lebanan

The Labour unrest reported in previous summaries continues. A strike of typesetters, which would have deprived Beirnt of newspapers, has been averted by the employers according to cense work, and the employers of the Tobacco Monopoly are still on strike. Alone among the members of the Government Habib Abi Shahis, Vice-President of the Council and Acting Prime Minister in the absence of Riad es-Sulh, who has gone to Cairo to discuss Arab Federation), seems convinced of the necessity for firmness in dealing with these disputes if they are in the beauties as begins in the firm and acting the parties of the council to be strikers return to their work, but he nevertheless clearly fears that when the Prime Minister returns he will reverse this decision and give way on all points rather than risk incurring anyopularity

It appears to a represent the rest of the control of the Ayout lates, Alfred Naccache and Sami en-Sulh, with Emil Eddé exercising a paramount

influence in the background, which is the nearest approach to an official Opposition which the present Chamber can produce. The President and the acting Prime Minister complain, however, that their chief difficulties arise not from the activities of this open opposition, but from those of Deputies who are has their supporters, notably Yusef Istephan of North Lebanon, Henry Pharaon of the Bekaa and Saib Slam of Bearut. Similar complaints are voiced by the new Commandant of the Lebanese Gendarmerie, who alleges that his attempts to improve his service are being systematically frustrated by intersection with the service are being systematically frustrated by intersection with the service are being systematically frustrated by intersection.

There is considerable controversy about the proposed new rents law, which has not yet been drafted. The landlords basing themselves on the decree recently published (but not yet promulgated) in Damascus are claiming increases up to 100 per cent, on residential and 200 per cent, on commercial premises, the tenants claim that their situation is already so bad as a result of the high cost of living that they cannot afford to pay any increase whatever. Habit Abi Shabla is apparently boping to steer a middle course by granting the landlords a small rease, but is waiting to see what happens in Damascus, where the new rent law has been severely criticised.

passing the 1944 Budget after which it will go into recess. A parliamentary commission, under Hamid Bey Franjieh, which is at present studying the Budge is meeting with difficulties on account of the grossly swellen estimates of some of the Departments, an item of £Syr 8,000 for "the purchase of two typewriters" is given as an example.

It is reported in the press that a delegation of Greek Orthodox archbud.ops, headed by M. Saliby of Beirut, will shortly pay a visit to the l'atriarch of Moscow,

were suspended after the Russian Revolution

The press reports that on the 10th January a Consumers' Association under the pressure of the second of living the association, if it comes to anything deserves every support, since one of the primary causes of the fantastic prices ruling in the Lebanon clearly lies in the inability of the public to combine against the rapacity of shopkeepers

The turreer of a Druze policeman by a Christian outside the President's know on the 1st January threatened to cause a disturbance amongst the Druze, who, there is some reason to believe, were impelled by certain French elements to magnify the incident into a communal issue. A plain hint conveyed to the Druze leader chiefly responsible, Kamel Jumblatt, that the Brit sh authorities would not tolerate any disorder, assisted the Government to find a solution to the question

on tribal fines, and it is thought that the matter is now closes:

An "Association for promoting Better Relations between Religious Communities," the foundation of which was recently automiced in asking for Government recognition of their activities, which are stated to be non-position! The association may well be destined to share the fate of many other enterprises in the Lebanon and come to nothing, but it is clear that the events of last November have given considerable impulse to the sentiments held in some circles, particularly amongst the youth of the Lebanon, that communal barriers must be broken down if the Lebanon is to emerge as an independent State, the present enterprise is therefore of some significance.

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No. 27

Fatrocte from Workey P at al Nammary No. 94 S rea and the I banon 19th January, 1944—(Received in Foreign Office, 3rd February.)
(Secret.)

I. General.

THERE are no political developments of importance to report. In Syria part of the activities of the activities of the activities of the arms of the activities of the arms of the activities of the arms of the Lebanon, owing to the lower proportion of the Lebanese element involved; but the Government

are, nevertheless, persisting in their desire to take over at least a contingent of them to maintain internal security, but principally to prevent the raise or he

The recent agreements of principle for the transfer of powers to the States Governments have not yet been followed by any radical administrative changes. and for the time being the French officials in the various services concerned entitle to be be a three or were the second to to the Levant States on the 16th January, and has had preliminary tasks with the Presidents of both Republics,

S. Syria-Damascus.

Public agitation continues for the transfer of the native levies to Syrian control. On the 10th January schools were closed and students demonstrated demanding conscription, the introduction of military training in schools and the institution of a national army day when subscriptions would be collected for the maintenance of the national forces. The demonstrators returned peaceably to their schools after being assured by the Prime Minister that the State would indeed take over the army, but the date when this event was to take place was left. unspecified

This question has also been discussed again in the Chamber, in fact a votehad to be taken on it to enable the discussions on the present budget to be continued, since certain Deputies demanded the withdrawal of the present estimates and their replacement by a new budget which should include estimates for the army. On the vote being taken, however, the majority were for continuing discussings on the present proposals.

Covernment circles continue to express the dearce- and indeed the determinatrop—to take over the levies, or at least a substantial proportion of them, and to declare that the necessary funds will somehow be forthenning. It is, however evident that the numerous practical difficulties of the transfer have not yet been fully realised, and that no detailed plan has yet been worked out. The Prime Minister has stated in Parliament that his Government have no official cognisance of General Catrons a alleged statement in Alguers that the Troupes Spéciales would not be harded over before the end of the war, and that even if the French publish an official communiqué to that effect, the Government will not consider themselves bound by it. The matter is now under discussion with General Catrony

At a recent parliamentary sitting, Neph Rayess, a Deputy for Damaseus, objected to the continued consorship by the Allied inilitary authorities of Syrian mud. He was sharply related by the Prime Minister who said that this was a restriction of sovereighty to which Syria should gladly submit as part of the country's contribution to the Albed war effort

4. Aleppo.

The passage through Aleppo of the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Missing I street rate by the warmen a measure for various banquets, to one of which French and British representatives were invited The Minister for Foreign Affairs subsequently called on the Political Officer. He showed a satisfactory understanding of local numerity problem

Articles continue to be submitted to local newspapers orging the advantages of the early creation of a Syrian army, but many have been suppressed by the cersor and two ld a part to be for eror of now and a page descripts topic. A deputation of students of the Government school visited the Mohafez to offer themselves for recruitment, but no general enthusiasm has been around, and other processions have been discouraged by the Syrian authorities.

The French officials employed in the Customs administration and those in charge of Bedoutt affairs have called on the Mohafer to inform him that they now regard themselves as officials of the Syrian Government, and to ask for instructions. The Mobales has, however, so far received no instructions from Damaseya about the transfer of these or other administrations.

The S.S.Os, employed in the frontier districts are now to be known as Officiers Frontaliers. Their functions have not yet been defined, and for the time being they will continue to deal with security matters as before

5. Homs and Hama

The question of the creation of a Syrina army still monopolices public interest. A further deputation of students has visited the Mohafez of Homs to urge him to press the Government to take action, and notables of Hama have ent telegrams to the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence and the Speaker of the House, requesting them to complete the undependence of the country by the formation of an army

here have been a number of demonstrations during the week to welcome programs returning from Mecca. Gratitude has been expressed to the British ties for making transport facilities available for the pilgrimage.

ie Christians who were wounded during the demonstrations which took place in Homs (see Summary No 91) have now returned to their homes. They continue to receive numerous Moslem visitors.

11 The Lebonon

Labour troubles have continued to occupy the Government. The strike amongst the employees of the tobacco regic ended on the 14th January, when the Government induced the employees to return to work on the promise of a bonus of fifteen days' anlary, an advance of a month's salary and an understanding that their other grievances would be sympathetically considered. Government employees have now presented a memorandum of grievances, and certain OCP employees are threatening to strike for higher pay

The question whether ametions are to be taken against Emil Eddé for his action during the November crisis has again engaged attention. The President and four of the Ministers are more or less strongly in favour of his boing unseated, the grounds that failure to take such action will merely encourage him to intergue against the Government. The Primo Minister and the Minister of Justice are inclined, on the other hand, to behave that a motion to this effect in the Chamber would not now receive the necessary two thirds majority, as some of the Deputies have since rallied to Eddé and many others now feel that the usue has now been left in suspense too long and would split the country if brought up at this juncture. It is also argued that the motion would alieunte certain Christian elements such as the Maronite Archbishop of Beirnt and the Phalange party, who supported the Government during the crisis but are now nervous of its allegedly en Mostem policy, whereas halde is held to be the champion of the Christians General Cateoux is also understood to have undertaken after the cross to undice I dide to resign; as he has clearly failed to do so, the question will be taken upwith him again.

Examination of the 1944 budget is still not completed. Revelations of extravagances, amounting to fraud, in the purchase of office supplies by the Petro Trad administration have caused a scandal, and a commission of enquiry has been set up to examine the matter. Petro Trad has disclaimed all knowledge

The Manuter of Supply has published the first of a series of measures designed by him to decrease the cost of living. They consust of the purchase by his department of the stocks of yarus, soop, oil &c., at present in the Customs in order that they may be sold to the population at fixed prices. He is still weeking on his schemes for purveying mest, vegetables and front to the population through official subuidised chain stores, and has been consulting with his Syrinn colleague on the best means of exercising adequate control over the sale of other imported goods. The attention of the public has also been drawn to the existence at me has the electric time to the first transportation that the i in known and too little supported by the public

posts (except those of President, Prime Minister and Speaker) to women This initiative in what is generally regarded as an Arab country, is significant, and was doubtless inspired by the prominent part taken by Lebanese women in the protests which followed the November crisis

12 Press and Propaganda.

The Berrut press decided on the 17th January to suspend publication of all as re forthwith on the grounds that the Lebanese Government's distribution of newspirity was with a first or it that established newspapers were thus receiving less than their due

Considerable criticism was voiced in the Syrian Chamber recently of the censorship of political news by the Government censor. The Prime Minister agreed that the censorship of purely political news was undesirable, but condemned some nowspapers as being parasites living by political and personal blackmail. He stated that the Government hoped shortly to introduce legislation to improve the quality of the press and to reduce the number of papers published in Damascus. This is a much-needed reform

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No. 28

I struct from Weekly Political Summary No. 95, Syria and the Lebanon, 20th January, 1944. -(Received in Foreign Office, 8th February)

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for anyt

President, Government and Deputies at a special meeting of the Syrian Chamber, and secondly, the formal approval by the two States Governments of the Lebances Syrian Common Interests Agreement which provides for the administration of the Common Interest Services by a Supreme Council.

In the Lebanon the political opposition to the Government encouraged by the failure to deal with Emil Eddé, is growing gradually stronger though it is not yet at all formidable. Apparently with French assistance, it has bought upthe newspaper Ahrar and has acquired large office premises. The President complained to General Catroux concerning these alleged French activities which he said, appeared to have as their object to nullify the concessions made The Lebanese are particularly auxious rencerning the activities of a French stooge, Taufiq Awad, who is spending large some in an endeavour to excite apposition to the Government by setting the Christians against the Moslems The Prime M mater Rudh Sulh, told General Coteons that Awad appeared to be drawing large sums from the French General Catroux told from that the French ware not now financing him, but added that M. Hellen had given him in Time for all In the angle I are here we strange the Majorty . Minister that the min in question is believed to amount to as much as £Syr 150,000, but no trace of any such payment figures in the accounts, so that the core must have been falsofied. Criticism of the Government, and of Rindh es Sulh in particular, for failing to cope adequately with the numerous administrative problems outstanding, has also contributed to the growth of opposition landencies. Realising that the Prime Minister cannot usefully continue to function as head of the Ministry of Finance the President is said to have decided to entrust the work of that department to the Minister of the fators of the State o Camille Shamoun already has bis hands full it is likely that before long it will be necessary to call in Hamid Francieb who is an able and experienced administrator to run the Ministey of Finance. This will, however, necessitate the inclusion of another Modem in the Government

feeneral Catroux left Beirut for Algiers on the 26th January after a vinit to the Levant States lasting ten days. Nothing positive in the way of further agreements appears to have emerged from his discussions with the two Governments in regard to the transfer of powers but this is chiefly attributable to the fact that the Anglo French staff talks have not yet been completed and that the local Governments are consequently still awaiting an indication of the British in a man of the control of the Troupes Spéciales, but without any concrete plan. They asked him to put up proposals himself, and before his departure be handed them a document, the gist of which was that the local levies should be formally placed under the control of the Syrian Government, in the person of the Minister of Defonce, but should immediately thereafter be made over with equal formality for service under the French Territorial Command for the duration of the war. The Syrian Government were to pay for these troops within the limits

of their capacity, the residue being paid by the French, who would continue to provide equipment. A French Military Mission would be entrusted with the task of elaborating, in concert with the Syrian Ministry of Defence, "the measures required for increasing the fighting value of the levies and improving their material conditions," and with studying plans for "the organisation of a patiental time of peace." General Catrons made it clear in conversation to failing acceptance of this proposal—which is, in fact, unlikely to appeal to the local Governments—the French could and would render the efficient functioning of the native levies impossible by withdrawing certain essential elements, at present staffed by French personnel, such as hospital and reterrinary services, the artiflery, the engineers, &c. He has also talked of denying the use of the existing barracks, claiming that these form part of what he vaguely have originally the property of the Turks, ever passed legally (nto French hands. However, that may be it to clear that the French hands. However, that may be it to clear that the French hands.

hands. However that may be, it is clear that the French are in an extremely strong bargaining position, since it is essential from the British military point of view that the transfer of central should not impair the efficiency of the levies

2 H heat

Total purchases during the period the 8th 20th January were 620 tone, a dady average of 56 tone. The news that the OCP is purchasing is aproading to the villages, so that purchases from now on should increase considerably

At the meeting of the Cereals Commission on the 20th January the President who is also the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs) stated that General Catrons and asked him if 40,000 tons of seconds could be exported to North Africa He had replied that, while in principle he was not opposed to exports, the general in the trade of the Middle East countries

The recent rains have much improved the prospects for the 1944 harvest. The Syrian representative has agreed to the sale to M E.S.C. of 45 000 tons of which is a sure of the sale to M E.S.C. of 45 000 tons of which is a sure of the sale to M E.S.C. of 45 000 tons of the sale to M E.S.C. of

Supply, the question of the relation of the O.C.P. to the Syrian Government was discussed. Several members took the view that the O.C.P. should become a Syrian organization. There is, of course, no question whatever of permitting this

3. Syria-Domascus

General Catroux arrived in Damaicus on the 18th January and immediately and discussions with the Secial Government, who entertained him at various the distincts (see under "General" above)

In Parliament, after various attempts to shipwreck the budget had been foiled, the Chamber approved the estimates for 1944 in its sitting of the 18th January. The budget amounts to ESyr, 49.895,000. The Chamber them turned its attention to the Ministry of Ravitadhement, whose budget is special and separate. In the ensuing debate this department was latterly attacked, some members calling for its abolition and re-creation as a directorate under the Ministry of Finance. Agreement was eventually reached that it should continue to be a separate Ministry, but the Chamber refused to ratify its laudget much certain conditions had been fulfilled, viz... (a) the introduction of organic legis lation and a proper establishment law to cover the Ministry. (b) the submission to tender and adjudication of bulk imports and experts of commodities where becomency in the interests of the country. (c) the submission of a new budget based on the establishment and organic law referred to above. The Chamber, and dittion, requested the Government to put an end to the losses incurred in bread sales.

At a special meeting of the Chamber on the 24th January the President of the Syrian Republic and all the Deputies and members of the Government took.

Summary No. 87 of the 1st December), swearing also to maintain the independence of their country and its territorial integrity.

5 Home and Hama.

The merchants of Homs are on strike as a result of attempts on the part of the order of the result of attempts on the part of the order of the result of attempts of the part of the order of the order

to the old method, whereby a total of £Syr 35.000 was fixed for the whole town

and apportioned amongst them by the local Chamber of Commerce

As a result of this situation, enthusiasm for the taking over of the native levies has waned in Homs, the merchants, who a short while ago were offering to contribute all they had for the upseep of a national army, would seem to regard the collection of income tax as an unsuitable method of preparing for the enthusiasm, and the Mohafez, a ardent nationalist, has been informed by the Délegué that brance is prepared to hand over the levies "whenever the Syrians are ready to receive them"

7 Aluouste Territory

As a result of the proposals of the Mohafez for administrative reforms (see not), the proposals of the Mohafez for administrative reforms (see not), the first for the proposals of the formula distribution, and the fourth is transferred to another district. Here, as in the Lebanon, confessional rivalness are a perminent bar to reform, each community is jealous of its own preserves, and tends to be more concerned with keeping its members in office than with improving the public services. Fortunately, however, the officials recently removed from office included representatives of each of the religious of the telegious.

As regards the Judiciary, which is in even greater need of reform, it is it result in the responsible Manister, who has recently returned from

Bagdad

The Mchafez has stated that the Syrian Government intend to increase the gendarment force by 1,500 men. This would indicate a possible increase of 200 to 400 men for the Almourte gendarments, the assettoned strength of which is at present 210 mounted and 180 foot.

Colonel des Essars, the Délegué Aujorit, states that his transfer to Deir es Zor is held up owing to the intervention of the President, who is abxious that

he should remain where he is for the time being

8. Euphrates and Jeanrh

Local incortainty as to the extent of the agreement already reached in regard to the transfer of powers has been a contributory factor in an incident at Abu Komal which threatened at one moment to assume aerious proportions. The local kalinakam, a hot headed official with a reputation for topophobia, assumed without instructions the responsibility for endorsing the passes of fragis from the neighbouring frontier area. The Süreté maintained that, in the absence of any agreement this was still a function within their exclusive competence. The local Süreté inspector seems to have behaved with obseccessary tactlessness on his side, and his refusal to recognise the kalmakam's signature resulted in a brawing lithe arrest of the former by the latter. Friction developed between the Gardes Mobiles and the genetarmerse, and serious trouble was only averted by the combined effects of the Mohafez and the French Chief of the Süreté at Deir or Zor both of whom behaved with tact and good sense. The question of the removal of the kalmakam is under consideration, the Süreté Inspector has a ready been relieved of his functions.

M Cassin, the Délégué Adjoint, left Deir ex Zor on the 15th January and does not expect in return. He is a sick and nervous man, and ever since the Lebanese crisis last November has shown himself very anti-British, notwith-standing his excellent start at Deir ex Zor only a few months ago. He took a highly coloured view of the incident described above, and his departure is clearly in the colour of the incident described above.

temporarily acting as Delégué Adjoint in his stead

11. The Lebanon

The Lebonese Prime Minister in a declaration made to the press on the 19th January, stated that, in their discussions with the Egyptians, the Lebonese delegation had exactly followed the lines of the Government's policy, which were to cultivate close relations with other Arab States without entering into any

rivate conversation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has expressed the view that "gypt, like the Lebanon, is determined to keep clear of any consortium of Asiatic Arab States

During the delegation's absence numerous rumours, probably emanating from ambitions Deputies, had been circulating to the effect that the Prime Minister intended to resign and to form a new troverament on his return. These reports, combined with the volume of destructive criticism of the Government heard on all sides had led to a general impression that some change was, in fact, imminent. The President, however informed the Political Officer on the 20th January that he considered any change would be disastrous at present, and Rindh es Suih at the same interview, and that although he had thought of resigning to make way for someone better versed in administration, he was repared to agree that the moment was not opportune. The President told the

nistration particularly in the domain of finance and it was agreed that the Minister of the Interior should, in addition to his already heavy burdens, take over the work of the Finance Ministry, although Riadh os Sulh would remain the titular Minister. This arrangement has the desired effect of relieving the meaperienced Riadh es Sulh of all administrative responsibility, but is not of wise conductive to efficiency, and it seems likely that the President will before long have to call in an experienced administrator, such as Hamid Franțieh, to run the Ministry of Finance.

General Catroux has informed the President that Engl Filde has refused to rough his seat in the Chamber (see Weekly Summary for the 19th Januar paragraph 11), and consequently the Government must now decide for themselves

whether or not to pursue the idea of expelling hi-

Some interest has been aroused by the activities of a new group headed by Taufiq Awad and Charles Amoun, who have formed an organisation with the avowed object of preserving the Lebanon's ties with France and its predominantly Christian character. The promoters, both notoriously creatures of the French appear to be in close touch with the Delégation Générale through its oriental counsellor, Rosek; and their propaganda follows the lines currently believed to be adopted by Süreté agents amongst the Christians, namely, that the present Government, under British pressure are adopting a policy destined to place the Lebanon under Modem domination, from which only French support can save the Christians. The Government view these activities with some concurr, and are more than ever anxious to obtain control of the Süreté at the earliest possible moment, thus putting an end to its subversive activities.

The Minister of Recetoillement, in his attempts to bring down the cost of living has had to meet a brisk five of criticism from local commercial circles, by whom he is arcused of favoriting a few merchants at the expense of their competitors. On the 24th January he published a long apologia, but criticisms of him are rife, largely on account of his testiness and unnecessary rudeness towards petitioners, and the President has expressed anxiety lest his attitude

should bring disrepute upon the Government.

The Government published a communique on the 19th January stating that the conditions of service of all officials were to be examined by a communion, and that, pending the findings, all promotions of more than two grades made since the 1st October, 1943, would be suspended. This measure is an attempt to meet widespread criticism of the wholesale promotions of their favourites in which the Government are alleged to have indulged since taking office, and has been well received by all except the officials immediately affected

The Bekan is at present without any effective administration. The Mohafez appointed by the Government in December last almost immediately threw up his provided to the the community, under the unfortunate confessional system still prevailing, the post must be allotted) to replace him. The attention of the Government is being drawn to the undesirability of leaving this important area without a Governor at the present juncture

Extracts from weekly Political Summary (No 96), Syria and the Lebinon, 2nd February, 1944.—(Received in Fureign Office, 15th February)

(Secret.)

1. General.

LITTLE of importance has occurred either in byrin or in the Lebanon. The trovernments of both States are still awaiting the results of the Anglo-brench staff talks, without which it is not possible to proceed further in the negotiations for the transfer of the Súreté and the Troupes Spéciales

The Lounces Government are adopting a firmer attitude towards the activities of Opposition elements led by Tauliq Awad, and have bonard the second meeting of his organisation. The successful handling by the Prime Minister of a petition from the Maronite Patriarch against the Syro-Lebanese Common Interests Agreement, and later of an attempted strike in Berrut, both ovidently inspired by Tauliq Awad, has further strengthened the Government's position

been promoted to the rank of Minister Plempotentiary. The Syrian Government have declined to accept a letter from the Polish Government appointing the International Syria, since that rank—held by the United States representative—implies partial recognition only. They have maniforly refused to recognize the newly arrived Persian coprosontative as a "délegué," though his prodecessor was recognized in that capacity.

2 HARat

Purchases for the property of the property of the sale price covers costs to about this anomaly, but his proposals are one of the question is still under consideration.

The Sycian Parliament has voted a law which extends to a great number of Government and municipal employees the right to purchase bread at the low price fixed for the poor. This measure, which would have the effect of greatly increasing the bread subsidy, is likely to fend to a further rise in the cost of living, and alternative proposals have been put forward.

II The Lebumon

The Lebanese Government showed more narroty during the week at the activities of Tanfiq Awad's organisation (see last week's summary under "General" and "The Lebanon"). They consider that while the promoters are in themselves of little importance, their political danger is increased by the fact, seen against the background of known bureté propagands, that they are subsidised by the French—a natural deduction being that these activities form part of a French-directed plan to overthrow the Government and to restore French influence. The Government, therefore, while impatiently awaiting the french on the banding over of the Süreté have at last decided to take direct action against their opponents, and begun by banding a second meeting of the organisation, which was to have been held on the 30th January

In the meantime, the Marcoute Patriarch, presumably inspired by Taufiq Awad (who is his nephew) had on the 26th January addressed a letter to the President protesting against the byro-Lebanese Agreement on the "intérêts communs", be appeared to think that the article of the agreement conferring on the Higher Committee of the "intérêts communs" the right to legislate would bind both the Syrian and Lebanese Governments without the consent of the respective Chambers, and would ultimately lead to a federation of the two countries. The Lebanese President on the 29th January replied admitting that the Government were proposing to prepare a law giving them the right to legislate in matters connected with the common interests.

On the 30th January, Riad-es-Sulh proceeded alone to the Maronite Patriarch's residence, where he found a number of deputations, including one composed of Opposition Deputies headed by Alfred Nacrache, all apparently rome to protest on the same point. He ignored the deputations, and in the course of a long interview with the Patriarch, in which there were some spirited exchanges, appears to have convinced him, at least for the moment, that the Government was pursuing the policy which the Patriarch had already proclaimed as his own namely, the realisation of Lebinese independence; and that the Moslems were at least no more fanatical against the Christians than the Christians were against the Moslems

13

In order to ensure a parliamentary majority and to obviate the necessity of placeting the Deputies by granting them administrative favours, the Government are contemplating the formation of a "Lebanese Independence Party." the title of which they hope, will be sufficiently attractive to secure the support, not only of those Deputies generally favourable to the Government, but also of some of the contemplation of the contempla

It is present to the state of t

12 Press and Propaganda

The Berrut newspaper L'Orient (see last week's summary) was allowed to appear aguin after three days of its sine die suspension, the Government having given way to pressure from the Press Syndicate and other bodies

The greater part of the Lebanese press has shown, in varying degree, approval of the Syro-Lebanese Common Interests Agreement. A few newspapers, mainly French inspired, see in the powers vested in the Joint Administrative Committee an anomaly incompatible with anticula accordingly, and have used to advantage the Maronite Patriarch's letter of protest to the President of the Least to the L

The Lebanese newspapers have protested unanimously against the Reuts Bill, declaring that it would merely benefit the rich at the expense of the poor. They have appealed to the Chamber to reject the motion in its present form. There is also unanimous and bitter criticism of the two Governments' failure to expensive the high cost of living, which in the opinion of the press is the root cause of labour aprest.

The Betrut Communist newspaper Saut ask Shook of the 29th January of the an article from the Catro paper al-Morri of the 22nd January. The ricks which was stated to be a quotation from the London Trace correspondent in Damascus, asserted that Syria could not acknowledge the sovereignty will be a long to the last the last trace of the

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No. 30

12 to the many 1944 (Received in Foreign Office, 19th February)

(Secret)

1 General

BOTH Governments continue to await with anxiety and impatience the result of the Anglo French staff talks, pending the completion of which no progress to preside in regard to the further transfer of powers. The Syrian Government

are chiefly concerned about the transfer of the "Troupes Speciales," the Prunt Manuster in particular having been subjected to much criticism on the score of his fathere to implement the promise of the creation of a Syrian national arm; I be Lebanese are more preoccupied with the problem of the Sureté, which, pending He partial transfer to governmental control, continues to serve as an instrument

of French reactionary propaganda and subversive activities.

Owing to this and other causes, there are signs of a definite weakening in the position of the Syrian Cabinet, amongst which there are numerous internal dissensions. The Leannese Cabinet, on the other hand, has succeeded in restoring its prestige to some extent by maintaining a relatively firm attitude towards the Opposition parties. The Government's failure to secure the passage of the new Rent Law has been offset by the nimost unanimous passage, despite much artificial agitation, of the Syro-Lebanese Protocol regarding the interest commune, and of a druft decree law giving the Government the right to legislate

in miniters resisting to these services

The most important external development affecting the two States has been the alguature at Algiers, on the 8th February, of an Anglo French Financial Agreement designed to replace that concluded by His Majesty's Government with Conoral de Gaulle in August 1940. The new agreement, necessitated by the enequest of North Africa and the consequent need for unifying the rate of exchange within the whole area now controlled by the French National Committee of Liberation, contains special arrangements designed to esfeguard the financial position of the Layant States. Although reducing the rate of the franc in terms of storling from france 176 625 to 260 to the pound sterling, it provides that storling may still be freely purchased in the Levant States at the old rate of 883 Syram or Lebanese pinetres. It further lays down that no clange in this rate of exchange will be made in future without prior consultation with the States. The French National Committee have also agreed to re-value certain franc assets. of the States and to restore the gold formerly held by the Banque de Syrie and removed by General Denta. Lastly, in the event of any future devaluation of the franc, the Sycian and Lebanese currences are guaranteed against loss

This important development was announced by the Syrinn and Lebanese Prime Ministers respectively at interviews with journalists and bankers. The

first public reactions have on the whole been very good

2 11 11 11

tot. I g the period the 30th January 5th February were

made enquiries through the French co-director of the OCP as to the possibility of shipping 1,000 tons of bran. They have been told that permission will not he granted

3. Syria Domakens

There are signs of rising discontent with the Government and of dissension in its ranks. On the one hand the merchants, already critical of the Government's lavish expenditure on entertainment, fear an increase in taxation to meet the needs of the Syrian army. On the other, the politically minded, particularly the students, are attacking the Prime Minister for his failure to make good his promises concerning the creation of the army. The Minister of Defence i reported to have tendered his resignation on the same grounds, but it was not accepted. The Minister of Supply has been attacked both in Parliament and in the press for his blatant favouritism in the allocation of contracts, and his failure to defend himself against these attacks has annoyed his colleagues. Finally, the Minister of Justice is resentful of his exclusion from the political conversations which took place during the recent ministerial visit to Bagdad. There is thus much talk of the creation of a new Cabinet from which Saadullah Jabri would be excluded in favour of Luth Haffar, Jamil Mardam or Khaled Azm

General Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative in the Middle East, arrived in Damascus on the 7th February, where he mot Nurs Pasha, who

was on his way back to Iraq from Palestine.

First reactions in Damascus to the announcement of the Angle-French Financial Agreement (see under "General" above) have been very favourable

4. Aleppo.

The Mohafez has returend from Danuscus fortified with promises of greater support from the central Government. He is capable and honest, but the local Nationalists are unlikely ever to work whole heartedly with one who was a member

of the Council of Directors in 1939.

Returning pilgrams from Meeca have wormly praised the arrangements made by the British for their journey A good impression has also been created locally by the announcement of the impending return of several wheat hoarders deported last year to an island in the Red Sea

and the second s

7. Alaouste Territory.

The Mohafed has notified all Mudies of Nahiyehs that they will shortly be required to pass a written examination in the laws connected with their duties. He estimates that the necessary educational qualifications for this class of civil servant are possessed by only one out of the eight karmakams in office, and by only one Mader out of twenty five

Judicial proceedings against Soleman Murshid are still hanging fire, the central Government being evidently afraid to take action against this ruffian

Colonel des Fasars, the French délégué, is reported to be at last preparing to leave for his new post at Deir es Zor. He is not, after all, to be replaced by Colonel d'Assonville, but by a Colonel Gustand Colonel des Essars bas on the whole shown comprehension of the new Nationalist spirit and of the resulting need for political adjustment. This comprehension is not, however, shared by his subordinates, some of whom, and notably Capitaine Bousaiquet have shown a regrettable tendency to follow the reactionary lead of General Monelar

9. Teibal

A number of small tribal clashes have been reported. Such quarrels are always fairly common at this senson of the year, but there is undoubtedly a dangerous tendency on the part of the tribes to find out by experiment just how for they can exfely flour the authority of the Damascus Government in view of the changed status of the Bedouin Control

It is reported that no stops have yet been taken in this area to dishaid the

Garden Mobiles

A fight has occurred between two sub-sections of the Abu Saraya (Agaidst) in the Jobel Buders west of Deur as Zur. One side lost five killed and two wounded the other three killed and two wounded. The dispute concerns a land claim Normally such internal feuds are of little importance, but both parties are reported to have been buying up ammunition at exorbitant prices since the affray took place

The president of the new Committee for Tribal Affairs, which is composed of nmeteen members from among the more important tribal Deputies, is Haj Mohammed Ayesh, an influential merchant and landowner from Detr ez-Zor He states that he has suggested to the committee the abolition of tribal law, but that a large majority of members are opposed to changing a system which has brought them arms and many concessions from the French, and that they prefer to want until they know whether Syria really is to be independent. The representatives of the setting securious and the setting securious to the securious to the setting securious to the securious to jurisdiction of the ordinary civil courts, have demanded that if the nomads are to remain under tribal law they, too, should receive the same privilege.

10 Frontier

The Turkish authorities have introduced new visa regulations, by virtue of which, with the exception of transit visas for direct travel over the Turkish sections of the Bagdad Railway, all applications, including those of diplomats other than heads of missions and conriers, must be referred to Angora. This has caused considerable inconvenience to official British travellers, and the question of retaliatory measures is under consideration.

11 The Lebanon

The Lebanese Chamber met on the 3rd February to discuss the ratification of the Syro Lebanese protocol on the interests commune and a draft decree law x ong the traveltment, a glitte has state on ters a neerning those services After a long debate, during which Ruad es-Sulh trounced the Opposition, the Local satisfaction was also caused by the announcement that protocols for the transfer to the States Government of the economic and financial services and

of the A R P had been signed with the French authorities

The Government, pursuing its policy of suppressing Taung Awad's organisa

tion, has now suspended its newspaper, Sout st. A hear, sine the

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Another sit-down strike has broken out amongst the office staff of the Kadisha Electricity Works, on the grounds that the French director has failed to implement the agreement frequent to the Government. The directors and representatives of the employees have now been summoned to Beient to interview the Prime Minister The unpopularity of the French director. M. Calmette, whose security record

is bad, is undoubtedly one of the courses of the Leonble

The Minister of Supply has been showing considerable activity. At a press conference on the 4th February he defended himself vigorously against charges levelled against him in regard to alleged irregularities in the grant of export licences to some of his friends. He then expanied his plans for reducing the cost of living, these included the arrangement of barter transactions with neighbouring countries which would secure the importation of cheap food stuffs and the sale to the public at Government-controlled prices of certain important commodities, such as cloth, which he was obtaining through the Office Resistantique de Guerre and by purchasing stocks in the Cintons. He referred also to the Government's intention to increase the activity and effectiveness of the Anti-Profiteering Department, which has now been put under the Ministry of Justice method of the Ministry of Justic

The Prime Minister of Iraq arrived in Beirut on the 3rd February by air from Palestine and left for Damascus on the 4th February. He was entertained by the Lebauese Prime Minister to a banquet, to which foreign representatives.

Deputtes and journalists were invited

12. Press and Propaganda

The newspapers have expressed almost unanimous approval of the ratification of the Syro-Lebanese Common Interests Agreement. The one exception, at Rairag made a feel attract to partly the total countries. Deputy who roted against it. The changed attitude of the Maronite Patriarch was also welcomed.

L'Orient, on its reappearance, accused the Lebauese Censorship Service of dictatorial methods and protected that if free comment on matters of internal policy were not to be allowed, the continued existence of the press would become unnecessary. There is some truth in these accusations, the Lebauese censorship, run by a thoroughly incompetent official with much interference by Cabinet Ministers, is proving both arbitrary and inefficient.

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No. 31

Extract from Weekly Political Summery, No. 98, Syria and the Lebanon, 16th February.—(Received in Foreign Office, 7th March)
(Secret.)

1. General

BOTH Lebances and Syrian Governments have reacted strongly against the amountement of the appointment of General Beynet in the dual rôle of Commander in-chief of French Forces and Delegate-General. Their view is that the title of Delegate-General is no longer compatible with the independent status of Syria and the Lebanca, and that an Ambassadur should be appointed, by agreement, in accordance with normal diplomatic practice. The two Prime Ministers have met to discuss the presentation to the French of protests in identical terms. While the attitude of the two Governments has apparently been fortified by encouragement from several members of the Diplomatic Corps, efforts are being made on the British side to prevent any unduly violent reaction.

The France British staff talks on pending questions, such as security and the disposal of the native levies, are now practically completed, and it is hoped that within the next few days it will be possible to acquaint the two Governments in detail with the minimum British military requirements, thus combing further progress to be made in regard to the negotiations for the transfer of powers. The long delay caused by these talks, though inevitable, has given much discourage ment to the Syrum and Lebancee Governments, and this in turn has led to a cortain larity and confusion in the provincial administration, which have been fully exploited by disaffected French elements

Rumours that the Braish troops are withdrawing from the Levant States

in the near future and being replaced by large numbers of French troops from North Africa have been circulating freely and increasingly for the past few days the state of the past few da

position. An official dements will be assued by Ninth Army Headquieters, and other measures are under examination to check this more, which is causing

unnecessary alarm without doing the French themselves any good

General Hurley President Rossoveh's personal representative in the Middle East (see Weekly Summary No. 97 paragraph 3), who was presented with a gold sword by the Syrian President before he left Damuscus, in stated by the Lebanese Minister for Foreign Affairs to have had a conversation with the Lebanese President during which he suggested that the Arah States should address a joint request to the Alfred Nations, urging that the principles of the Atlantic Charter status of the Lebanon, he is repairted by the same source as having proposed that in view of the large Christian element in the population, the country's independence and covereignty should be especially guaranteed by the United States, Grant Britain and the Soviet Union as was done in the case of Persia during the Tehran Conference. A rather different account of this convariation has been given by the United States Diplomatic Agent, according to whom General Hurley's sug gestion was that all the Arab States, at their forthcoming conference on Arab unity, might make a declaration expressing their determination to respect each other's accessing rights and territorial integrity, following this up with a joint request to the United Nations to make in respect of all of them a declaration on the lines of that issued at Tehran in regard to Persia. According to Mr Wadsworth be added as a further tentative suggestion that the Arah States might declare their intention of themselves applying the principles of the Atlantic Charter to their relations with each other. The first of these suggestions, but not the second, was apparently made to the Syrian President also Neither Shukri Quwath nor Beshara Khuri is reported to have returned any definite reply. It seems possible that the Lebanese President and the Minister. for Foreign Affairs, who are both Christians and who understand little English may have genuinely misunderstood the General's suggestions, or alternatively that they interpreted them in accordance with their own wishes

The Lebanese Government have improved their position in regard to hostile elements, and are now showing increased activity in the field of administration

largely owing to the encouraging efforts of the Prime Minister.

2 B'Arat

Total purchases during the period 6th to 13th February amounted to 783 time, a daily average of 98 tons

The Syrian Council of Ministers are considering a reduction in cereals prices, which has been suggested by the Economic Adviser to Spears Mission. The Syrian President of the Cereals Commission, however, does not believe that this reduction is possible without a simultaneous decrease in the prices of cotton and other goods used by agriculturists. When informed recently that the present price of barley ought to be reduced to a level more nearly in proportion to that of wheat, he suggested that the monopoly on harley should be removed. This, of course, is out of the question.

3. Syria-Damascus

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on his return to Hagilad. He told Sir K. Cornwallie, tater alia, that he had as led agreement with the Syrian Government for the "federation" of Syria and has who would adopt a common policy in regard to defence and foreign the state of th

A number of further minor attributions have now been transferred by the French, and this will emble the Government to proceed further in the development of their administration, though the important question of the Troupes Speciales still remains outstanding. The control of concessionary companies has been transferred from the Ministry of National Economy to the Ministry of Public Works.

A re-resentation of print of the Williams of Directors of the 2 member of the 1s time I to the print of the 1s of th

the Contrable reasons to the Araba brown Financial Agreement (see last ways a Supragrant Land mere ment annel mad there is general satisfaction in both Government and mere articles are less

4. Aleppo.

The recent Opposition success in the election for the Chamber of Agricultive (see Sam and \$\) 96 or he 2 and the property was repeated to the successful candidate, a supporter of Rushdi Kekhia, who is one of the chief critics of the Government among local Deputies, defeated a close friend of the Prime Minister's.

The Government's position in this area is not seriously challenged, but rumours of dissensions are prompting local supporters of the Nationalist bloc to try logain friends outside its ranks. For example, when a small Moslem demonstration was arranged by the Jabria, care was taken to invite Rushdi Kekhia, while leading Nationalist supporters were excluded

The Syrian authorities have officially announced that the French officiers front in a man continue of the cont

the other hand the Turkish representatives would not, it is believed, agree to the President being a Syrian even if this were desired by the French.

The large Armenian community in Airppo has shown much interest in the Soviet constitutional changes, which are locally regarded as a move to extend Russian influence. There is a good deal of speculation as to the possibility of an Armenian Consul being appointed to Aleppo from Erivan

6. Irbel Druze

M. Charagness, accompanied by Colonel Oliva-Roget, has visited Soueida, where he reviewed the squadrons of the Groupement Druze. Opinion among officers and men of the Groupement on the question of the transfer of control of the armed forces to the Syrian Government appears to be divided into three sections. The majority are said to favour the maintenance of French command an indeterminate number are apathetic, provided there is no danger of their losing their pay if a change is made, and only a minority is believed to desire control of the Groupement to pass to the Syrian Government. Officers of the Groupement that it will prove to be as transitory as was the rule of King Feisal, and that after the war the mandate will be reimposed, with the consent of the Great Powers. Steps are being taken to counteract this mischievous propaganda

7 Almouste Territory

This area has remained quiet except for an incident between the rival factions of Kinj and Nassour, of the Haddadin tribe of the Jeble qadha. A quarrel arose over the bidding for a piece of land at a sale, and developed into approach fighting in which there were a few casualties. It appears that the latter had been provocative.

of the brothers Kinj in the Jeble district has been almost as despoise during the last two decades as that of Suleiman Murshid in Haffe, and Alsoutte opinion will judge the new Government by their ability to put an end to the activities of these typics.

The rumour that the British are evacuating Syria forthwith and will be relieved by French troops from North Africa (see under "General" above) is being circulated assulucially in Lattakin

Colonel des Essars has now been replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Gaussot (not "Gossand," as stated in last week a Summary)—an officer of whom little is known except that he is a newcomer to the Levant States and has no administrative experience

8 Euphrates and Jezirch

These areas remain rotatively calm, but there is an undercurrent of uncertainty and uneasiness, particularly amongst the minorities. This is undoubtedly due in part to the delay in completing the transfer of powers (see above). It is also, however, caused by factors which the kely to remove for some time to come, if at all. The Syrian authorities at Damascus have always shown a tack of interest in these backward outlying areas, and the provincial administration is madequate in point of numbers, besides being on the whole somewhat biased against the minorities.

9. Tribal

No further developments are reported in the Abu Saraya quarrel (see last week's Summary)

The land dispute between the Jubbour and the Messinish (see Summary No. 96 of the 2nd Pebruary) has been settled temporarily by the withdrawal of Abdul Azir Muslat from the property in question at the instance of the commandant of the gendarmerie.

On the 7th February the Mohafez of the Jezirch received an urgent message from the Mild. Standards in orthography in large numbers about 25 kilom north of Shaddadeh to attack the Feddagha in revenge for previous raids. The Mohafez, exasperated by the apparent maction of the Contrôle Bedomin, to whom the matter had been reported a week before, wrote officially explaining his imability to quell the Jubbour with the insufficient gendarment force at his disposal, and disclaiming responsibility if the French authorities did not take action to expel the Feddagha to their normal

pasturage area in Iraq. In this dispute the Feddugha are undoubtedly supported

by the Agaidat, who have long standing differences with the Jubbour

On his return from a tour of the Duck's Bill. Mgr Kyriakos, the Syrian Orthodox bishop, who is described as level headed and exceptionally intelligent, has expressed apprehension of possible trouble between Arab, Kurdish and Christian elements, owing to the lack of adequate representation of Government authority in that area. The Mohafez alleges, moreover, that much of the insecurity is due to a French whispering campaign concerning Turkish claims to the Duck's Bill and to French encouragement of separatist leaders.

A deputation of Assyrians from the Khabour Settlement has gone to Damaseus to claim the Government's protection against the raids of neighbouring Arab tribesmon, particularly the Baggara and Sharabiyin. Their complaint is that, there being no longer British troops in that area, and the Gardes Mobiles baying been withdrawn, they must now rely on a few ill-equipped gendarmes, with the possible support of Mélaristen or, alternatively, must take the law into their own bands. These Assyrians have undoubtedly suffered more than usual in recent weeks from the depredations of their Arab neighbours, and the fact that a large proportion of their men folk are serving with the British forces gives them a strong claim to British sympathy and support

11 The Labanon.

The Prime Minister made a statement in the Chamber on the 10th February on the financial agreement righed between the French, British. Syrian and Lebaucce authorities, saying that the agreement provided a new and firm basis for the Lebaucce extremey and was a guarantee of the nation's independence. The House unaumously adopted a motion of thanks to the Government for

negotiating and concluding the agreement

The Prime Minister, who had proviously defended his lack of interest in administrative matters as being merely a disturbination to " fight on two fronts" (i.e., with the French regarding the transfer of powers to the Government and with the Opposition regarding internal motters), has recently been showing a greater disposition to spur on the other Ministers in their departmental duties. and the Government has been showing much more activity than hitherto, though little in the way of concrete results has yet emerged. The Ministers of Justice and Interior, who are apparently now dividing the work of the Finance Depart Die Street In ... which is much overdue, and have been examining the stillborn War Profits Tox Wift to a second unsurmountable. The Rent Law, which was to have been debated in the Chamber on the 10th February has been referred back to the commuttee which rejected it. with materiorisms to study it afresh. The Manister of Supply is still elaborating his plans for reducing the cost of living and the statute for the new Supreme Advisory Board has at last been drawn up and passed. The services of common interest recently taken over from the French have now been allocated to the various departments. The Anti Profiteering Service has been attached to the Ministry of Justice and the Government intend to increase its activities.

The elements hostile to the Government have for the moment been put to rout by the Prime Minister's several victories over the Opposition in the Chamber and by the Government's repressive measures against the Taufiq Awad organisation outside it. Rind es-Sulh is said to be still studying wave and means of ensuring a majority in his favour if and when he decides to introduce a motion for the unseating of Emil Eddé. In the meantime, Emil Eddé is becoming rather more active behind the scenes, although he has not yet dared to appear in public; and it is noticeable that Moussa Namour, a formerly prominent politician who failed in the last elections and who is short of money, is now hidding fair to displace Taufiq Awad, whose unpopularity outweighs his eleverness, as a leader

of the extra parliamentary Opposition group

The sit down strike in the Kadisha electricity works became a full-dress strike on the 8th February, when the unpopular French director went back on his undertakings to the Government and endeavoured to coerce the employees into accepting his terms under threat of dismissal. On the 12th February the line of the 12th February the line of the 14th February, the Government would take over the works and dismiss him. M Calmette at once came to beel, and the strike ended on the afternoon of the 14th February. The Government are now proposing to send a

commission of enquiry into the works, and to demand M. Calmette's dismissal if the commission's report holds him responsible for the unrest

A number of small strikes amongst various types of workers in the Beirut area, including joiners, hairdressers' assistants and tanners, have been settled by the Government

12 Press and Propaganda.

Internal.—The Anglo French Financial Agreement recently concluded has been well received in the local press, which anticipates that it will have a stabilising effect on local currency and constitute a check on speculation. It will consequently be an important contributory factor to the success of the campaign that it is the comparable of the comparable with a commentary issued by the press attaché's office.

Disappointment is evident in press comments on the Chamber's failure to ratify the decision of the Judicial Committee to reject the Rent Law motion, as it had been fully expected that the Chamber would approve the recommendation

Complaints against the high cost of living continue throughout the press.

External.— Much space is devoted to news of the American oil project in the Arabian Pennsula. Comment is confined to one paper which believes that the project of the confined to one paper which believes that the project of the Arabian Pennsula. It will not prove a danger to Arab independence provided the Allies live up to the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

Enemy Wireless Propaganda.-No significant change has been observed.

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No. 32

Extract from Weekly Political Summary, No. 99, Syria and the Lebanon, 23rd February, 1844.—(Recovered in Foreign Office 7th March)

(Secret)

1 General

WHILE the Lebanese Government continue to consolidate their position against the forces of the opposition, there is increasing speculation in Syrian parliamentary circles as to the possibility of the Damascus Government's ancriving the next session of the Chamber. Much depends on the achievement of a satisfaction of the Chamber. Much depends on the achievement of a satisfaction of the Chamber, and the view of apart from this, the rifts within the Cabinet will in all probability accessitate at least a reshuffle before long.

The Syrian Government have now handed the French a detailed counter-project concerning the transfer of the levies (see Weekly Summary No. 85, paragraph 1, for a summary of General Catroux's proposals). The text of this counter project has not yet been received by the British authorities, but the French appear to regard it as unlikely to provide the basis for a satisfactory solution, and have referred the question to Algiera. They still expect General Catroux to arrive in the Levant towards the end of the month, but have no definite in the levant towards the end of the month, but have no definite in the levant question will be reached in time to save the present Syrian Cabinet from hostile parliamentary criticism which may well lead to its downfall.

On the 25th February, after inevitable but infortunite delays, both Governments were given a paper showing the requirements of the General Officer Commanding Ninth Army, on two of the most important questions relating to the

transfer of powers.

The first section covers inter also the procedure to be followed in future for the implementation of the army commander's military requirements on specific paint. The Delivery opening the civil population will be passed by the army commander to the French Commander in chief as the territorial commander of the latter will array the state of the territorial commander of the latter will array the state of the territorial commander of the latter will array the state of the territorial commander of the new procedure in practice.

The second section of the paper covers the whole field of military security it envisions the establishment of Sarctés Citérales nation ontrol of du States

Coveraments, and the transfer to these services of a considerable number of functions hitherto exercised by the French Sureté Genérale, but inevitably it stipulates for the retention under Africal military control of a number of security subjects. The main instrument for dealing with these will be the French Sureté aux Armees, which replaces the old French Sureté Générale, but an important innovation is the creation of a Joint Franco-British Security Council which will make recommendations to the British and French commanders on general security policy. This innovation should go far to remove the fears of the local Governments lest in practice their nationals should be left exclusively at the mercy of the French security services, from whom they have suffered much in the past

Although the paper was drafted with the primary purpose of indicating to the local Governments the precise extent of the British military requirements in respect of the subjects covered in order to enable the Governments to negotiate a settlement with the French on connaurance de caure, it is satisfactory to record that the French for their part accepted it in every detail while it was still in draft form. The Governments will however probably require explanations on a number of points before they feel it possible to get down to the business of detailed negotiations with the French

Papers covering the remaining subjects of interest to the Ninth Army, viz., the future of the native levies, the trial of crimes and offences having a military aspect and "administration" (including requisitioning communications and the concessionary companies) are in course of preparation.

On the 22nd February the two Governments derivered identically worded notes of protest to the French on the subject of General Beynet's appointment in the dual rôle of Délégué Général and French Commander in chief. Largely as a result of British advice given both in Damascus and Beirut, these notes were much milder and less uncompromising than the two Governments-and parties Incly the Labaness- had originally intended to make them. The Lebanese Prime Minister had resolved to state categorically that the appointment was unaccept able, but in their final form the notes held out the possibility of an amicable agreement, provided that on the French side the necessary explanations and assurances were forthcoming. Furthermore, while the notes recorded the concern of the two Governments that they had not been consulted in advance. a passage was deteted which referred to the necessity for the Governments' actual agreement-which would inevitably have raised in an acute form the vexed question of the extent to which notwithstanding the technical continuates of the mandate, the representative of the French National Committee of Laboration can honceforth he regarded as possessing in his civil capacity a purely diplomatic status

M. Chataigneau, though embarrassed by the connexion between this controversy and his own personal position, is known to have reported to Algrers in a sense sympathetic to the local point of view, and it is much to be hoped that this, compled with informal representations which may be made on the British side. at Algiers, will eventually lead to a satisfactory compromise on a question about which the local Governments undoubtedly fool very strongly. Nevertheless, the problem of General Beynet's dual rôle is a very thorny one, and it may prove difficult to device an acceptable formula. The local Governments have emphasized. that this arrangement is far too reminiscent of the days when a French High Commissioner was also commander in chief of the troops stationed in the Levant. The French on their side have put forward the argument, in private conversation. that only a commander in chief possessing in addition full political authority to act in the name of the Algiera Committee would be capable of forcing disgruntled French officers to accept the new and highly unpulatabestication arising out of the transfer of powers. Whether or not this argument is wholly ingenuous, it cannot, unfortunitely, he denied that neither the we meaning M Chataignesii nor the present light weight Commander-inchief of the French forces has been able adequately to control such disaffected cloments, which represent a real danger

The Controle Bédouin has now been handed over finally and completely to the Syrian authorities, and the Mohafezin have been informed that it is henceforth under their orders. This development had long been foreshadowed. Since however, it involves the retention under Syrian management of a number of French officers, it provides an excellent example of the sort of field in which good will and positive co-operation are executed in the interests of efficient

It now seems fairly certain that, as suggested in last week's summary Nur-Pasks did not, in fact, achieve any positive agreement concerning Syro-Iraqi co-operation during his stay in Damascus. It appears, moreover, that even the comparatively anodyne and non-committal remarks on the subject of Arab unity which were attributed to him in the Syrian press have caused a certain amount of resentment in official circles. The Government are whole heartedly in favour of a Greater Syria of their own chosing, i.e., ruled from Damasus by themselves. But most members of the Cabinet are convinced republicans, and it seems they did not much relich Nuri Pasha's remark that the component States of the Greater Syria of the future should be free to decide amongst themselves the nature of its constitution. Monarchist sentiment is believed to be strong among the Bedouin, and is also becoming increasingly marked in the Jebel Druze, where members of the preponderant Atrash clap are in close touch with the agents of the Archivian and the second of the preponderant Atrash clap are in close touch with the agents of the Archivian and the second of the preponderant Atrash clap are in close touch with the agents of

In most districts the rumour campaign concerning the "impending with-drawal of the British from the Levant States" continues unabated, and is causing a cost at a later than the cost of the later than the later than the cost of the later than the later tha

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3 Syria-Damascus

Jamil Marden, the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Khaled el Arm, the Finance Minister, have left by rail, via Aleppo and Bagdad, on their long land Bey said that be had been charged with conveying the thanks of the Preudent for the congratulations received from King Abdul Aziz on the restriction of Syrian consitutional life. Naturally, too, he would pursue with the King the discussions already started in Catro on the subject of Arab unity. He would be absent about a fortnight, and after a short stay in Damascus would leave again for Absers.

Jamel Bey added that on his return from Riyadh he would proceed with the installation of embassies or legations at Cairo. Bugdad, Riyadh Algiers. London and Washington, and of consulates general at Jerusalem, Amman and Bombay. In addition, the Government were studying the question of opening several consulates in South America, beginning with Rio de Janeiro and Buchos.

In reply to questions concerning the state of Syro-Turkish relations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated somewhat surprisingly that these were exceed ingly cordial and that " if certain conditions which have yet to be fulfilled " had as marris server to be a topic, feel that the rest of of Syrian consulates in Turkey-particularly at Adana-might well complicate the already difficult problem of frontier security. In all probability, bowever, the beginning of the land of the where the Turkish Consul appears to have been having difficulties with the Syrian authorities over newspaper articles criticising Turkish foreign policy and over the fulsome attention paid to Tevfik Rustu Aras, the former Turkish Ambassador in London, who was equally critical of his Government's "tergiversations." It is possible, indeed, that Jamil Bey's optimistic description of Syro-Turkish relations is attributable to conversations with the exambassador but the latter seems to have visited Damascus in a purely private capacity despite the suggestions of the Damascus press to the contrary. In this Minister for Foreign Affairs informed His Majesty's Ambassador at Angora that his Government did not propose to recognise any new States while the war lasted

Dr Kayali, the Syrian Minister of Justice, and Dr Aractinji, the head of the Department of Health, were due to accompany Jamil Mardam as far as the Jezirch, in order to study respectively the malaria problem and the replacement of judges—two matters which have long needed drastic action

4. Aleppo

The area remains quiet and there have been good rains. The reconciliation reached between the Juliu and Mudarree factions has caused a good deal of perturbation amongst the local Nationalists, who foresee that there will be fewer bones for them to pick. The Prime Minister's brother This and Juliu, has on this account been subjected to much criticism—which should benefit him, as ever after the residence forces some months ago be has lived well up to his reputation for throwing his weight about

As stated under "General" above, recent developments in Anglo-Turkish relations have given rise to a crop of damaging rumours, which have naturally been most previous in the Aleppo area. Frontier contacts with the Turks have however remained nermal. Amongst the questions down for discussion at the fortherming meeting of the "second degree" frontier commission, which will be attended by the Vali of Life, is that of the contribund trade in Turkish cattle which is consisted at by the authorities on this side of the frontier in the interests of the Night Army

7. Alaquite Territory

The trouble at Jeble has now subsided. There are no signs of any general disorder in the Alaunte Territory, but the present stage in the evolution of local government is fraught with difficultion. The generalizers force in small, the area is distincted, and inscrupations tribal chiefs still hold great power. The French inscrepe have for some time been working for unity among the Alaountes, but not for unity with the root of Syria. The Mohafez is endeavouring to check reactionary propagation and to improve the standard of efficiency and integrity in the administration, and hopes by so doing to bring the Alaountes into line with the root of Syria. Since his arrival however, the Sunni element has shown a regretiable tendency to assert itself at the expense of the other communities. The future peace of the territory depends on the repression of this tendency on the degree of support lent by the Central Government in curbing the tribal chiefts are and most of all on the strifted of the local French officials. The new Délègné Adjoint appears to have made a good start, but some of house of anice leave much to be deared.

II The Lebaum

Some prominence has been given in the press to the activities of a group of Lebanese ladies who have instituted a campaign to boveout retailers in order to force down the prices of unessential commodities. Reports of the formation fixed margin of profit, have contributed to alarm the merchants, as have also communicates from the Munister of Supply announcing his intention to retail food-stuffs direct to the public at Government-controlled prices. It is, however

food-stuffs direct to the public at Government-controlled prices. It is, however is yet far too soon to say whether any of these initiatives will have a more lasting effect on the cost of living than have various short-lived schemes propounded in the past.

The preparation of the Lebouese budget is likely to be much delayed by the tennsfer to the Government of the various common interests services, as no department can submit its estimates until it has been able to include those of the additional services now attached to it

The Parliamentary Committee to examine the Rent Law has now reversed the previous conclusions, and has recommended increases of from 25 per cent to 100 per cent, on 1939 rents, the division of premises according to tenants' professions is also to be suppressed. The Bill is to be debated on the 24th February

The Lebanese Government's announcement of a five year plan of public works has been received with sceptrousn by a public accustomed to the promul gation of grandiose schemes which come to nothing

The Lebauese members of the Supreme Supply Council and of the seven Ad isory Boards have to a been ranged one the boards are new functioning

On the 18th February the "Association of Friends of the Soviet Union" opened an exhibition in Beirut entitled, "The U.S.S.R. at War," to which considerable publicity was given. The Communist party also announced a public lecture on its new organisation in the Levant States

12 Press and Propagnada

Internal.—The press has commented extensively on the reports now circulating to the effect that Syrian and Lebanese business circles propose to form a targe trust for the purpose of monopolising imports and controlling their sale at a profit of 15-20 per cent. With the exception of al Qubas, of Damascus which considers the scheme to be a satisfactory step towards the control of prices, the press in general maintains that its effect would be harmful, in that it would destroy a system of free trade and competition which is alleged to be in of the Supply Ministry to offer in the open market large quantities of woollen down the prices of unessential commodities (see under "The Lebanon" above)

There are still many complaints about the unfatr distribution of news point and recurrent suspension of certain newspapers. Amongst those recently suspended have been at Aneaer, Assia, at Abrar, at Hadaf at Abd, and at Massa. At Abrar has reappeared under the direction of Tanfiq Awad, whose connexion with the Emil Eddé faction is well known. The first issue on respicarance was considered extensively.

Ascerton of the local press, in referring to the American oil project in the Arabian Peninsula, suggests that the Arab Governments should now realise the international importance of their countries' resources, and should obtain full measure of benefit from concessions granted to other Powers.

Enemy B seelets Propaganda -No agraficant change has been observed

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[27851]

No. 33

Betract from Weekly Political Summary No. 100, Syria and the Lebanon, Let March, 1944 (Received in Foreign Office, 15th March)

Per Int y

1 General

The Syrian authorities have reacted unfavourably to the Ninth Army paper issue last week's minimary under "General") concerning military occurity in relation to the transfer of powers. They maintain that its practical effect would be to suddle them indefinitely with a thouly camouffaged variant of the old Freach regime, under which the country was misruled by the S.S.Os. with their Gardes Mobiles and by the Sareté Genérale. In their view the paper shows mistrust of

The first reactions of the Lebanese Government were apparently far less strong, but they cannot afford to get out of step with the Syrians in a matter of the strong its essential features are now under examination

A copy of the Syrian counter project concerning the transfer of the native levies (see last week's summery) has now been received. It is a budly drafted document, and contains several points which at first eight appear to render it ununitable as a basis for negotiation. The Syrians maintain, however, that it was only communicated after explanations had been given verbally to the French substary authorities regarding its contents, and these explanations, as repeated privately to His Majesty's Minister do, in fact, show the counter project to have mistepresented their attitude which is resentially reasonable.

There have been no further positive developments in regard to the appoint a., f G = a! Reset + r! = b - r! = f D = f C = a! Reset + r! = b - r! = f D = f D = f C = a! = f C =

Rumours evidently inspired by the French concerning the coming of French troops and the evacuation of the British are still reported throughout Syris and

12

the Lebanon, and there is now a new and more dangerous rumour that it is the

British who have forbidden the French to hand over the army to Syria.

In response to suggestions from Bagdad, both Syria and the Lebanon have r tested vigorously against the proposal, put forward by Senators Wagner and State of the second of the party of the Palestine. The protests have taken the form of telegrams addressed by the Syrian and Lebauese speakers and chairmen of the Foreign Affairs Commissions to their opposite numbers in Washington, but the two Governments have associated themselves with this action in official notes to the United States diplomatic representatives in Beicut and Damascus and have asked for reassurances on the subject

2. Wheat

Total purchases during the period from the 21st to the 27th February were 1,808 tons, a daily average of 258 tons.

The Lebanese Government offered to buy the surplus which the Cereals ture of soul for each a to the state of the surplus was needed for the Allied war offert the proposal was withdrawn.

The Supply Department sells flour in Borent at a lower price than grain in the provinces. The Government have therefore decided to reduce the selling price. of grain, to reduce the cost of flour by the substitution of millet for barley and to increase the revenue by raising the price of sugar and by imposing a charge for the issue of import and export heences.

After protracted agitation against the continuance of the OCP monopoly, certain cereals merchants in Syria have proposed that they should be allowed to a a factor of the desired and to the O.C.P. at a fixed rate. They claim to be able to reduce operating costs but, on the other hand, producers would lose the benefit of stable priess for their or to The S and I have been a feet assess to continue some of these proposals and has launched vigorous attacks against the merchants. Some strong leading articles have appeared which, in a country where public opinion in slow to give approval, constitute a considerable tribute to the OCP

8. Syria-Thimascus

Public opinion in Damascus now seems to regard it as almost certain that there will be changes in the Government before the next session of Parliament, and that Tauliq Shamich, Mashar Redun and Nasoubi Hukhari, the three least important members of the Cabinet, will be amongst those to go . Jamil Mardam and Khaled el Azm, the two most likely rivals of Sandullah Jahrs for the office of Prime Minister, are now the guests of Ibn Saud at Riyadh, but in view of the latter's influence over the President, this does not by any means signify that Sandullah Ber has been rehered even temporarily, of their intrigues to supplant him. Unlike Jamil Macdam Khaled et Axta has yet to make his mark abroad though he is intellectually the toughest and most outstanding member of the Cabinet. It is thought probable that his rôle is to keep an eye on Jamil Mardam. who is a born interguer and of doubtful loyalty to Shukri Quwath. He may a so have been attached to the mission with a view to obtaining first-hand information of the American plans for oil development in Saudi Arabia, since he is the only mumber of the Government who understands any age to are co-The Government are known to be preceded and with the trail to all implications of this question, and to be bopuight at the decition to the text on to bring a pipe fine up to Rutha (whence it a a 1 t w take a tage a grown) to the Mediterranean) rather than to construct a new decire to when treath of the Arabian peninsula to the Red Sea. I we are not sow of a reaswed anterest in the possibility of reviving the Hejn. Raiway

The two itinerant Ministers were accompanied by Fakhri Barndi a Damascus Deputy with a reputation for demagogic oratory. The Minister of Instructed out after all go wit then as far as the Jeziten, but a start appears to have been made with the long overdue rehaul of the provincial administration.

4. Aleppo

There have been "second degree " Frontier Commission meetings in A copothe Syrian Government, held in the Sérail, and the Mohnfez officially presided. though he is reported to have taken but lattle part in the discussions bome fifty outstanding cases were settled, and the Turks do not appear to have given undue

prominence to the question of the contraband trade in Turkish cattle for the British army

With very little prompting, and as a result of canvassing which was left wholly in Syrian hands, the people of Aleppo have during the past week contributed a sum sufficient to purchase at least four Spitfires for the RAP The Mohafez was the principal organiser, assisted by Ihsan Jabri, and three of the leading textile merchants contributed large sums. The R A F gave exhibition flights over the town and there was a display of parachate jumping in the neighbourhood. The presence of the British forces has of course brought wealth to many of the inhabitants, but in view of the general reputation of the Aleppine for being tight listed and provincial in his outlook, the results achieved has surpassed all expectations and are a striking tribute to the growing popularity of the Alited cause.

The prevalence of alarmist rumours based on the withdrawal of British unletary officers from Turkey (see last week's Summary) has been increased locally by reports in the Syrian press to the effect that M. Saranoglu, in an interview with a correspondent of the United Press, had spoken of the desire of his Government for frontier rectification in Syria. An official dements was later published at the instance of the Turkish Consul at Damassus, but probably carried little conviction. On the other hand, reports which have appeared in the Palestine prom of the escape of Gestapo officials from the German Embassy at Angora, and their unconditional surrender to the British authorities, have tended to reassure the population that things must be going badly for the enemy

7. Alaquite Territory

The area remains quiet, and such minor local quarrels as have occurred were settled autosfactorily by the local gendarmerie

Frontier administration remains virtually unchanged, security matters being now the responsibility of the Officier Frontalier. (Incidentally, this "change without a difference" constitutes one of the main objections of the Syrian recrument to the security arrangements now under consuleration—see under General "above)

The present status of the Gardes Mobiles is obscure. Some have been dismissed and others sent home to await orders. French offeers of the Service Politique employ a certain number, as did the S.B.Os. in the past, and it is presumed that the rest have been transferred to the Trouper Spaciales.

6. Kuphrates and Jezorch

The Mohafez of the Euphrates has returned from Damaseus with increased confidence, having apparently enceeded in thwarting those in the Central Government who planned to transfer him

The Mohafez of the Jezirch has brought upon the Government and upon h maelf some loss of prestige through an abortive attempt to banish certain to ority leaders from the Mohafesat. Having received a telegram from the Prime Minister instructing him to take all necessary measures to ensure local present began the part there bear the present spreading the sale were the filler of Syrian Catholic, who is president of the Kamichlie Municipality and an old opponent of Syrian independence, a Chaldean Catholic landowner named Habid Micramo, who is alleged to have spoken against the Government, and a certain Kurdish notable, Saleh Sheikhmus of Amouda, were arrested and taken under armed excert to Deir ex Zor, but were there told by the Mohnfes of the Euphrates, on sustructions from the Prime Minister, that their areest had been a mistake and that they were free to retorn to their homes. The Mohafez of the Jezirch has now gone to Damascus to have it out with the Central Government. It is rumoured that he may not return. In his defence it must be said that all the three arrested men are well known as proteges of the French, and that Michel Dom, the virticular, has long been a fomenter of separatist tendencies. There is resson to because that he know Man we went to a separate a Malylez of the new violent opposition of the Minister of the Interior, who complained that Saudullah Ber was position on his proserves. Hive remaining posit I of Hally departed to Palestine, ostensibly on grounds of ill bealth, and is still sulking

to rol dos assars has brived in the roy Zer and a the Tolla great ment of Délégué Adjoint for the Euphrates and the Jezirch and Military 27851

Commander in East Syria. He brought with him his Chief of Staff, Commandant Clapeau, and several changes are expected. The local reactions to this dual appointment are not yet known

9. Tribal

The Bedoum Control, together with local gendarmerie, have forced the Buggara to give back a proportion of the sheep which they recently stole from the Assyrians, and have also taken action to settle the dispute between the Feddagha and the Jubbour (see Summary No. 98 of the 16th February). More rain has failen, which should keep the farmers busy and contented

11 The Lebanon

The position of the Lebonese Government remains relatively occure Opposition outside the Chamber, routed by the Government's recent repressive measures, shows no signs of re-forming, whilst the Prime Minister's forcefulness in dealing with all opponents during the parliamentary debates has so far sufficed to give the Government an overwhelming majority on every issue put to the vote

Nevertheless, while it is recognised that the M insters are all trying hard in their respective spheres, the Government are being increasingly criticised for their dilatorius in dealing with the many administrative problems confronting them, schemes have still not matured. The budget has not been presented, and the War Profits fax remains uncollected, whilst the Administration in general is functioning little, if any, better than in the post, partly owing to the lack of suitable mability to resist interventions by their supporters in favour of protects. It

tive record, but from the helief that they are sincerely trying to shake themselves free of the immediatory shackles. The Government are thus obliged to give periodical proof of their determination to purise a policy of independence, lest their popularity in and out of the Chamber sink to a dangerously low level

It was clearly with this consideration in mind that the Franc Minister reply to a question in the Chamber on the 24th February, made a bold and, and provocative speech which carned him much appliance at the time and has incertive speech which carned him much appliance at the time and has incertive speech which carned him much appliance at the Lebanon would some lave its army under its own command, since the French had admitted the principle of the transfer of the Lebanon. He then referred to "another army which was said to be coming to take away Lebanose.

that the British forces were leaving the Levant States and being replaced by many thousands of French troops), and declared his intention to defend the country against all odds. Finally, he dropped a strong but that "the general who was coming amongst us" (referring to General Beynet, against the manner of whose appointment the Lebanese Government had protested), could only be received friendly ambassador. "The newspapers," said Riad et Sull, "say he is quick and energetic. I hope that he will be, so that he may hand over an quickly as possible the rest of our powers."

Meantime, the Government still cannot make up their minds to expet are in process of forming a pro Government party amongst the Deputies and do not wish to raise this controversial issue until they can be sure of support Full Eddé himself, after weeks of underground activities, recently informed one of the Maroutte archbishops that he had received secret intelligence proving that the Lebanous President had agreed with His Majesty's Minister to absorb the Lebanou in Syria. This the archbishop, after conversation with His Majesty. Minister, was able to refute, and the incident did not redound to Eddé's presti

While security in the country as a whole is satisfactory, the situation in the Bekan is giving grounds for anxiety. This turbulent region, composed partly of a five field of the field of the satisfactory of the field of the fi

to restore their authority in the area. Disorders would undoubtedly be worse were it not that the region is fertile and comparatively prosperous, so that the normal incentives to disturbances are lacking

The 1944 Rent Law, after being for a second time examined by a Parlia mentary Committee, was passed in an amended form on the 24th February. The Bill divides accommodation into three classes, residential, professional and committee all and allows increases of from 30 per cent to 160 per cent, on 1939 rents, ling to the class of accommodation and the amount of rent paid. Premises

tary personnel are exempt from all increases

t's con mission of enquiry on the strike at the Kadisha blectricity Works has concluded its work. It is understood that its report, which has not yet been presented confirms that the manner. M. Calmette, was the prime

has not yet been presented confirms that the manager M. Calmette, was the prime cause of the trouble

to study the possibility of fixing tariffs for woollen goods, cotton goods, building materials, and fruit and vegetables.

The Iraqi Minister Tahsin Qudri, presented his credentials to the Lebimese President on the 24th February thus becoming the first full diplomatic representative of an Arab State to be accredited to the Lebimon

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No. 34

Extract from Workly Political Summary No. 194, Syria and the Lobanon, 8th March, 1944 - (Received in Fureign Office, 28th March)

(Secret.)

1 General

NEGOTIATIONS for the transfer of powers (see last week a summary General ") continue. The details of North Army's paper regarding military and the Syrian Government a counter project regarding native levies are still under consideration by the British authorities.

No reply how been received from the French to the protests made by both Covernments regarding the manner of General Beynet's appointment, and they retrogression while these negotiations are still held up. The general is due in Berrut on the 9th March, and the solution of an awkward state of affairs now appears to rest with M. Chatagneau, who may be able to induce him to adopt a reasonably conciliatory attitude.

Meanwhile the better French elements are extremely worried by the general situation. There are many undesirable French officers in the country and an unconfirmed report has been received of an impending cosp, involving artificially created disorders as an escase for French intervention. Before this report was received steps had been taken to prevent the arrival of reinforcements to replace a French battainon in the Levant States before the outgoing troops had departed it is felt that the presence of both at the same time would be been ful to security particularly in view of the runiours, reported in last week's summing, that French troops in the Levant were being increased.

The Lebonese for their part are particularly auxious, in view of increasing subversive propagands, to avoid delay in the handing over of the street. They

of the French after General Beynet's arrival, they may find themselves faced with a pro-French opposition throughout the country with which they will be unable to cope

The newly appointed Persian delegate to the Levant States has sent his Government a report on the political situation in Syria and the Lebanon, and has apparently recommended that the time is now ripe for the Persian Government to recognise the two States.

3. Syria-Damascus

The statements made to the Damascus press recently by the Syrian Foreign in the regarding Latery a recognition of parts of Syria (see Summary No. 98).

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require some explanation. No written communication appears to have been convoyed by the Turkish to the Syrian Government on the subject, but the Turkish Consul, with the authorisation of his Government, informed the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs that his Government recognised, and would recognise, an "etat de fait" as regards any attributions transferred, or to be transferred, by the French to the Syrians. In all matters arising out of the transfer of any particular attribution the Turks would deal direct with the Syrian authority, and not, as hitherto, with the representative of the mandatory Power.

The latest manifestation of dissonance in the Cabinet is an alleged quarrel between the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior. After a somewhat preconged absence in Tripoli in connexion with the death of his son in law buth Haffac returned to Damissius but not to his ministry. Allegedly confined to bed by a heart attack, he was nevertheless on one occasion at least seen driving his car in the town. He has since left for Jerusalem to see a specialist. There seems little doubt, however, that Luth Huffar did not appreciate the Prime Minister's intervention in the affairs of the Ministry of the Interior, and that recent administrative changes in the Jexirch and Euphrates districts were not to his liking

A commission has been formed to examine, and where necessary to revise,

legislative decrees passed by all former Governmen -

There are several indications of Druze aspirations to the establishment of a King in Syria, in the person either of the Amir Abdulla or the Prince Regent of Iraq. On several occasions attempts have been made by various Atrash ersonalities, and by other Druze notables, to sound the political officer at Damascus as to the extent to which His Majesty's Government would favour such a turn of events. A report from a reasonably reliable source has also been received to the effect that Subhi al Omeri (a recently released internee) is canvasuing persons above to be in opposition to the present regime, with a view to setting up a headquarters in the Leja Mountain region north of Sourida in which to cally authoresis to the Mountain faction.

The President of the Republic, at an impection of a newly built gendermorie post, addressed the company of gendermos on parade in a speech in which he referred to them so the precursors of the Syrian army, and called upon them to be worthy upholders of Syria's new found independence. A new decree provides for increases in the Syrian accurity forces by 1 000 police and 2 500 gendarmes.

One of two anonymous tracts displayed on Damascus walls, put out by the "Arab Youth and Labour party" (so far unidentified) warns the Syrian Arabs against the source and machinations of the British in Palestine. Syrian police authorities are investigating, and in the meantime they suspect the Communist party of taking this action at the instigation of the French.

€ Aleppo

When the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Finance were in Aleppo on the state of the state of the Madarres becomes and Edmund Homes, but scarcely any of the Deputies or bloc supporters made any effort to meet them. This is thought to be due to rumours that these two Ministers are not working loyarly with Sandullah Jabri, whose popularity in the process of the state of the state

Jamil Mardam is reported to have caused some difficulty about the Frontier Commission meeting reported in last week's summary. Claiming that Syria had been recognised do facto by Turkey, be requested the delégué to let the Mohafez sign the process-verbal as well as himself, and told the Mohafez that he should insist on signing as president of the commission. The Mohafez however, had attended the meeting as a spectator, though it was held in his office, and French and Turkish enquiries by telephone from Damascus and Beirut produced no confirmation of any sort of Turkish recognition of Syria. After this awkward interlude the Turks agreed that the unfortunate Mohafez should add his signature to the process-verbal, though that of the delegué should remain the

The Turkish party left on the 27th February, crossing to Turkey at Tel Abiad after a visit to the tomb of Suleiman Pashs

The subscriptions collected for the Spitfire Fund are now sufficient for the purchase of five aircraft. This excellent result reflects great credit on the Mohafez, and it is possible that his initiative may be mutated in other towns

6 Jebel Druze

The area is quiet, but there is widespread discontent over the inefficiency of the local administration. With few exceptions, officials are accused of incompetence, apathy and dishonesty, and of concerning themselves more with duties. The blame for this unsatisfactory state of affairs is generally laid on the Acting Mohafez, who even by his own kinsmen, is severely criticized for his weak and racillating policy. In his efforts to enlist support for his continuance in office he seems to have adopted a policy of conciliation in all disputes, and to have condoned peculation and abuses, with the result that he is desputed by all. He is not, of course, ignorant of the lack of exteem with which he is regarded, and it was probably with a view to seeking the support of the Syrian Government that he recently visited the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister in Damascus.

The views of the Government on the matter are not known, but if as at one time seemed likely the Emir Hassan el Atrash were to be appointed to the post of Mohafez, it is believed that such a step would be generally welcomed in

the Jebel

8. Euphrates and Jezurch.

A tour by the political officer has further revealed the need for improvement in the administration of this area. At Tel Abiad on the frontier north of Raqqa there has been no might for over a year. The work is done by the officer commanding gendarmerie, a man of low cabbre. He has thirty four gendarmer for an area as large as Water with 30 kilom of frontier, no transport, no telephone and no authority. At Ras el-Ain much the same situation prevails. It can almost be said that there is no government in the unribern areas of this part of Syria This is in marked contrast to the state of affairs on the Turkish side (see under "Frontier" below).(*)

Lieutenant Colonel Roux has left Deir oz Zor to be second in command of the coastal region. A new second in-command, Lieutenant Colonel Rikari, has

arcoved

9 Tribal

There are strong indications that a state of tension is developing among the important tribes in Northern Syria. This is partly due to a state of uncertainty as to who is supposed to be looking after them and partly to certain specific researces. The chief of these is the amount of power and prestige acquired ment them I for a post to the facility of the plan Way Man and in porticular by the section under Nuri Iba Mujhim, who live north of Euphrates is the thickory of a bearing set a b he approve at the Bartha extral a affected their southern and eastern neighbours, the Wulds and the Afadia, who in the chart of a felant ver ford wall dranges the Fadyh. This state of affairs is not improved by the apparent incapacity of the Bedougn control officer in Ragga. A reported example of his methods is that when Nurs Iba Mujbim shot up a solstary tent, wounding the owner and carried off 400 sheep, the Bedouin control officer forced the man's brother to go and live ampro-Nuri's tents to show that his sheep had not been taken away from him. The location of the fiedouin control officer in Ragga, instead of Deir ez Zor alongside the Mohafez under whom he is now supposed to work, has displeased the Syrian authorities and the sheikhs other than the Fednan. A neutral committee is being formed in Damascus to examine on the spot the various outstanding claims between the Fedaan and the Wolds.

The Assyrian leaders who went to Damascus to ask for protection against neighbouring tribes (see Summary No. 98) have now returned, apparently satisfied with the assurances of the Prime Minister, and hopeful of better protection in the

fature

11 The Lebanon

The Lebanese Government have still not been able to screw up their courage to bring before the Chamber the motion for the enseating of Fmil Eddé. They have been assured by Abdul Hamid Kerami, of whose attitude they professed to be doubtful, that he and at least the majority of the North Lebanen Deputies would support the motion, and have similar promises of support from all other districts but they still appear unconvinced that Eddé's expulsion from the Chamber would not provoke an unmanageable reaction from the various groups throughout the country through which the French normally work

In the field of administration the Government have achieved nothing concrete during the week, and criticisms of their apparent ineffectiveness are becoming the re-industry.

The Chamber met on the 6th March and, after some discussion voted the necessary credits to the Government to enable it to continue the administration until the presentation of the budget, which is still far from complete

The motion presented to the American Senate regarding the creation of a lewish national home in Polestine has been widely discussed throughout the Lebanon, where strong approval has been world of the Government's protest to the American representative in British and W. The Comment's protest to the American whose impority status in the Arab world in some respects parallely that of the Jowa, might have been expected to show less hostility to them than the Moslems, but this is by no means the case, the Christians as a wrole being solidly at one with the Moslems on this question.

The recently formed Consumers' Association of Beirut is still parsuing its efforts to rally the public in opposition to the exhorbitant cost of living but is having little success, since it is generally recognised that it is not the shopkeepers but the middlemen who are profitsering, and these the Association council touch The Minister of Supply's various schemes for reducing the cost of living have still not materialised.

The Correctment appear to have decided that Camille Bey Shamoun shall be if a processing operant a comparatively early date, his place in the Ministey being filled by Flamid Francisch

M. Chalert, hitherto known as Conseiller Législatif, is now to be known as the mother fried as let, the are no longer encourage with the promulgation of decrees

12. Press and Propaganda

The protests made by all Arab countries against the proposal submitted to the

will not repediate the principles of the Atlantic Charter Britain, it is confidently stated, will not full the Araba, and will carry into effect the solution indicated in the British White Paper

Comment on Angle Turkish relations is restricted to foreign quotations, but it is birted that the comment of th

throng Wireless Propognado has made play with American interference in one r'alcet ne question. Reference was also made to the demonstrations taking place in North Africa.

CHAPTER VI.-GENERAL.

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No 35

Consul General Furlange to Sir E. Sprars (Damaieus). -(Received as enclorure to Betrut despatch No. 5.)-(Received in Foreign Office 8th Fabruary.)

Sir, Berrut, 21st January, 1944

THE Lebanese Minister for Foreign Affairs to day gave me an account of the recent visit of the Lebanese Delegation to Egypt. He said that they had had three interviews with Nahas Pasha, and had also returned replies to a disationnaire be presented to them on the various authors connected with the Arab Federation. At the Egyptians' suggestion, both he and Riad es-Solb, as representing the Christian and Moslem Lebanon, had signed the document embodying these replies.

2. They had found, to their great satisfaction, that the Egyptian point of view towards Arab Federation was exactly the same as what Solan Tacla described as the Lebanese. The Egyptians were determined not to be drawn into the orbit of a pan-Arab consortium of Asiatic States, probably under Iraqi leadership, but thought that Egypt should have towards these States consolling of the same attitude as the South American Republics had to the United States, that is to

of the pan American Conference) to exchange ideas on subjects of mutual interest, but would not form just of any Arab Federation or Confederation even if one eventually came about. They found also that the Egyptians, unlike the Iraqus and Syrans, were uncaterested in the Palestine problem.

3. Rind es Solh had had a brief conversation with King Farouk in which he observed that the King's views towards Arab Federation were even more moderate than those of Nahas Pashs. The whole delegation had commented on the obvious bitterness existing between King Farouk and Nahas, Hasonnein Pashs had even attempted to describe Nahas as "the Egyption Emile Edde," apparently on the grounds that Nahas had taken office on the 4th February, 1941, "under the install British tanks." The Lebancae had had to point out to him the bifference between the two cases.

4 On the return journey the delegation bad seen Nurt Pasha in bospital at Haifa. They described his ideas on the future of the Arah States as vague and anchoate be had, for example, expounded a scheme for the establishment of a Greater Syria without frontiers, but had seemed taken aback when Selim Tacla suggested that this meant that Jewish criticals of this Greater Syria would obviously have the right to circulate or reside in any part of it they chose

5. One reason for Egypt's attitude towards the question of Arab Federation was a chaps provided by the action of the Turkosh Government who, according to at their Counti-General in Berrut told Schin Tacla vesterday had informed to 1 exptina Government that they would raise no chieston to the formation of an Arab Federation provided that it was on a political basis but would oppose any attempt to drag in the caliphate question or to give the federation a pantalamic, as opposed to a pan Arab, character,

0. The above account lends colour to the theory recently expressed in some narters that, as regards their relations with other Arab States, Svein and the

with Iraq and the latter with Egypt. It is clear in any case that the Lebanese visit to Cairo produced no tangible results. The Lebanese clearly think that a general Conference of Arab States, which it is understood may be held in April, will be equally unfruitful

I have, &c
G. W. FURLONGE, Colonel
Political Officer

"E 1110 20 881

No. 38

[WITH MAP]

Ser E Speace to Mr Eden .- (Received 17th February.)

(No. 10.)

Lebanon)

Beirut, 8th February, 1944

WITH reference to Eastern Department's note of the 30th November, 1943 1 have the honour to transmit to you herewith a memorandum on the frontiers of the Lebanon which has been compiled by Colonel G. W. Furlonge.

2 The delay in furnishing this report is regretted, it is due partly to great pressure of work and partly to the difficulty of obtaining reliable information. It is noteworthy that, in the course of his enquiries. Colonel Furlonge discovered that most Lebanese had no definite ideas as to the historical or political implicatrons of the question and were indeed by no means clear as to what was meant by "the four cazas" to which such frequent reference is made.

I have &c E L SPFARS

Enclosure in No. 36

The Boundaries of the Lebanon

THE present frontiers of the Lebanon were originally defined by article 2 of Arrelé No 318, maned on the 31st August, 1920 by General Gourand, at that time French High Commissioner in Syria and Cilicia. Copies of the text of this Arrelé and of Arrelé No 200 of the 3rd August, 1920, which in referred to in its article 1 are attached. The definitions given in its article 2 were adopted word for word in the amended text of article 1 of the Lebanese Constitution, which was

promulgated by the Constitutional Law of the 7th December, 1943. 2. The effect of General Gourand's acceté was to theorperate in the Greater. Lebanon one complete sunjuk. Berrut) and parts of two others (Tripoli and Sidon). natural fine and the first transfer of the Book But Remark Land to the government of the Control of Basibek, was by Arreté No. 960 of the 27th July, 1921, divided into the present curas of Basilick and Hermel the latter region, formerly a medicagged, being elevated to the status of a kaimakamat (i.e., cara). The cara of Beksa, or Beksa Moallaka, is now part of the present costs of Zahlé, as the town and immediate cuvirous of Zahlé, which formed part of the pre 1914 " Little Lebanon," have been added to the former cosa of Bekna to form the present casa. The former case of Hasbeya, to which was added by Arrêté No. 338 of the 1st September, 1920, the are at the ground and ing a till in the condition on the

3. The "four come," which are referred to by Syriana when putting forward claims for the "return of the four cazas" to byria are, therefore, the present outes of Hermel, Bualbek and Rashaya, the coze of Zahlé less the town and immediate neighbourhood of Zalife, and that part of the present case of Merdjevonn which constituted the former care of Hasbeyn. Some Syrians also claim the cases of Tripoli and Akkar, chiefly on the grounds of promises alleged to have been made at the time of the Peace Conference, to the effect that Syria abould have Tripoli as a port

4. On the attached map, the former autonomous province of the Lebanop has been shaded in red, the citaget of Beirnt in blue, and the portion of the citaget of Syria added to the Greater Lebanon in 1920 in brown. The boundaries ated to the map opposite to page 19 of the 1937 Peel Report on Palestine et and 5470 with the second of the second second second

5 Seasta It is I ned that the or as front each the laboration have no historical justification, and that the French authorities, when defining them in 1920, were moved purely by political and strategic considerations. Certain Lebutese Christians have, however, contended that the French in so doi: g were merely restoring to the Lebinson the territories traditionally belonging to it.

6. Examination of these conflicting claims is difficult in view of the paucity. of it sat records. The following appreciation is based partly on the documents as alable here, but chiefly on the researches of Dr. Assad Rustum, the eminent historian of the American University, Beirut

7. It will be sufficient for present purposes to consider the position as from 1516 A.D., the date of the Ottoman occupation. From that time until 1841 the impression to be gathered from existing records in that the Lebanon massif. extending from just south of Tripoli to just north of Siden, and including the town and immediate environs of Zahle but excluding the town of Beirut, constituted a recognised geographical entity commonly referred to us "the Mountain," which was populated almost entirely by Druzes and Christians (chiefly Maronites, with some Greek Orthodox). Over this Mountain a series of hereditary Amirs held uncontested feudal sway by special dispensation from the Porte. Their suzerainty had, however, no juridical basis other than tradition and personal privilege, and during the period under review the Mountain was not regarded by the Porte as having any separate administrative existence, its northern I In I T pris and ste In the set of a street southern portion part of the Pashalik of Sidon the present Bekaa casts, consisting Zahlé and its neighbourhood, in general depended from the Pasha of The Amira may thus be considered to have held their powers by delegation from the Pushas of Tripoli and Sidon, under the terms of the special privileges accorded to them by the Porte, the office of Amir of Mount Lebanon was reserved to a particular family (from 1516 to 1710 the Maanids and from 1710 until 1841 the Shehaba), but the ruling Amir could always be deposed by the Pashas providing that another member of the family was put in his place. An exception to the general rule was provided by the Mountd Amir Fakhr ad-Dan 11 Whit has all all about dies a contrast one washing well beyond the houndaries of the Mountain and in fact ruled much of Syria and Palestine, but after his defeat in battle and subsequent death the authority of his successors appears again to have receded to within the boundaries of the Mountain.

5. In 1789 the Shehab Amir Bashir II accorded to power, and, like Fakhr-ud-Die before him, succeeded in extending his rule, until it covered most of the area of the present Lebanon. In 1841 as a result of his support of Ibrahan Pashs, the British authorities deposed and deported him. Dia courin Bashir Kassem (Bushir 111), who micreeded him, was soon afterwards deposed by the Turks and replaced by one of their generals, Omar Parha. The line of hereditary Amera thus came to an end, but as against this the Mountain (shorn of the Amir Bashir's accretions) was first recognised as an administrative entity. It was subsequently divided into two bornakamats, which in 1846 were endowed with commitnive councils. In 1861, after the massacres of Christians by Druzes in 1860 had provoked European intervention, the international Statute which governed the administration of the Lebanon until 1914 was signed between Turkey, France, Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia. The boundaries of the territory to which the Statute applied were not geographically defined in it, but its article 3

strative divisions which show clearly that the "Mountain" referred to in it corresponded, at least very closely, to the historical conception referred to above. It is this area which, shaded in red on the accompanying map, formed the "Little Lebanon" existing in 1914.

9. It seems thus clear that Lebanese claims to the territories now comprised within the Lebauou but which he outside the boundaries of the Mountain are based on nothing more substantial than the almost accidental fact that the last effective hereditary Amir, Bashir II, had succeeded in bringing these territories under his suiterauity, contrary to the precedent of the previous three embourses.

10. The conflict regarding the boundaries of the Lebanon being largely based on conferenceal grounds, it is of some interest to examine the distribution of the various religious communities in the present Lebanon. The following table, based on the figures of the 1932 census, shows roughly this distribution, small minorities being ignored -

Population on thousands Greek Greek Maronites. Orthodox. District. Cutholist. Bazzais Shine. Dennas. Mount Lebunon . . 14 13 42 31 1 10 10 10 10 58 77 Howar . 16 10 17 24 42 South Lebanon ... 19 12 17 92 Berrut ... 14 43

It will be observed that the present province of Mount Lebanon, which roughly corresponds with the "Mountain" or "Little Lebanon" (Zahlé excluded), contains an overwhelming preponderance of Maronites and Druzes. The Bekan contains a substantial majority of Moslems, and most of the 16,000 Maronites shown amongst its population are in fact, concentrated in the neighbourhood of Zable, which, as stated above, formed part of the Mountain. North Lebauou is divided between Sunni Moslems, Maronites, and Greek Orthodox, the Moslems being mostly in the town of Tripoli, the Greek Orthodox in the area between Tripoli and the northern frontier of the Lebauon, and the Maronites in the area between Tripoli and the northern boundary of Mount Lebauon South Lebauon is overwhelmingly Shia, and the municipal area of Beirut has a large M slem element.

11. It would thus be possible to draw new frontiers of the Lebanon, so as to reduce it to within approximately the limits of the Mountain, and so as to contain the vast majority of the Maronites and exclude the greater proportion of the Moslems, the important exceptions would be (a) the Moslems of Be. 11 (on the assumption that the town of Beirut could not nowadays be left outside the frontiers of the Lebanon) (b) the Greek Orthodox of North Lebanon, and te) the tiresk Cathelies of the Bekan and South Lebanon.

treste ho 314 decembrant l'i tat du Grand L ban

LE Genéral Gourand, Haut-Commissaire de la Republique Française en Syrie et Cilicie, Commandant en Chef de l'Armee du Levant,

Vu le décret providentiel du 8 octobre 1919

Attendu que la France en venant en Syrie n'a poursuivi d'autre but que celui de permetire aux populations de la Syrie et du Liban de réaliser leurs aspirations les plus légituises de liberte et d'autonomie.

Consudérant qu'il importe pour ce faire, de restituer au Liban ses frontières naturelles telles qu'elles ont été définien par une représentante et réclamées par les

Verna unanimen de ses population-

Que le Grand Liban'anna: fixé dans aux limites naturelles pourra poursuivre, en taut qu'Etat indépendant, au mieux de san intérêts politiques et économiques, avec l'aide de la France le programme qu'il s'est tracé

Pour ces motifs

Arrete

Article 1" Il ou formé sous le nom d'État du Grand Liban un territoire comprenant

(1) La erremeription administrative du Liban actuel.

- (2) Les cazas de Bualbek, Bekna. Enchaya, Hasbaya, amer qu'il ce a etcordonné par l'Arrêté No. 299 du 3 agot 1920.
- (S) Les parties du territoire du vitaget de Beyrouth ci-demous indiquées
 - (a) Le Sandjak de Saida, moins la partie de ce sandjak attribuée à la Palestine par les accords internationaux

(b) Le Sandjak de Beyrouth.

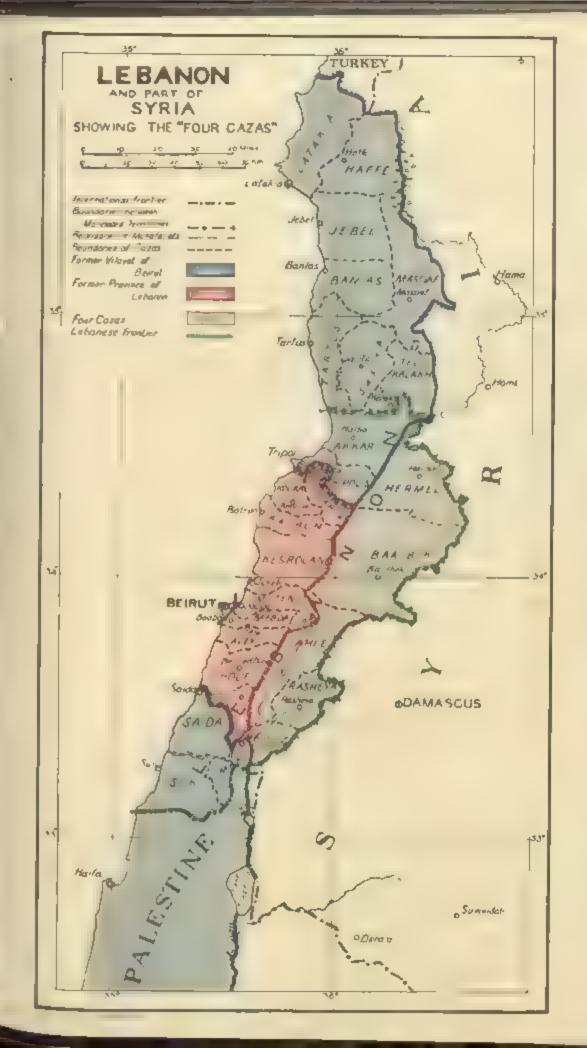
- (e) La partie du Sandjak de Tripoli comprenant le caza de Akkar dans sa partie située au sud du Nahr-el-Kébir le caza de Tripoli (avec les mudiriehe de Dennieh et de Minish) et la partie du caza de Hosu-el-Akkrad située au sud de la limite nord du Grand Liban définie à l'article 2 du présent arrêté
- Art 2 Les lumites de l'État du Grand-Liban sont fixées ainsi qu'il suit, sans préjuger des modifications de détail des frontières qu'il importera de déterminer ultérieurement

Au nord, de l'embouchure du Nahr el Kébrr une figne survant le cours de ce fleuve, jusqu'à son point de jonction avec son affluent le Ouade Kholid, à hauteur de Djur el Kamar

A l'est, la ligne de faite séparant les vallées du Ouade Khahd et de l'Oronte Nahr-el-Assi) et passant par les villages de Mesrant-Harbaans-Hait-Ebbidj-Famen, à hauteur des villages de Brifa et de Matrebeh, cette ligne suit la limite nord du caza de Baalbek, en direction nord-ouest suid-est, puis les limites est du caza de Baalbek, Bekan, Rachaya, Hasbaya

Au aud, la frontière paleatausenne telle qu'elle sera déterminée par les accords internationaux

A l'ouest, la Mediterranée



1st 3. Les dispositions du présent arrêté entrerent en vigueur à la date du 1° septembre 1920

4rt 4. Le Secretaire genéral, le Chef du Contrôle administratif sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrête

Le Haut-Commissaire

GOURAUD

Beyrouth le 31 auft 1920

Trrete No 280.

LE Genéral Gourand, Haut-Commissaire de la République Française en yrie et Cuicie,

Vu le decret presidentiel du 8 octobre 1919.

Considerant qu'il y a lieu de donner satisfaction aux veux des populations le neut exprimés en rattachant les cazas de Hasbaya, Rachaya, Bandek et Mondaka au territoire autonome du Liban pour ponivoir à leur organisation administrative et en vue de la constitution future du Grand Liban.

Sur la proposition du Delegué administratif de la Zone quest-

Arréta

17/10/6 1". Les cazas de Husbaya, Rachaya, Moaliaka et Baalbek sont Attachés en ce qui concerne leur statut administratif au territoire autonome du Liban

pour rattacher administrativement les cazos susmentionnés à l'Administration et les cazos rottaches, qu'et point de vue des postes à pourvoir, pour assurér la boune marche immédiate des services locaux

tet 3. Le Secrétaire genéral, les Conseillers financier et judiciaire, le Délégué administratif de la Zone quest sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du present arcéu

Le Haut-Commissaire de la République Française

GOUR AUD

Zahle, le 2 août 1920

File Number

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TREATY

CONFIDENTIAL

(16792)

Further Correspondence

respecting

EASTERN AFFAIRS

PART 57

April to June 1944

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	No and Name	Date	MERIECT	Page
	_		Chapter I AFGHANISTAN	
_	No 35	.a3	copments during the eather part of 1943	
	_		Chapter II aRAQ	
		" '		
	№ 124 > No 225			,
4	No 278		ong pressuration of Iraq port on a ording personnels of Iraq for 194	1
_			Chapter III PAGESTINE	
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CONFIDENHAL

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EASTERN AFFAIRS

1 ALT '7 APRIL TO JUNE 1944

CHAPTER 1. AFCHANISTAN.

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1 , 1

Mr. Squire to Mr. Eden (Received 10th May)

(No. 35.)

Kabul, 5th May, 1914

IN paragraphs 1-7 of my despatch No. 66 of the 11th November, 1943, I during the earlier part of that year. I propose now to describe briefly those that have taken place since that despatch was written

2. For the greater part of this period the country has been penceful and the position of the Government has remained satisfactory. The Prime Munister has to a great extent recovered from his illness of November last and is back at work again, but he seems to have surrendered the detailed work which formerly he retained in his own hands to his nephew and deputy, Sardar Mohammad Naim Khan. There have been no outward signs of any rift to the family, which has apparently drawn closer together as a result of trouble which has recently arisen in the Southern Province. This was usued partly by the Government's feature of conditions in that province for so long, and partly by the tactless handling of the attuation, especially in regard to road building in tribal areas and to conscription, by FM Faiz Mubasumad Khan, the Governor of Khosi In an attempt to intercept a party of sinugglers a minor official lost his life, and in order to reassert their authority the Afghan Government moved troops into the area. The move was purely precautionary, but their presence seems to have aggravated the situation and Mazrak, a Zadran tribal leader, has now taken to the hills. There has been a clash with the Government troops in which Mazrak's party suffered a set back. But though the Government intentions are moderate and their position is apparently strong, the situation is still uncertain and the possibility of serious developments cannot be ignored. The situation in the Eastern Province has not been very satisfactory, and the Government has maintained outward tranquillity only by giving way on the subject of recruitment. There has also been minor trouble on the Baluchistan border where certain sections

construction on the British side of the frontier. The Afghan Government at one time showed an annual readiness to co-operate in attempting to arrive at a satisfactory mittlement, and sent special representatives to Chaman to discuss the case with the British Frontier Authorities. Unfortunately this experiment in co-operation seems to have proved abortive as the Afghan Government were in the end unwilling to consider any compromise which implied an admission that Daru Khan was in any way in the wrong. The case is therefore still a self-of

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3. Until the trouble in the Southern Province, the Government's chief proccupation had been with the economic situation. Recent sales of karakul to the United States and of wool to Soviet Russia have added to their reserves of foreign exchange, and though no reliable information is available as to the total of their foreign holdings, it is well known that they are considerable. I recently learnt that when the Germans occupied Luxemburg they were surprised to find that the Afghan Government had in that country a credit of no less than 18 million Belg an france. The transfer of this sum to a Swies bank was sermitted. The Afghans have also large dollar holdings in the United States, at they do not seem to be satisfied with these, and it is reported that they have they do not seem to be satisfied with these, and it is reported that they have they do not seem to be satisfied with these, and it is reported that they have they do not seem to be satisfied with these, and it is reported that they have a limit of the Japanese threat of invasion, endeavours have apparently been made to exchange bank credits into some more tangible form

4. In their internal finances the considerable drop in the Customs receipts which used to bring them in nearly £2 milion sterling a year has caused the Government some anxiety. To make good the deficiency, a new Income Tax Law has recently been introduced which, although it is only being applied to year, though it is most unlikely that it will yield more than half that amount A further measure of importance has been the introduction of anti-profitering which are being rigorously enforced. The real reason for their matter is not clear. Government supporters claim that the measure is what it appears to be and has been designed to the poorer claims that the measure of the opposity generally and specially to assist the poorer classes. In critical transfers that it is not been but a hid for considering the the Construction of the total that the internal contribution that it is not been but a hid for considering the the Construction.

of the country generally and specially to most the poorer classes. Its critical maintain that it is nothing but a bid for popularity by the Government and continue to attempt to attempt the their position in the country. They affirm that there is no intention of applying the law except against a few petty traders, and that the big concerns in which the Government are themselves interested will in no way be affected.

The successful conclusion through the medium of the United K agricum Commercial Corporation of the negotiations for the sale of 10,000 tons of Afghan would to Russia in January was warmly welcomed alike by the Afghan Government and the Russian commercial representatives in Kabul and has encouraged temperatures trade relations have apparently been encouraged by M. Balcoulin, the new Soviet Ambassador. The principal Afghan requirements are said to be

petrol. cement, sugar and textules. M Bakoulin is reported to have said that the supply of the first two items was out of the question at the present time, but to have been more hopeful about the latter two. It is also believed that M Bakoulin's attitude to the subject of difficulties on the River Oxus has been more sympathetic than that of his unpopular predecessor M Mikhailey. As a result Afghan anxieties on the score of Soviet Russian policy appear to have been slightly mitigated, and they permit themselves an attrious hope that a better future for their country may after all be in store

6. Afghanistan, however still looks mainly for help to America and Great Britain. General Hurley's visit in January greatly flattered the Government and the fact that the bulk of their imported supplies of necessity comes from the United States is a further factor inclining them to look to that country for support. Encouraged by the former American Military Attaché, they have undoubtedly been turning their attention to the possibility of obtaining military equipment, including accoraft, from the United States and of sending Afghan officers for training to America. It is runsoused that they are even contemplating the replacement of the present Turkish Military Mission by one from the United States in about three years' time when the contracts of the Turkish officers now in the country will have expired. But no decision on the subject is immediately probable. The Afghania are also looking to America to supply the engineers needed to carry out the many irrigation and other works of construction that are the first out the many irrigation and other works of construction that are period.

7 In both these spheres of activity His Majesty's Government and the Government of India are really better qualified than America to help, both because fitting take a tree senting of the country entirely intimate knowledge of Afghan conditions, so similar in many ways to those of India. Fear of Russia's reactions and unwilliaguess to trust the country entirely.

to British guidance are no doubt the principal reasons which cause the Afghan Government to look elsewhere. The old suspicious with which the Government I I so to 1 ... they so in a time of a college, a There have, however, recently been many welcome signs of greater confidence and goodwill than have been evinced in the past, and it is by no means to America slone that the Government have been looking for help. Requests have recently been made to the Government of India for assistance in training officers in survey work, and enquiries are on foot for advanced air training for certain Afghun I to Tier hand of a second a lignar literation of all in invited to India principally with the object of viewing and purchasing military equipment needed for the army. Attempts to discriminate against Indian traders Par estar per l'entre en cry a a me gent adance de tack of water has now been granted a regular supply by order of the Prime Minister. A Swiss surveying instrument which the Government of India recently expressed a desire to here or purchase has been readily offered on loan. A number of desertors from India who, in spite of protests, had been held for several months in Alghan jails, have recently been released and there is a definite advance in the matter of the treatment of Indian prisoners in Afghan jatis. It is true that the get it a get the form of form the by a get were accorded, but orders have been given that the British legation or consulates should be immediately informed when British subjects are imprisoned

8. An even more arguificant proof of growing confidence has been the recent request for three English professors for the Ghazi College. The Afghan Governthe tree has a rather a red a case to easily earning the Districted Liberty States and the Hay may try the experiment of introducing this generally into their school curriculum Afghanistan, with its limited contacts with the outside world, would be an ideal field for such an experiment, and there acoms to be a good chance that it may be given a trial. The Afghan Government are also endeavouring to obtain copies of I Harry Matter a strate action that own history on more reasonable lines. I am endeavouring to stimulate interest in cultural relations by arminging a viest from a British Conneil representative in the near future and also by encouraging direct correspondence between the relations through the medium of propagunda are a more difficult subject. The Afghans are very suspicious of propaganda in all its forms, and, though India now produces literature well suited to Afghan tastes, far better in fact than 1 th a we have the transfer to the walls are able to receive it, there is still no relaxation of the attitude officially adopted towards it. This is partly due to the opposition aroused by the over-enthusinam who consider the state of the s to afford similar opportunities for Russian propaganda from the north. It must but be forgotten that too open co-operation with the British Government may well arouse the hostility of the Pathan tribes on whose support the stability of the Government still so largely depends. And indeed anti-Government propagands in the Southern Province is already taking this theme as an inducement to the tribes to take up arms against the so-called puppets of the British

Government 9. Axis intrigues may also find the charge of such co-operation a useful weapon. The German Legation in Kabul is, however, comparatively inactive Part use, the commercial attaché, who was formerly engaged in secret intrigues, has were with we got I for one lave to be necessary interests in this part of the world to the Japanese, but the latter are undoubledly sers a se I had no love south in the point the they are dig more than establishing intelligence organisations and channels of communication with and through India, there is increasing evidence that they are modiling in frontier affairs, and it would be only prudent to assume that, as with the Germans and Italians in 1941 42, they are not averse to stirring up trouble for to wherever and whiteser their may find a water a a part of a life . The Alghan Government are undoubtedly alive to this presibility and keep a close but not altogether efficient watch on Japanese activities; but the Japanese are a clever people, and it is certain that their legation in Kabul is up to no good. The Italian Legation is in process of being closed. Signor Auxilotti, the Be report for service left for They and the Wine or is the many his week for Moscow. The Afghans made no secret of their satisfaction at his departure. There are it full rate its it they wall like any rate to reduce the strength of the Japanese Legation or even close it altogether.

10. In general the attitude of the Afghan Government has been a reasingly friendly. The approaching Allied victory makes them less cautious about showing on which side their sympathies he, they are grateful for the assistance which, in spite of their own difficulties, His Majesty's Government and the Government of India have so consistently afforded in supplying the country's most primary needs, and they look forward to a continuance of that assistance which in the period immediately following the end of the war will be more than ever vital to them in the political as well as in the economic sphere.

11 I am sending copies of this despatch to the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, to the North West Frontier Province Government to the Balachistan Administration and to His Majesty's Consuls at Jalahad and

Kampabar

I have, &c
G F SQUERF

CHAPTER II.- IRAQ

E 2113, 37/93]

1 2

See K. Cornwaller to Mr. Eden .- (Received 5th April)

(No. 124) Sir.

Bugdad, 23rd March, 1944

THE following are the chief events that have occurred in this country since the issue of my desputch No 20 of the 13th January :--

2. The manspicious signs which attended to roof formed on the 26th December, were not beined and its members soon bet involved in difficulties with the Regent. The Ministers wished Parl prorogaed for two mouths to give them time to prepare the Bud-Regent was asked to ugo the necessary Iradah. Henring of this de *One of the Deputies went to His Royal Highness and represented to hi Cabinet's request was only a managive to escape from the criticism of Parli and that an adjournment would be inconvenient as the Deputies would the the obliged to come back to Bagdad at a time when it was important f of them to be looking after the harvest. The Regent, who, from the beginning has disliked the Cabinet, was persuaded by their arguments and refused to I list some It at a some of the Vital Prime Minister, Taufiq Suwaidi, but merely sent a telephone message through the Chief of the Royal Diwan. This action upset Tantiq Suwardi and some of bis colleagues and they began to talk of being unable to remain in office unless they had the Regent's support. They said that it was not fair of the Regent to distayour On the 15th January, before leaving Bagdad for Basta, I had an audience with the Amir and discussed the situation with him. His Royal Highness told me that he was not satisfied with the Cabinet, though he did not want an immediate crisis. I warned him that the Ministers were not likely to 2 of 7 of 100 2 walld provoke a crists whether he wanted it or not. I also emphasized he wanted P . By the country needed a stable administration so that the Ministers might have time to give continuity to the work of their departments. I advised him that he should explain to Tanfiq Suwards his remons for not wishing to adjourn Parliament and to let it be known that he had not been influenced by lack of confidence in his Ministers.

3. His Royal H ghuess professed agreement with, but did not act upon, my advice. Contrary to the Cabinet's winder, the President of the Chamber valled a meeting for the 22nd January and included on the agenda a new and amended Iradah appointing Taufiq Suwards Deputy Prime Minister. The latter twho had been left in charge when the Prime Minister went off for yet another cure in Palestine on the 10th January) was indiguant and talked rather heatedly of immediate resignation. Mr Edmonds, the adviser to the Minister of the Interior, persuaded him, however, that the proper course for the Government was to face their critics regardless of the attitude of the Palice and he and had colleagues thereupon took courage and prepared for buttle in the Chamber When the tame came Taufiq Suwards made an excellent fighting speech, but his plan who abruptly adjourned the debate to the next meeting. In the meanwhile, the Prime Minister to be referred to the High Court under Article 83 of the Organic auticipate it and to put an end to further discussion by themselves referring the problem to the High Court. This was done at the sitting held on the 24th January. A month later the members of the court were, in accordance with the Organic Law, elected by the Senate. Of the four Senators chosen, three are generally a stre fitte satisfied a first to the street Man is unconstitutional, the opinions of the four judges are not known. At this stage Taufiq Suwards tendered his resignation in order that the High Court might where he is here and in resid to be neveral in high the way

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of the challenged appointment,

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4. Meanwhile, Nurs Said and returned on the 7th February from Palestine A few days later he discussed the Cabinet's position with the Regent, and enquired whether His Royal Highness wished him to reform the Cabinet or whether be would prefer a new Prime Minister. On this point, the Regent has not vet really made up his mind. He has objections to every name that is put forward, but can suggest no suitable alternatives lumself. Although the Cabinet contains some men of ability and is therefore, by Irnqi standards, fairly efficient, the Regent. not without reason, suspects the honesty and lovalty of three of its principal 1 1 1 Starb Mr. the immediate and widespread unpopularity of the Cabinet, which has been noticeable since it first came into office, is in the main a reaction against the inclusion of these three "guilty men" who, as members of the last Cabinet of Taha althrobin Kamal, the obvious candidate for the premiership, would want at least two of the politicians named above to whom the Regent has so history objection while the Lord Mayor of Bagdad the only other aspreant who has been seriously considered, is too temperamental and hot headed to be successful. His Royal If gluess's policy for the present is to give them a further period of trial and to 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 uninous which he himself considers should be urgently undertaken. How long the Ministers will be willing to continue in office on such terms is not yet but coveral of them have shown signs of wishing to resign rather than continue to work under threat of dism seal

6. On his return from Paloutine the Prime Minister spoke to me appreciatively of the kindness shown to him by a number of non-political Jewsand told me also that he had had a not unfriendly talk with Mr Shertok. His Excellency was feted at both Berrit and Damascus. With the Syrian Government. he claimed to have reached agreement in principle for the establishment of a close understanding between Syria and Iraq to include a common policy for defence and foreign affairs, whatever the other Arab States might agree to do. It was, he stated, also agreed that Nahas Pasha should be asked to form in March a small ed to the terminal of the term with which he had been in contact to draw up an agenda for the main conference w it was proposed should be held in Cairo in April or May. The conference would be attended only by efficial representatives and would decide on the form of federation to be adopted and the extent to which each country would conform Reports recoved from independent sources indicate that Nurs's undependent Helming the contract of the co it appears that the Syrian Government are in fact unakely to take any step of this kind without first being assured that it has the approval of the other Arab countries, particularly Egypt and Saudi Acabia. Early in February the Iraqi Coverament promoted their Charge d'Affaires in Syria and the Lebanon to the mak of Munister Plenspotentingy. A small official Syrian delegation beaded by Jamel Boy Mardam arrived in Bogdad on the 19th March on their return journey from Riyadh, where they visited King Abdul Axiz al Sa'nd to discuss Arab Jamil Rey told me that he was pleased and satisfied with the results of il. a it but gave me no details of the results achieved. He and his party were cordially entertained by the Iraqi Government during their short stay in the Iraqi capital and were honoured with appropriate decorations by the Regent. They left for Syria on the 20th March, travelling by railway via Mosul.

the In I admit to Wald of Carrier the Principle of the Indian to Wald of Carrier to proper the fact of the Principle of the Indian to the

Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, which was aigned by the Presidents of both Houses of the Iraqi Parliament. This inter message was conched in more emphatic terms, contained exaggerated statements about the implications of the Wagner resolution and declared that its adoption would be tantamount to a request by Congress for an American declaration of war on the Arabs of Palestine. The Prime Minister explained to me that this further protest had been prepared after the receipt from the United States Minister of the full text of the Wagner resolution, the terms of which had caused the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber to feel that their earlier representations had not been phrased with sufficient emphasis. All these cables were shown to the Saudi Arabian Minister, who no doubt kept his King informed of the despatch. The texts were not, however, given to the Iraqi press, but on the Let March, after the Egyptian Government had made public the fact that they had protested to the United States Government, the Iraqu Press Directorate put out a communiqué informing the public of the action taken by the Presidents of the Iraqi Senate and Chamber Afterwards the Arabic press took up the theme and each newspaper contributed to the chorus of poin and indignation that ensued. On the whole, these articles were restrained in their language, and their

note was a call to the Governments of Great Britain and the United States speedily to make official pronouncements on their policy towards Palestine which would put an end finally to the present state of nervous tension and uncertainty.

Minister for Foreign Affairs called on me on the 6th March to speak about Ireland. This message, he told me had been kept out of the Iraqi press described been published in Egypt and a protest had been made by the Arab II.

Chib in Coiro. It was therefore bound to become known in Iraq. He explained that such a message from an honoured figure like Field Marshal Sinuts was bound to be very disturbing to the Arabs, and especially to the Iraqis, who were at all lines sensitive to news concerning Palestine.

7 Mulia Mustafa, the imargent Barrani chieftain, came in to Mergasur on the 6th January to meet Mojid Mustafa, the Minister without Portfolio charged with the improvement of the administration in the portforn liwas. On the 14th January Majid Mustafa arrived in Hagdad to report to the Cabinet lie made the following proposals.—

(c) That Mulla Mustafa should be allowed to live in a village to be determined by the Government, outside the Barran tribal area.

(b) That his brother, Sheikh Ahmad, and the other Barzani chiefining and their families and followers, who had been sent to live in Hills, should be permitted to return to their homes.

(e) That chosen Kurdish officers of the Iraq: army should be appointed to carry out special duties as "hancon officers" under Majid Mustafa and to continue the work of pacification in the disturbed area

that relief works should be organized on the roads.

(e) That the Iraqi army detachments should be withdrawn from Mergasur but that certain police posts should be re-established.

Before the end of the month the Government had accepted all these proposals, and early in February Majid Mustafa went off again northwards to give effect bethem In de malest to at at at a tid a company to person all) returned to their homes. A fortnight later Mustafa arrived in Bagdad to make formal submission to the Regent. With him came a dozen or more chieftains of tribes who are neighbours of the Bargania. They were sent down to M. id Mustafa apparently with the idea of giving Mulla Mustafa commune. This object was no doubt achieved, but the effect of their coming was. on other ways, not altogether happy. Their presence in Bagdad naturally discussed a good deal of attention and comment and provided ammunition for r and the tresorm and who are a respectively was used at the flags in one Spinish Mayor Mistria I was dity to were the workers liwas. He has established the former Acting Chief of the General Staff as I was the secure t and to templar, her mer with a new part of fee Arbin. He has hithorit at about all rig or all company to a growth a will threatened the peace in several different districts, and he has pushed ahead with energy the distribution of grain to the hungry villagers in all of the three liwas of Mosul, Arbil and Sulaimant. He has, moreover, succeeded in recovering a

considerable number of the rifles which the Government distributed to certain of the tribes in the hope of encouraging them to resist the Barzania. The from Diyana, and the Iraqi army have also been able to recall most of the additional troops which they sent to Barzan and its neighbourhood last autumn.

the let January has made fairly good progress in the large towns, where the rution for January and February, and in the case of Bagdad and Mosul for March also, has been distributed to nearly all coupon-holders. In the smaller towns and country districts, however, distribution of tea and collee, as well as sugar, is much behind schedule and there are numerous small districts where no distribution has yet been made. It was not to be expected that the scheme could operate from the outset except us the larger towns, and even in some of these, such as Basra, serious teething troubles were encountered. The provincial administration, inexperienced in detailed supply work and undermined by corruption arising mainly from the mability of officials to make their salaries cover the mounting rost of living, has inevitably been overwhelmed by the spate of instructions associated with the rationing scheme. Severtheless matessarifs seem to be interpreting their instructions as best they can and, while uniformity is lacking, most of them are at least endeavouring to apply the rationing por in the light of local conditions. The political advisory staff are giving the local administration all possible advice and assistance in this important matter and continue to help to clear up the many difficulties which arise.

9. Rationing of textiles began in Bagdad on the 1st March. In view of the greater complexity of the textile scheme, which is based on a form of points, it was decided to restrict it to the capital in the first place and extend it as the supply organisation permitted. Although stocks of textiles will as a rocalt still remain frozen outside the capital and there is much grumbling concerning the delay in getting lexides in the provinces, it was prudent to make sure that the where it is the state of the st sups have been adected for retail distribution in Bagdad and they are said to Jan Maria Control of the Control of maintail in this respect by the propaganda both in the press and on the radio

which has been undertaken by the Government on a scale hitherto unknown in

a coultre is seem to make a country of amountains of amountains commodities, the principles of fixed maximum selling prices or fixed profits being med according to the class of the commodity. In Bugdad at least the price control spect to be to be for a spect of the spect o a salutary effect. A more cogent factor is probably a growing knowledge that the reorganised supply administration under Colonel Bayless and his British staff really menn business. It is not surprising therefore that the prices of uncontrolled commodities have also shown a slightly downward trend.

11 In my despatch No. 20 of the 13th January I reported that there was a tendency for Colonel Bayluss to rush his fences as Economic Adviser to the High Supply Conneil and Director General of Imports. He also gave the impression that he was trying to set himself up as "economic dictator of Iraq " an attitude which at one time onused considerable friction with the other British Advisers and eventually with the Minister of Figures. The issue became acute at the end of January as a result of a discourteous letter addressed to the latter by Colonel Baylon. I was therefore obliged to intervene and spoke to Colonel Baylon in the state of the s has a comment to account the contract to account the contract to account officials. On my recommendation he withdrew the offending letter and apologised to the Minister of Finance. He has since been more amenable and more willing to and and amount to a part to the first instance and He continues to show commendable energy and resource and, despite staff difficulties, is pressing ahead with control measures with the promising results. andiented above.

12. Colonel Bayless is, of course, being bitterly attacked by the merchants who are making every effort to undermine his position. He has, on the other hand enjoyed a good local Arab press which reflects the ordinary man's sympathy with the steps he is taking to reduce the cost of living. The Public Relations Section of the Embassy is co-operating with him in arronging publicity, but the generally good tone of the press seems to be quite spontaneous,

13. One of the most interesting economic features during the past two menthe has been the downward trend in the prices of local produce, except meat, poultry, regutables and fruit. The decline has ranged from 10 to 20 per total fort present to per seed and rester I was a very proper to see due to control measures, but mainly to the waiting policy which has been denberately pursued in acquiring for His Majesty's Government barley and dates for export. The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation or their agents have surchased 230,000 tons of barley or 30 000 tons more than the amount contracted India and elsewhere, there was no option but to fork out what local vested interests thought suitable. This year the boot, for the time being at any rate is on the other foot-the Iraqus want to sell their remaining surplus, and so far there has been no panic demand from Cairo or anywhere else. The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation have recently offered to buy at 11) 16 per ton (the rating market price), but the Government instated on 1D 18 500, with the result that the negotiations broke down and the Government freed the market. subject to the maintenance of the maximum price of ID:20 500, and also export though the latter facility is merely a nominal gesture to holders of barley since The secol have a market of the second of the

at a price equivalent to about 1D.17 per ton at collecting centres. It is regrettable and inconsistent that the Prime Minister, while giving every support to the consistent that the Prime Minister, while giving every support to the consistent that the Prime Minister, while giving every support to the consistent that the Prime Minister, while giving every support to the consistent that the Prime Minister, while giving every support to the consistent that the Prime Minister, while giving every support to the consistent that the Prime Minister, while giving every support to the consistent that the Prime Minister, while giving every support to the consistent that the Prime Minister is the consistent that the consistent that the prime minister is the consistent that the aimed at reducing the prices of imported goods, should have assured Parliamer t e e o Maria and the second and the second

eurplus Iraqi barloy than the market price of ID 16. on to their 1943 season dates in the hope of securing excessive prices and have resched an agreement to sell the remaining surplus of the 1943 crop to Mesers. Andrew Weir and Company for account of the Ministry of Food at a price of 1D.20 per ton, which is more than 30 per cent lower than their demand

MX months ago.

15. With the substantial decrease in British inditary expenditure in Iraq and a considerable fall in the price of major local produce, there is some prospect of slowing down, if not checking, the inflationary trend, provided that heavy and urgent demands are not auddenly made, as they have been in the past, for week of the strenger of the for the street way the did not fall further, but remained at the present alightly lower levels, the reduction should prove in practice a more important defiationary factor than the page of internal loans up to a total of 111.2 million now under consideration by the Council of Ministers

16 Trace palgram received to a little or to tree early with tester restrict alers a superior ter e a per a contra he Haras . Many less your you at the single on travel of the d er recent in the standard c " r (1) be a s to a precious. The Sunna made no company the time of pted the offeral version that he had open punished for a disgusting sacrilege. In the Holy Cities there was a great stirand the Chief Mujiahid at Najaf Saiyid Albu Hassan al Isfahani telegraphed to the Shah of Persia begging him not to be silent but to have the matter fully investigated. The more fanatical elements also brought pressure to bear on the former to make some form of pronouncement condemning the action of the Sauch Government. On the occasion of the Arbein pilgrimage to Kerbula on the 15th February many of the processions chanted slogans against Ibn Sand and against the Wahabia, but there were no disorders and interest in the affair in now wanting.

17 Thank the elif January as researched by the Iraqi Government to prevent the smuggling of sheep from Iraq to Svris and Transjordan via Saudi Arabia caused some tension in Saudi-Iraqi relations. The trouble begun when the Iraqi Government gave notice to the Saudi Legation that all Saudi tribesmen entering Iraq to graze their flocks should register the number of their sheep with the Iraqi frontier authorities. The purpose of this measure was not only to put a check on the acquisition by these tribesmen of more sheep in Iraq which they could take away with them when they returned to Sandi Arabia, but also to safeguard bone fide Saudi grazers from coming under suspiction by enabling them at any time to show that the sheep with them had been brought into Iraq from their own country. Ibn Sand unfortunately did not understand

the scheme and quite wrongly regarded it as a new and ingenious plan for persecuting his tribesmen. His Majesty protested violently and threatened to take reciprocal "offensive" action against fragi tribesmen grazing their flocks in Saudi Arabia. So soon as the trouble was brought to my notice, I explained the fraqi Government's purpose to the Saudi Minister and I also discussed the matter with the Iraqi Minister of Finance, whose department was responsible for the initiation of the plan to register sheep crossing the Saudi frontier. A few days later the Saudi Minister and the Minister of Finance talked the whole Government an alternative scheme to stop saugging. Meanwhile, the original proposale do not seem to have been put into effect, and as, for purely economic reasons, it seems probable that the ban on the export of sheep will soon be lifted I think it is reasonable to consider the incident as now closed

16 A Chinese Goodwill Mission arrived in Bagdad on the 29th February having travelled from London by way of Egypt, Turkey and Persia. The three members, Messrs, Wang, Han and Wen, wore entertained to dinner by the Iraqi Government and luncked at the Embassy. They left Bagdad for Basra by air on the 2nd March. During their abort stay they were treated as official guests and shown every courtesy and attention, creating themselves a very happy impression.

19. The Polish Minister of State in the Middle East also visited Iraq in February. The Iraqi Government gave a dinner party in his bonour, and I also

had the pleasure of entertaining his Excellency

have attracted a good deal of local attention. I have already mentioned the Wayner resolution on Palestine. Another event in the United States that has quite naturally been much discussed was the statement made by Mr Ickes and elaborated in the American press about American plans for the further development of the oil fields in Saudi Arabia. Kowert and Bahrein. Some doubts have been expressed here whether a big itterease in American interests in the Arab countries would be beneficial to Arab nationalism and the suggestion was put about that Ihn Saud was making the mistake of trying to free himself from financial dependence on Great British and turn for help to the United States matend. Among the Jews, however, the prospect of the growth of American enterprise in Iraq and the neighbouring Arab countries seems to have been welcomed. Many Jews are greedily absorbing United States propaganda and are beginning to think that if America's Middle Eastern capital interests develop she will play a bugger part in Middle Fast politics and that the minorities swill three bases and colors the Increasing United States interest in this part of the world is very noticeable, but 14 and I x x x to be conserved to the I free must surely tend to undermine steadily the ingrained isolationism of the American people. I cannot but feel that the withdrawal of the Wagner resolution following the representations of the State Department, General Marshall and others, is a significant pointer in this direction.

A keen eye is always turned from Iraq towards Turkey and when in it may it was seen that military consultations between Turkey and the Allies had been broken off the political gossips had an ideal topic to exploit. Generally, the andries withdrawal of the British military experts seems to have been regarded as a set back for Allied deplomacy, and on the whole sympathy was with Turkey in her reluctance to enter the war. The later news that Great British and Arctically, had a loss of war in the later news that Great British and Arctically, had a loss of war in the later news that Great British and Arctically considered here that Turkey's relations with the Allies. It was rally considered here that Turkey's attitude has been influenced by the unfortunate set-back suffered by British arms in Samos, Cos and Leros, and the

slow progress of the campaign in Italy

The war review given by Mr Churchill on the 22nd February provided many topics for talk from which people chose according to their fancy. The milicious tried to make much of his statement that he gave no guarantee that the war would end in 1944, the better-disposed retorted by pointing out that Mr. Chip till he have on all that the provided retorted by pointing out that the Chip till he have on all that the provided received by pointing out that the Chip till he have on all that the provided reach a degree of intensity for British air raids would increase, but the optimistic confidently sented on his assurance that the Allied air attacks on Germany would reach a degree of intensity for beyond anything yet achieved or imagined. Your own statement, Sir. replying to a question in the House of Commons on the 16th February, on the present situation of the Traqi Government was a further source of animated discussion. Unfamiliar as they are with the astonishing

received of many parliamentary questions, especially those dealing with you and ingeniously invented a variety of theories, all very far from the truth Some decided that both the question and the answer were concerned with the competence of the present Cabinet, others thought that their purpose was to reveal dissatisfaction with Iraqi war collaboration, while among the unionities there were those who saw in your reply a sinister repudiation by his Majesty's Government of all interest in their fate. Talk on these lines did not last for long, though some of its effects may linger, nor was it active enough to influence to any consider able extent the ordinary course of local events. It was nevertheless significant because it showed how sensitive many people in Iraq are to any statements make it high British places touching themselves or their interests, and also how much the field of public opinion has been widened in recent years by the expansion of broad casting and the development of other instruments of publicity and propagation

23. Ramfall this winter has been below the average throughout the country but its effects are particularly noticeable in the southern areas, where in many cases flocks have had to be grazed on growing crops. It is estimated the harvest will be some 25 per cent less than last season, and that hivestock will suffer severely. It is also feared that the coming hot weather will be punctuated

by frequent dust storms.

24. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Minister Resident in the

I have do: KANAHAN CORNWALLIS

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No. 3

Sir K Cornwallie to Mr Eden .- (Received 21st June.)

Sir.

Bogdad, 8th June 1944

WITH reference to my despatch No. 124 of the 23rd March, I have the honour to submit the following summary of the principal events that have occurred in Iraq during the last two or more months.—

2. The Cabinet formed by Nuri Pasha on Christmas Day remained in an uneasy situation throughout March and most of April. The Regent continued to withhold his active support and to look around for a means to get rid of the three Ministers whom he particularly disliked, paroely, Umar Nadhmi, Ali Mumtaz and Sadiq Bassam, I repeatedly warned His Royal Highness that the prolongia uncertainty about the position of the Cabinet was harmful and advised him that Lapration with the offerer places another if he were certain that something more satisfactory could be found. At to there are to trem his top in the art I Read Hollands told me that he had decided to keep the present Cabinet in office. At this stage it seemed that it might prove to be possible for Nuri Pasha's Calenet to carry on at least until the end of the summer, but events soon desupated this prospect. The debate in the Chamber on the budget for 1944-45 was exploited as usual for the discussion of every branch of the work of the Administration and attacks were made on the Cabinet at all angles. A climax was reached on the 21st May, when abusive language was freely exchanged between Deputies, and the sitting had to be suspended in an atmosphere of some disorder. The Prime Minister and his colleagues were satisfied that their critics would not have dared to become so tiff to differ the provent a least the symbolic volume. The Ministers decided that they could no longer remain in office in such circumstances and resigned. The Regent accepted their resignation a few days later, and called upon Hamdi Pachachi to form a Cabinet. The invitation was accepted, but as the new Prime Minister, who is elderly and it was the was adisposed at the time, it fell to the Regent to choose most of his colleagues for

3. This task was completed within a forinight and the following Cabinet. took office on the 4th June -

> Prime Minister Hamdi al Pachachi Minister of Interior Mustafa al Limari Mer ter to the Affairs and Acting Minister of Supply. Arshad al Umari. Minister of Finance Sa th Jahr M mater of Defence Tahan A . Unister of Communications and the same Action Minister of Justice Ahmad Name have

Minister of Education Ibrahum Akif al Alam Maister of Economies Townq Wahbi.

Minister of Social Affairs, Muhammad Hassan Kubba

Lake most Iraqi Cabinets it has both good points and had. Abdul Amir al I zri Taufiq Walibi and Ibrahim Akif al Alasi are newcomers who offer promise of good work. Arshad al Umaer, for years a capable and progressive Lord Mayor of Bagdad, is a well known thruster and should, if he is not too temperamental, be able to give the new Ministry of Supplies a fair start, and Sahh Jabr, if he can result temptation to sectarian favouritism, has it in him to be an adequate William F. I William To be an adequate held this post in Jamil Madfar's Cubinet in the summer of 1941, and left it with repotation for corruption, bad even by Iraqi standards. It is a great pity that First and F. In over a terminal need for support in the Senate that won him a place in the Cabinot at all.

4. The ' Edmonds Committee ' on political detained was reassembled at the end of March by the late Minister of the Interior. They recommended the unconditional release of twenty five men and the release on security of four others. These recommendations were accepted by the Council of Manisters and the twenty mue men concerned were freed on the 12th April. The Military Security authorities were kept fully informed of the committee a work and no attempt was made by the Minister of the Interior, or any other Minister, to influence the committee # decisions

5. The Iraque intersed in Southern Rhodesia returned to Iraq on the 2nd April and were at once taken into custody by the Iraqi authorities. This trial began in May last but dons not seem to have made much progress. The

change of Government may possibly cause new delays.

6. In the financial field the major developments during the past two months have been the automission of a record budget to l'artiquent, the participation of the Iraqi Government in the Middle East Financial Conference in Unite beginning on the 23rd April, the approval of legislation for the flotation of two internal tonin, and the payment of the debt of approximately £330,000 for the Hinaidi Carrier which had been outstanding for nearly six years.

7 The 1944 45 budget estimates contain several important innevations. meluding the amalgamation of the ordinary and capital works budgets, hithertokept separate, and the creation of an emergency budget, covering the expenses of the significant or market and a W 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 profits on Government trading on the other. The total combined revenue is entimated at 111 17712.740, which aimost balances the total combined expenditure at ID 17 606,500. The latter figure is ID 1.556,848 higher than the corresponding figure for the preceding year and is more than twice the pre-war bid festinates The December to the table of of Deputies with comparatively little modification, but only after lively debate, dure a'cl fell portures a cor st. P. . . p. 1 12. to the vernment's policy, especially on supply matters. The estimates are now her a to be defined as a secretary

8. The fraqu Government sent a strong delegation, headed by the Minister of France and A. M. Strong delegation, headed by the Minister I understand that they acquitted themselves well. They were able to point out that Iraq was well in the van of the Middle Eastern countries as regards antiinflation measures, having, for example, already raised income tax to a high level supplied I Make the water properly the cress of war standing

9. Legislation was submitted to Parliament on the 18th April authorithe fit titled of two los as a set of sout orm for a total fill to a land

bearing interest at 3 per cent., and the other a long-term lottery loan with interest at 4 per cent., of which 2 per cent. will be paid as interest and the remaining 2 per cent, in the form of prizes. The proceeds of the loans are to be reserved for railway and irrigation development. The Bill was finally approved by Parlisment on the 25th May. Doubts continue to be held, however, in some quarters regarding the outcome of this venture into what is a novel form of investment in SET I LE BENET currency from the banks owing to malicious ratiours to the effect that bank

depositors would be forced to subscribe to the loans.

10. In the economic field the Government have decided to carry out crop assessments in respect of the 1944 wheat and harroy harvests, but on different lines from last year. Instead of individual assessments, based on inspection of individual crops and the out-turn on the threshing floor, last you a constant are to be adjusted in accordance with crop conditions in the various areas, a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent, being taken as a general guide. On balance, this new system should give fairly adequate, though by no means ideal, results. The Government will probably take over half the wheat crop again. Their policy regarding barley, on the other hand, will be largely governed by the volume and pace of purchases by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation By holding off the market until prices broke in April the Corporation, after completing their 1948 contract to buy 250,000 tons at 1D 20,500 a ton at collecting centres, were able to purchase substantial quantities of barley at a price equivalent to rather less than 112 16 000 a ton. They were, however, obliged to suspend purchases at the end of April as there seemed to be no immediate prospect of moving the barley from Iraq owing to shipping difficulties while storage was proving difficult for the 50,000 odd tons already on hand in further in view of the offerings of new larley. The suspension of purchases by the Corporation, coupled with the substantial fall in prior, is naturally causing unfavourable comment among agricultural interests and, if serious resentment is to be avoided, it is essential that an early decision should be reached regarding the quantity or largery is at purchasets in a control I Wat you to a ment within the next twelve munths and the price to be paid. While it is clear that the opportunity should be taken to get the price of barley down to a reasonable level in the general interest of Iraq, as well as our own, especially as other local products tend to fail in sympathy with it, the reduction should we have the bright of the second by

barley to the Red Sea, Suez area is at present under consideration in London

11. On the 1st May Parliament passed a law creating a Monstry of Supply and thus gave sauction to a scheme advicated by Colonel Baylins ever were his arrival in Iraq. There is much to be said for the concentration in one Mestry of Supply organisations bitherto dispersed among five different State have present the many large sets, one to the first the set of the sets of the the new Ministry, which may also experience some difficulty in securing full but the the personners of Supply is a strong

materials to it in view of the inevitable unpopularity likely to be attached to

the meantent

12. Colonel Baylue, who holds ambitious views and whose policy is all embracing is anxious that all supply questions should come under the control of the new Munstry and even that the control of all local products should be transferred to it from the Ministry of Interior. I understand, however, that be has warved his insistence in this respect as regards wheat and barley. It supplies and to set himself up as "economic dictator" of Iraq that has inevitably aroused serious opposition to him in Manisterial and British Advisory correct and reaching deliced me to end of Sir a an ing that the fright Government might ask him to go unless he showed himself more ready to seed of a red add a said to pressed with overlor control generally. He has continued to display commel to the action to be deal to the deal to be too fast for a country such as Iraq with a comparatively primitive economy and a weak Administration in which, moreover corruption has, unfortunately become rife in the past few years. Nevertheless, as a result of his efforts, the ger eral level of prices of certain imported goods has shown an appreciable drop over the past six months.

19. The main supply problem remains the abortage of cotton piece-goods, which is causing widespread anxiety and growing discontent, particularly in rural areas. The latter have so far received no cloth under the rationing scheme has been deed appears for herbe ext and of it about Releases are any beginning in the country districts, but only, for the time being, on half the meagre scale enjoyed by towns. Coupled with the delay in dustribution and coming on top of the differentiation between town and country rations of sugar, ten and coffee, this discrimination is causing increasing resentment in tribal areas. I have impressed upon Colonel Bayliss the need for the state of the s the importance of not giving any other part of the country, e.g., Basta, earlier attention or more favourable treatment than the distressed Kurdish districts.

14. A development, which should promote ever closer co-ordination in supply matters between the Iraqi Government, the American Legation and this er st was he ferture a of proto a contract a tres American-Iraqi Committee for Co-ordination of Supplies under the chairmanship of the responsible Iraqu Minister Both the embassy and the American Legation (also the Foreign Leonomic Administration) are represented on the committee, which held its first meeting on the 13th May Meetings are to be held fortnightly and judging from the first two meetings they should provide opportunities for frank and profitable discussion of Iraq's supply problems.

15 The participations is secretarily a second of the same ment's settlement with Malla Mustafa had the unfortunate effect of dismading the Cubinet from going stendily shead with the plans propounded by the Kurdish Minister without Portfolio, Majid Misitala, for the parification of the disturbed Kurshah areas. After the latter's return to Bagdad from the north in February, no fresh instructions were given to him and he remained in the capital discouraged, disgruntled and constantly threatening to throw up the aponge. Meanwhile, the hatson officers, whom he had left behind to help the regular enturnaciams and mudics to restore tranquality and remedy administrato the state of th with the officials whom they were intended to assist. The Barzani tribal people were quick to sense that something had gone wrong. They heard of the outburst of ill feeling in Bagdad, they put the worst interpretation on Majid's fato return to continue his work and they misterated the Government's intentions became they permuted in keeping garrisons at Mergasur and Bille.

16. The result was that unrest increased. The Harzania and their neighbours refused to surrender the rifles demanded from them and they began to show the familiar symptoms of sickening for an outbreak of violence of some

17 On the 13th April I received, by the hand of a special messenger, a letter from Molla Mustafa complianing that the improvements in the Administration which had been promised were not being carried out, and that Iraqi troops a the areas adjacent to Barsan were being reinforced instead of withdrawn, and finally declaring that, provided that His Majesty's Government had no objection, he and his people were prepared to win their rights with their own hands.

18. In reply, I sent him an oral message through Majid Mustain stating that I was to want to see that he was not retain the firm at I a rece to the core the to keep of and restore the eggs a rat out his villages, and warning him of the serious consequences to himself of any arrangle do to cult mass His Mages y' Government

10. At this time the Migister of the Interior was away in the Mosul Liwa touring with the Regent, and, at my request, the Prime Minister spoke to him to telephone and invited him to make personal enquiries into the Barrani situation. Later on, the Prime Minister himself joined the Regent and accompanied His Royal Highness to Ruwanduz. It had been planned that the Regent should attend gatherings of the Kurdish claus, one near Amadiyah and the other near Ruwanduz. Unfortunately, the first had to be ahandoned altogether, and the second curtailed owing to bad weather. The chief result of the Regent's tour was that, after His Royal Highness and Nurs Pasha had returned to Bandad, the Prime Minister submitted a memorandum to the Emir in which he outlined the history of events in the Kurdish areas since the creation of the Iraqi Kingdom and summarised the measures which he considered abould be taken to restore tranquillity and speed up the improvement of social services. The Regent approved this memorandum, and on the 12th May the Prime Minister took Majid Mosul, Arbil and Sulaiman. In each place the Prime Minister had talks with the officials and notables and set out the policy of the Government. He obtained

from the mutasarrifs a report on the administrative reforms desirable in their respective liwas and accepted petitions from the local chiefs explaining their Am Lift in the state of the sta said openly that they had heard fair words before but had waited in vain for veacs for their fulfilment. Nevertheless, I think that his talks did do something to improve the temper of the people. Unhappily, soon after his return to Hagd a the whole Cabinet fell and much of the good impression left by the tour was efficed.

20. On the 22nd May Majid Mustafa and Major Kinch (Acting Political Adviser, Northern Iraq) visited Mulla Mustafa at Barzan. Both of them admontshed the Mulla for his political restlessness and urged him to settle down quietly, cultivate his lands and establish reasonable relations with the local authorities. Mulla Mustafa pressed for a general pardon for all his men mediding police and army deserters, and for the withdrawal of the army detach - PRid Wiener I In and Conpracticable to pardon all classes of offenders who had joined Mulla Mustafa, but undertook to see what could be done to arrange that, it these men surrendered, they should receive considerate treatment. The military force at Mirganic was withdrawn early in June, that at Bille may be withdrawn later. Since the meeting described above, Muda Mustafa has handed in nine of the 172 rifles which it is estimated be captured during the fighting last winter.

21. Meanwhile, inter-tribal fighting broke out in the Bradost nahiyah north of Ruwandur. On the 17th May Khalifa Samad of the Bradout trube attacked s village belonging to Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq (son of Saiyid Taha). The men of both clans railied to their leaders and a week later there was a skirmish, in which there were a few casualties on each aide. Police reinforcements were thereafter sent to Russanduz, and the Qaimmagain is endeavouring to areange a

peace. Mulla Mustafa seems to have offered his help to both sides.

at the second and the cleaning up the administration. Sheikh Latif the sun of Sheikh Mahmud has been permanded to come back from Sardasht and acrived in Sulaimani on the 10th April. The people of Sardasht have written to many different quarters expressing their fear that Sheikh Latif's departure will expose them to depreda-

tions by the Pizhder. Their fears are not altogether unfounded

23. In the Mosul Liws several troublesome tribal questions have werned the local authorities. A dispute between Sheikh Sfuq and his brother Ahmad of the Shammar about the division of their late father's estate divided the tribo into two camps, and the Mulasarrif of Mosul at one time felt obliged to take guarantees for good behaviour from the two protagonists and a number of lesser churfs. This firm action had good results and at the end of April Sfuq and the tar a tar The terms of the settlement are, however, extremely vague and more is likely to be heard of this affair before long. The quarrel between the Aulad Faisal and the Aulad Shallal is another disturbing element in the internal affairs of the tribe and further action has been necessary to make the Aulad Shallal observe the settlement imposed by the authorities after a to at at late to the fifty The same has t frontier difficulties arising from fighting that has occurred in Syria between the Agaidst and some sections of the Shammar, in which the Iraqi Shammar been involved. A tribal conference which was to have been held in April and which Sheikh Sfuq, the leading sheikh of the Iraqi Shaminar, was to have attended was at the end postponed, but a second attempt to get tribal arbitrators together at Tell, tell of Was at the Manual of Manual of the same as occurred the warring tribes. This is not, however, the final chapter of the story and more trouble is probable before the terms of the peace are implemented.

24. In addition to these difficulties with the Shammar, there are outstanding of spinger and the second section of the second sections to be a second section of the second sections and the second sections are a second sections as the second section of the second section section sections are a second section sections as the second section between the Kurdish, Brifkani and the Muzuri tribes started by the abduction of Nurs Brifkam's daughter by the son of Haji Malo of the Mazuri Said Brifkani, the son of Nurs, has murdered Haji Malo and is now defying arrest with a large bodyguard of armed men. Efforts to persuade him to come in to submit to a tribal settlement have been unavailing and the police have not yet been able to capture him. It is difficult to dispose promptly of affairs of this kind, and while

they drag on they are harmful and disturbing to the Administration. 25. The Amir Abdullah arrived in Hagdad on the 9th April and, after taking part in four days of elaborate official entertainment, he left with the Regent for to be written I was II s Highest recent I to the cap a se the 21st April and left for Amman on the 27th April. When I called to see His

Highness at the Palace be expatiated at length on what he termed the American menace. He was intensely suspicious of the expanding influence of the United

Inist pretensions. He thought that their proposals for exploiting the oil resources of the Arabian pennisula were part of a plan to obtain a dominant politico-economic position in the Middle East. He said that he regarded these developments with slarm and did his best to make me share his apprehensions. My sflorts to dissipate his fears had little success. Referring to Palestine, His Highness arged adherence to the White Paper of 1939, and he deplored the continued uncertainty of the future of Syria and the Lebanon under French influence. The Amir's visit provoked a good deal of comment and speculation. The view generally taken seems to have been that he came to canvass support for ature to the Syrian throne. Though he did his best everywhere to be amable. I do not think that he succeeded in enhancing his popularity and reports while the first of the support of th

26. A Lebanese delegation hended by the Prime Minuster and the Minuster for Foreign Affairs passed through Bugdad early in April on their way to visit King Abdul Azziz al Sand at Riyadh. They were received as official gueste and were most cordially entertained during their three days' stay in Bagdad. They corned to Bagdad on the 16th April and left the following evening by train for Syria. They professed themselves most favourably impressed by the windom of King Abdul Azziz al Saud and by the efficiency of his administration. It cannot be doubted that while in Bugdad they had many talks with official and non-official Iraqu personalities about Arab Unity, but it is not likely that these talks closer co-operation between the Arab countries. No official communique was issued in Bagdad concerning the result of their visit either to Saudi Arabia or Iraq

27 Two new diplomatic ministers have been accredited to the Iraqi Court M t T T T and M J M Kadler, representing Czechoslovakia, was received in audience by the Regent for the same purpose three dark later. Both reside in Tehran and are also accredited to the Shah. The Chinese Government have however, taken a small home in Bogdad to serve as a segution, and the Minister.

antends to leave a secretary in charge

28 Colonel Spillman, a member of the French Commissariat for Foreign
Affairs at Algren, arrived in Bagdad on the 10th May, to establish contact with
the Iraqi Government with a view to securing official recognition for the National
Commission of Liberation. He told me that the Commissee wished to have fall
to the second of the Iraqi of the

of Kerbola and Najaf and took with him the young King. The Royal Party was received with what appeared to be genuine enthusiasm by tribesmen and lowns people alike, and all accounts testify to the pleasure which His Royal Highnors, we by his gracious talks with the leading Divines. On the 25th March His Royal Highnors went off to Boars on a visit which lasted until the 3rd April, and a hided in extensive tour of the Southern Desert area. Between the 13th and 21st April he toured Mosul, Arbil, Ruwanduz and Kirkuk and on the 26th April he was at Rumaitha to open a new irrigation regulator.

30 The fraque people continue to react satisfactorily and with unshaken confidence to the course of the war. The news of the invasion of France, coming a start of the fill of Roses and the within the Roses and the within the Roses and the within the Roses and the start of the normal. I have received numerous telegrams and other messages of congratulation

31. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Minister Resident, Middle East, Political Intelligence Centre, Middle East, and the Government of India.

I have, &.

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS

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No 4

Ser & Cornwallis to Mr Eden .- (Received 27th June)

(No 229.) Sir.

Bugdad, 10th June, 1944

WITH reference to Viscount Halifax's circular despatch of the 9th June, 1938, and to my despatch No. 214 of the 17th June, 1943. I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a report on the leading personnities of Iraq for the year 1944.

I have &

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS

Emclosure to No. 4

Report on Leading Personalities of Iraq for 1943.

THE ROSAL FAMILY

1 Aing Fernal II.— Born in Bagdad the 2nd May, 1935. Succeeded to the Hermon the contract of the Amer Abdul Bah. He has an English nurse and also an English governors.

but were removed to the summer palace at Pir Mum (Arbd) just before Rushid

April 1943, proceeding and returning via Palestine and Transjordan

2. Abdul Huah, His Royal Highness the Amer.—Only son of Alt bin-Hussein, ex hing of the Hejaz, who died in 1935. Born in the Hejaz 1912. Came to it as a child with father in 1926, after the latter a expulsion from the Hejaz that the boundary of the Educated partly at home and partly at Victoria College, Alexandria

He speaks good Engitsh. In November 1936 he married in Bagdad the daughter of Salah-al-Din Fausi Beg and grand daughter of Amin Yahiyah Pasha of Catro

He is keenly interested in Arab horse racing and maintains a large stable license Regent on the death of King Ghazi on the 3rd April, 1939. Although in Iraq he only enjoys the title of Highness, it is considered proper for foreigners to refer to him as His Royal Highness.

In November 1943 he was declared Herr to the Throne under the provisions

of an amendment to the Organic Law passed in October

During the Cabinet crisis of January 1941, which led to the fall of Rushid Alia Cabinet, he endeavoured to resist the Prime Minister's demands for the approximately of the Market Salah of Daniel Sabbagh, Kaimi Shabib, I ahmi Said and Mahmud Salman. Rashid Ali thereupon resigned and Tohn at Hashim succeeded him. The Regent then returned to the capital.

During the night of the lat April the four army commanders already mentioned occupied the city with their troops and went to the Palace to demand the city with their troops and went to the Palace to demand the latter than the Palace to demand the Minister. The Regent was, however, warned in time, cluded them and took refuge in the American Legation. Thence he was smuggled out to Hubbaniya on the 2nd April and flows to Basea. On instructions from Bagdad the Officer Commanding, Iraq Army, at Basea attempted to arrest the Regent, who took refuge on board one of His Majesty's ships. By now any hope of rallying support for his cause in the south had been lost. On the 16th April he was flown to Jerusalem, together with Ali Jaudat and Jamil Madfai, who had meanwhile comed him at Basea. During the bottilities in May the Regent remained in Palestine. He returned to Bagdad on the 1st June after the collapse of Rashid a regime and was welcomed by a large gathering of officials, notables and well wishers.

Since then, he has taken his public duties seriously and has done his best to establish his position among the people. He has undoubtedly developed in character during the past two years and has, on several occasions, shown marked firmness and powers of decision, but he lacks the personality which appeals to the imagination of the public. Nevertheless, even if he has not won the affection of the Iraqis he appears to be steadify gaining ground. He is genuinely friendly to Great Hillain.

He was made an Honorary Air Commodure in the Royal Air Force in September 1943. He caused a Cabinet crisis in September 1943 by injudicious

bos, however, shown sound sense in his desire to reform the Administration and prove the general condition of the country. At the invitation of His Majesty's Covernment, the Regent paid an extensive visit to the United Kingdom in December 1943. For three days he was the gnest of Their Majesties the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. He returned delighted with the hospitality shown to him and much impressed by Br tain's war effort.

3. Zand, His Royal Highness the Amir.—Born in Constantinople in 1900 K. H. King Femal and the Amir Abdullah (of Transjorden). His mother was a Turk Educated in Constantinople. Fought with the Arab Nationalist forces during the Great War, and wan the good opinion of the British officers with the Shardan army. Made a G B L. for his services in the war of 1914-18

Accompanied by his wife, he came to Bagdad in November 1948 to set as Regent while the Amir Abdul Illah was in England, and remained until May 1944, when he went back to Turkey

Came to live in Iraq in 1922, and was commissioned in the Iraqi cavalry. Acted as Regent for a short time in 1924 during King Feisal's alwence

In 1925 he went to England and studied agriculture at Oxford for nearly it as year. During the period to Balliol. In 1925 he joined his father in Cyprus and remained there until King Humein's death in 1921. Appeared Iraqi Minister at Angora in January 1912.

In 1933 it became known that one of his inters had contracted a claudestine marriage with Atta fleg Amia, some time first secretary at the Iraqi Legation at Angora (and later at the Legation in London). The Royal Family were a liguant, and Zaid was transferred to Cases in January 1934 as the first Fraquent Exit King Fund's Court. He did not, however proceed to this post, which is timately refused to accept. At the end of 1934 he was busy in Athena and in litigation concerning extensive properties which he claims to have used in Grocce. Appointed Iraqi athinster at Berlin in September 1935. In spring of 1937 it was supported that he had been using his position as Iraqi Marter to give false certificates for arms destined for Spain. He was recalled to Iraq for supported but apparently established his innocence and returned to Berlin.

le is a pleasant, well-mannered men, and speaks excellent English and

In 1933 he married a Turkub lady who had been directed by her bushs. I was a large but after the apring of 1938 and come to live in fingland it was counted against him locally. But for his wife he would probably have been made Regent after the death of King Chazi in April 1939. In the sammer of 1939 he went to live in Istanbul.

Came to Bugded in October 1941 to meet his beather the Amir Abdullah on the occasion of his State visit to the capital and has remained, hving quietly in a small braine.

He returned to Turkey in June 1942

the plants of

- 2. Abbas Makdi Shiah. Born 1898. Secretary to Irani Legation in Carrai 1935. Appointed Director-General of Tapu in October 1933

Recame Minister for Economics and Communications in February 1934, but resigned with Jamil al-Madfai a Cabinet in August 1934. Respionted Director-General of Tapu, December 1934.

Appointed Master of Ceremontes in the Palace, March 1937
Hikmat Sulaiman's Cabinet in June 1937 as Minister for Economics and
Communications, and was appointed Minister for Justice in the Cabinet formed
by Jamil-al-Madfar in August 1937 after Hismat Sulaiman's resignation

Transferred to the Ministry of Economics and Communications in October

1938, and resigned with whole Calinet in December 1938.

Appointed Principal Private Secretary at the Royal Palace in July 1941.

Appointed Minuster at Tehran in January 1943. Pleasant but without personality

3. Abdul Amie al Veri—Shin, born Kadhema in 1809. Educated Bagdad and United States, where he graduated from Michigan University as DSc (CF) He returned to Iraq in 1829 and was appointed engineer in the Directorate General of Irrigation, in which he case to the past of Assistant Director General in 1941. He acted as Director General on several occusions.

Appointed Minister of Communications and Works in Hamdi Pachacha's

of met up dance 1944

[29048]

4. Abdul Aziz al Mudhaffar, M.R.—Summ of Bagdad. Born 1807. Six aks English German and French well. Served as super needent in Deputy Military Covernor's Office, Bagdad Rasafah, under the Covernment of Occupation from March 1917, and in 1919 became Midir of Rasafah. Secretary to the Ministry of Interior December 1920 and Director of the Press Bureau in 1922.

tocompetence and tried for misappropriation of public funds. Found not guilty and appointed to be member of Mininfey Land Court. Lost this post when the court was abelished in June 1932. In the summer of 1933 was appointed first to the Iraqs Legation at Teheni, and in May 1934 was transferred to be consol general in Berrit.

Appointed connector to the Iraqi Legation in Paris, May 19.65

In the spring of 1937 he was accused of giving false certificates for munitions bought for Spain and recalled to Iraq. In Syria he was arrested, but extradition was refused and he was released but remained in Syria. He is married to a series of Naji at Sawaide and this family connexion brought about his full exoneration in December.

He returned to live in Bagdad in January 1938, and abortly afterwards it was officially amounteed that it had been proved that he was imprecial of the charges made against him in 1937. On his return be went into business.

"acly in 1941 started a trans desert transport service between flagdad, Syria and Palestine. Was suspected of working for Rashid Ali. After the collapse of him. \" V" sign on his business stationery and press advertisements."

5. Abdal Acre of Queenb—Summ of Bagdad Kammakam of Kut under manyon a Provisional Government and did very well. In October 1921 he appended Matessarif of Mosal on probation for six months, but refused to go without the salary of a full matessarif. In the beginning of 1922 he went as Matessarif of Karbala, was transferred to Muntafej in January 1923 and to the Ministry of Interior as Director-General of General Administration in June of the same year. Appointed Matessarif of Mosal in January 1924. A capable and well intentioned official without much strength of character. Manister of laterior, January 1928. Minister for Justice, November 1929.

Went out of office with the resignation of Naji Pasha's Cabinet in March 1930. Has not held any other Cabinet post since. Has an adequate pension

Appointed Chief Administrative Inspector, Grade 1 November 1'

He was appointed Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet formed by Jamil al Madfai in March 1935, but resigned with all his colleagues twelve days later bleeted a Denuty for Bagdad in the general elections of August 1935. Appointed Comptroller General of Accounts in December 1937, in succession to Taufiq al Survival.

6. Abdul Illah Hafidh —Born about 1897 in Mosul Son of the late Muhammad Ali Fadhil, who was for some time a Senator. Educated in Puris, where he qualified as a dentist. He also studied political economy. He obtained

c 2

a degree in political science. Became Deputy for Mosul in 1926 and afterwards lost his seat. He then set up a dental clinic in Bagdad. Again elected Deputy in 1939. In 1935 he was appointed Irnqi Consul in Paris, but did not stay there long, and in September 1935 he became Director-General of Commerce His subsequent posts were Consul-General, Betrut, 1938-39; Consul-General Bombay 1939-40, Director-General of Revenue, 1941. In July 1942 he became Minister of Eccuomics and Minister for Foreign Affairs in October 1942. A fat gental personality with wider horizons than most Iraqis.

Appointed Minister of Education in June 1943 and was well spoken of by his British advisers. Resigned with the whole of Nuri Pasha's Cabinet in

Tene 1944

7. Abdul Latt! Nurs.—Bern in Bagdad 18cs. Gazetted as efficer in the Latkish army in 1908. Joined the Iraqi army in 1921. Promoted agual acutetant-colonel, in 1926 and saim (colonel) in 1929. He has held the command of the Northern and Southern Districts, and has passed the senior and juntor officers courses, and was posted to the Northern District in 1933. Promoted asset from (brigadier) in 1932.

Joined General Bakr Sidqi an leader of the army revolt against Yann al Hashimi in October 1936, and become Minister of Defence in the Government

formed by Hikmat Sulaiman

Resigned after the murder of Bake Sidqi in August 1937 and was then

placed on retired pay

Left fraq in the same year for medical treatment and fived abroad. While in hospital in Damascus he was placed under arrest by the British mintary authorities when Syria was occupied in June 1941 but was allowed to return to Iraq in September 1941, since when he has been living quietly in linguistion his pension.

Mark to the second of the seco

He was a strong partisan of Yasin Pashs and a member of the Executive Committee of the party of National Brotherbood (High al Ikha al Watani)

After the dissolution of the party in 1935 he played no part in politics, until be we are in lately. In thursber in December 1937

He was a not returned for this constituency in June 1939.

In last revery 1944 became Minister of Francisco in the Cabinet of Taba at Had re Reserve of I a to the Cabinet formed by Niri as Said in October 1941

Made Senator October 1941

Appointed Minister of Communications and Works in February 1942 Resigned in November 1942 as a result of a personal quarrel with Tabsin Ali, the Minister of Education

9 Abdul Mader-al-Gilant.—Elder brother of Yusuf Gilani Born Bagdad 1994. Entered Communent service 1926, and shortly afterwards was appointed attaché in the Iraqi Legation in London. While in London he studied at the London School of Economics. Speaks good English.

Appointed third secretary at Iraqi Legation in Cairo 1934. Promoted second secretary 1988. On many occasions he was in charge of the legation and main tained excellent relations with the British Embassy. In Egypt he married an Master of Ceremonies at the Royal Palace, April 1940, where he appeared likely to exercise a good influence.

These hopes were, however, disappointed, and be associated himself closely with Rashid Ali when the latter became Prime Minister in March 1941, and during the rebellion led by Rashid Ali in May 1941. When it collapsed he took refuge in Persia. After the Allied occupation of Persia he was arrested by the British forces, and after some months' internment in Ahwaz he was sent to Southern Rhodesia. Was sent back to Iraq with the other Iraqi internces for trial in April 1944.

10. Abdul Qudir-ol Rushid -- Sunni of Bagdad, related to the Gilani family Born 1894. Speaks English well.

Appointed secretary to the Council of Ministers in 1924 in succession to Hussem Afoan Remained in that post, the duties of which he discharged with

Minister for Foreign Affairs in Naji Shaukat's Cabinet. Resigned with Cabinet in March 1933. Was appointed an assistant manager in the Rafidain Oil Company in October 1833.

11 15 R. . I Bert don't 1800 St. at A.B. a. awter Dip My 1801 12 1 on a lower to 1932 St. a. table to the of Social Affairs by National St. at Land St

Lost his portfolio when Nuri Pasha reformed his Cabinet in December 1943

12. Abdul Hahid Shaikh,—thief of the Fatlah tribe, son of Haji Sikkar, once the most powerful sheighs on the Euphrates. Abdul Wahid cultivates extensive properties on the left bank of the Mislikab from Abu Sukhair to the Ibrahim. Throughout recent years be has steered his course with a view to maintain to the utmost his political and tribal influence. His support and loyally were carefully cultivated by King Fersal, and all political parties have thought it worth while to try to make him an adherent. He has many friends and many bitter enemies, and is reputed to deal harshly with his fellaheen

He was prominent as a leader of discontent in the Middle Euphrates area to the spring of 1935, working with Rashid Ali-al-Gilani to overthrow Ali

Januat's Cabinet.

He had much influence during Yasin al Hashimi's tenure of office, but so showed it that after Yasin's fall in October 1936 he was afraid to return to his tribe.

He was elected to the Chamber in February 1937, but in July 1937 he was arrested and imprisoned for fomenting tribal disturbances in Diwaniyah. After the full of Hikmat Sulaiman's Government in August 1937 he was released from proon, but kept under surveillance first in Sulaiman; and later in Samawa.

He was permitted to return to his home in July 1938 and elected Deputy for

Dawaniyah in June 1939

[29046]

In April and May 1941 he closely supported Rushid Ali. In August he was interned in Fao and in December transferred to Samurra. He continued, never theless, to keep touch with his friends and supporters, among whom Haman Suhail, of the Beni Tamim, was prominent.

Transferred to the interument camp at Amara in the summer of 1842.

13. Abdullah at Daminji.—Formerly called Abdullah Said Effends Born 1895. A native of Mosal. Sindeed medicine in Constantinople and calls himself doctor, though it is believed that he did not graduate. Seems to have been serving in the Turkish army when the Saud occupied Hassa in 1919, and to have transferred his allegance to Ihn Saud. Soon rose to a position of influence in Ihn Saud's Court, and came to Bagdad as his unofficial representative in 1921. Was Ibn Saud's Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1922 and signed the Uquir I's and. Went with the Amer Friesd at Saud to London in 1926, and took part in the regentations leading to the conclusion of the Treaty of Jedda in 1927. After this his influence wanted owing to the intrigues of Fund Human and Yusuf Pasin.

I August 1928 he represented the Court of Nejd, the Hejaz and its dependencies at the Medina Railway Conference at Huifa. The conference was a trace of the Medina Railway Conference at Huifa. The conference was a trace of the Medina Railway Conference at Huifa. The conference was a trace of the Medina Medina trace of the Medina Medina to the Medina trace of the Me

Returned to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Jamil al Madfai's second net in February 1934, resigned in July and was reappointed Director General of Health in September.

He was suspended in 1935 and tried for misappropriation of public funds. He was acquitted and reinstated in his post at the end of December, but resigned a few months later.

c 3

For nearly two years he remained out of public life, but in July 1937 he was appointed Master of Ceremonies at the Palace in succession to Abbas Mahdi

He headed the Iraqi representatives at the funeral of Ataturk in November 1939. Soon after Norn at Said became Prime M noster in December 1936 he was removed from the Palace to an obscure appointment in the Health Department, which was later abolished.

Appointed Director General of Social Affairs and Health in November 1941 Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in February 1942

Resigned in June 1942

14. Abdultah Quaeth.—Sunni of Bagdad. Born 1900, the son of an Alim Snaikh, Abbas Amin al Fatwa. Nephew of Abdul Aziz Quaeth, q.e. Educated in Bagdad graduated from the Law College in 1928 and entered the Civil Service Become Quantum of Summers in 1938 and later became Director of Tribal Affairs in the Ministry of the Interior.

Appointed Matesarrif of Kerbala in October 1941 and was transferred to Dewnitivals a month later. Did well as a Matesarrif and joined Nari Said's Caboret as Maister of Interior in October 1943. Quiet and efficient with no marked political leanings. Resigned with the whole Caboret in December 1943 and was dropped from Nari's immediately following Caboret. Appointed M. toquerif of Month in March 1944.

I' is not place a land when I state entry relations were established with him 19 5 d control was exercised in his tribal area. In 1920 he was imp of two British officials. He and Faris Agha of Bera Kapra were declared outlaws with a price on their beads, and Barsan was destroyed by troops, but his country was not occupied. In 1922 he welcomed Turkish agents into flavorh and Mazuri Bala, and in September 1922 his men made an unsuccessful attack on Amadiyah A month rater Barran was again destroyed by the Royal Air Force co-operating with Assyrian irregulars. In 1923, the Turks having been driven from Rowanduk. Shoukh Ahmad turned on their retreating columns and came into Agra to make semulted to continue in unmolested control of his tribal villages and mountains I to a second the second secon Barndont, Sherah Raubig of Lolan. He was everywhere successful, drove Sherkh Rashed to Hight into Persia and set fire to his villages. Government intervention became necessary to restore order. I raqu troops were concentrated early in 1932. and after some sharp fighting, followed by intensive air action by the Royal Aiheree, Sheikh Ahmad was defeated and driven across the Trickish border in June. He and his two brothers, Muhammad Sudiq and Mulla Misstala, were interned for a time in Turkey, but the two latter contrived to find their way back into their old hunate in the following winter. After holding out to the mountains for some months they surrendered and were pardoned in July 1933 and allowed to return to their villages. A short time afterwards the Turks surrendered Sheikh Abmad to the Iraqi Government on condition that his life should be spared. For a little ever a year he lived in comfortable and honourable detention in Month, but in November 1934 it was found that he was in codusion with Khalil Khushiwi, who was disturbing the peace of the Barran area, and he was thereupon removed

Permitted to come to Bugdad in April 1935. A short while later he went to live in Sulamann. After the exape of Mulla Mustafa from Sulamann in the aut may of 1943 should Armed was removed to H. Ila and remained there until a settlement was made with Mulla Mustafa in January 1944. Thereafter he was permitted to return to Barran. He is now heavily overshadowed by Mulla Mustafa in local tribal affairs.

16 Ahmed Mukhtur Roban Born about 1895. Sunni of the Baban family which is Kurdish in origin. He, himself, knows no Kurdish and has no meinl interest in the Kurda. A lawyer by profession, he served as a judge for many years. For a short time in 1942 he held the war time post of Director General of Supplies and in October 1842 he joined Nuri Said's Cabinet as Minister of Social Affairs. A fortnight later he was transferred to Communications and Works, where he remained until the Cabinet was reformed in December 1943 when he was appointed to the Minister of Justice. He kept the same Minister in Hamidi Pachachi s Cabinet of June 1944.

17 Akmad at Rown.—Born about 1894. Sound of Bagdad. Son of one of the leading Sunni Akma. Became a police officer soon after the formation of the Iraqi Government and after reaching the rank of commandant served in several liwas as a mutessarif. In February 1939 he was made administrative inspector and not long afterwards placed on pension. In June 1941, after the collapse of Rashid Ah s rebel Government, he was recalled to duty by Junil Madian and made Director-General of Police. In this position he co-operated energetically with the British officials in oradicating pro-Nam propaganda and sutriques and also gave his personal and official support to all plans for improving Anglo-Iraqi relations.

The next to the second this sent in the elections of 1984

Lost his rest in August 1935.

He is now an ageing man and is unlikely again to play a prominent part in politics

Made a Senator in May 1937 Resigned October 1937 Reappointed to

Senate January 1943

His daughter Sabiha (a teacher on the Women's Training College) became the first women student in the Bagdad Law College in 1937.

had the advantage of a better education than most of his contemporaries. He has beld a number of administrative appointments ance the first days of the occupation of the Sulemann Liwa. What appointed muteument after the reoccupation of Sulemann in 1924. The Iraqi Government have several times endeavoured to replace him by others less sympathetic to Kurdish aspirations, but those chosen have not been successful. Almost Beg has now (1933) been muteusarif without interruption since 1930. He is connected by marriage with the ruling families of the Pichder tribe, and owns property in the Surdish nahivah. A planeaut and presentable man, who has always been popular with British civil and military efficers.

Transferred as mutassarif to Arbit in April 1935.

Made an administrative inspector April 1939. Placed on pounon in spring of 1940.

20. Ahmad Zaki al Ahaigat —Shiah Bagadadi. Born 1806. Educated Bigdad Law School. Has held the following posts. Secretary of the Ministry of Education, consul general at Muhammerah and Bombay, kitimakam in several places. Mateosarif of Kut and Hillah and Land Settlement Officer. Appointed Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1937.

Dismused from his post in June 1941 on account of the support which he had given to Rashid Ala's regime in May

21. Akram Mushtaq.—Born Bugdad 1903. Moslem Summ. Brother of Tulib Mushtaq (q.c.). Gazetted officer in army 1927. Passed through Cranwell and appointed to Royal Iraqu air force in 1939. Promoted captain 1932. Took an active part in the coup d Ltat of October 1936. Promoted major 1937 and hentenant colonel in 1938. Appointed Commander of Iraqi air force in September 1937. Retained this post until April 1939, when he was relieved of his command and commission and appointed Director of Civil Aviation. Married 4 daughter of Sheikh Ahmad al-Sheikh Daud in spring of 1940.

22 46 Jandat Saran, of humble Mosal origin. Born 1840. Officer in e Turkish army, fought at Shuaibah subsequently surrendered to the British and spent most of 1915 at Basra. Was there employed to encourage Turkish from prisoners to join the Sheriff. He was a member of the Ahd al Iraqu. After [29046]

ne war he was Military Governor of Aleppo after the resignation of Jafar Pasha rly in 1920, and was subsequently in Dair Returned to Bagdad with the Amir Fersal to June 1921, and in October 1931 was given the post of Mutessarif of Hillah which he held till September 1922. He took a very active part in the ti-mandate agitation, and was finally dismissed (on the adrice of the kligh Commissioner) for defrauding the Treasury by underestimating revenue denia . is Can of a new datas to the 1923 in the cost Mutessarif of Karbala in the hope that he might be able to reconcile the majtabids. He was unsuccessful, and in May was transferred to Muntafiq, where he did very well. Maister of Interior in the Askari Cabinet, November 1923-July 1924, and voted for the treaty Appointed Mutessarif of Divala, and later of Basen. In early 1930 was made Director of the Ministry of the Interior Millister for Finance under Nurs Pasha, March 1930. Resigned from Nurs Pasha's Cabinet in September 1930, as a protest against the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of that year, and his seat in the Chamber in 1931, together with Rashid Ali al-Grant and Yasin al Hashimi in March 1932. Re-elected for Mosul 1933. Appointed principal private secretary to the King March 1933. Became Prime Minister and Acting Minister of the Interior in August 1934. Was forced to resign in February 1935 on account of the agitation worked up against him throughout the country by Yasın al Hashimi and Rashid Ali al Gilani. He was made President of the Chamber in March 1935 and appointed Iraqi Minister in London in August 1935. Transferred to Paris in December 1936.

He came to Bagdad on leave in October 1937 and decided not to return to his

post at Paris.

Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Nurs al Said's Cabinet in Apri-

After Rashed Alt's comp d' Stat in April 1941 he encaped to Basen, joined after the collapse of Rashid Alt's robellion and was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet formed by Jamil Madfai in June 1941

Resigned with the whole Cabinet in October 1941.

Has a son Nizor, who was educated at Downing College Cambrid

A comment of the second of the second

Has interested himself in conducting propagands in the United States to make better known the Arab aids of the Palestine question

23. Ale Mahmud Shashh Alie - Born 1902. Sunni Arab connected with the that is the state of the state of the I critere le reme transfer l'account est als He became well known as an extreme Nationalist and contributed many articles t the comparation of the at a long Record policy or less the was accounted to the contract of acquisted on trial. He was brought before the courts again in 1930 for a similarly violent signation against the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of Alliance signed in that year and sentenced to a short term of impresonment. He has twice been elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He was one of the members of the delegation of Iraqi notables which visited Palestine and Egypt in 1936, and a short time after his First as a solid I what parsed to of heatened a relieur Prime Minister) to a judgeship in the Court of Appeal. In this nost he and a the first to continue to make a large property than the final servers Appointed Minister of Justice in Hikmat Sulationn's reorganised Cabinet in June 1937 Resigned August 1937 and returned to the Bar

Banuhad from Bagdad by Jamil al-Madfar's Cabinet in November 1939. but was permitted to return when Nuri al Su 1 vers at the first the second 1938. In February 1939 he was neget of the task cut of the the seed * 11 . (rtl) + Kowett After holding this appointment to with a as rate for to Bagdad to be Director General of Customs . As a report of owed has political prejudices to colour too

Var got Man a first a graphic age with a court of a firm of the Rash to n to 141 felts be all sent file to the per f R i d A s really | Max 1941 Handed over to the British and the state of the state of the entry of British forces. e l' ce i se it ti l' ce i vi w and thence sent to Southern about the transfer to the ker frager to the lead court f I was a 1842 and was sertenced a seven years' impressing. 'to be following May

24 Ah Muntaz.-Born 1901 Sunni of Bagdad. Belongs to the Daftari . . . Graduated at Bagdad Law College and entered Government service in 1920. Married a daughter of Yasin al Hashimi in 1933. Appointed Director-General of Revenues in 1935, but was obliged to leave Iraq for a time when Bakr Sidqi overthrew Yasin-ai-Hashimi a Government in 1936. In January 1939 he was reappointed Director-General of Revenues by Nuri-al-baid's Cabinet.

Appointed Minister of Finance in the Cabinet formed by Taha al Hashimi in February 1941. Resigned with the whole Cabinet in April after Rushid Ali's coup d'Etat. In May 1941 he was appointed director of the newly-created It isdam Bank, and in October he became Minister of Finance in the Cabinet

formed by Nura-al-Said

Resigned in October 1942 largely on account of his mability to get on with

Saleh Jabr, then Minister of the Interior

Made Minister of Finance in Nuri Pasha s ninth Cubinet in December 1945 Headed Iraqi delegation to Middle East Financial Conference to April 1944 Resigned with the whole of Nurs Pasha's Cabinet in June 1944.

So then has a Northead a control to a Passed out of the Military College in Bagdad in 1906 and then entered the Artiflery School in Constantinople where he remained for three years. Cazetted second lieutenant in 1900 and posted to Adams. Later he served in 1910 ii operations against the Shammar and in 1911 and 1912 against the tribes in S mawa, Abu Sukhair and Rumaitha. Entered the Turkish Staff College in 1912 Fought in the Balkan war and was mentioned in despatches for good work on the Chitaliah lines. After the war of 1914 17 he took part (with Jamil a) Madfai) in the Arab insurrections at Deir ez Zor and Tell Afar. He returned to Music after the general ampesty in 1920 and joined the Iraqi army at the time of its formation. He was promoted Assistant Chief of the General Stuff in 1935 and General Others Commanding the Northern Area in 1837. In August. 1937 he refused to carry out the orders given to him by the Government to arrost a number of officers charged with co-operating in Bakr Sidqi's murder, and this The state of the s 4 44 144 after, when Jamil al Madful came into office, Amin al Umaci was transferred to command of the Bagdad District

Went to Europe on leave in the winter of 1938 to undergo medical treatment. As a soldier he is out of date and obstinately refuses to modern a lactactical ideas. Was relieved of his command and placed on pension in February 1040 because of the tuffuence which he undeavoured to exercise in political matters

outside his proper sphere.

Appointed C G S. in June 1941

Placed on pension in November 1941 because it seemed that he was endeavouring to organise a new military clique to interfere in politics.

26. Amin Zaki Sulaiman. -- A Moslem (Sunni) of Turkonian origin. Born 1867 in Bagdad. Received his military training in Islanbul and appointed second hestenant in the Turkish army in 1905.

He joined the Iraq army in 1921 as a captain, and was promoted major in 1026 and licutenant colonel in 1930, when he was placed in command of the

4th Iraqi Infantry Battalion.

He was promoted colonel in 1934 and appointed to the command of the Northern Division with headquarters at Mosul, and a month later he was

appointed quarter master general. In October 1935 he was given the command the master general. In October 1935 he was given the command the was much opposed to the Bekr Sadqi regime in 1938. He remained with the property of the property o 2nd Division, Kickuk, which position he was still holding when he was appointed netting C G S in March 1940 Promoted major general in June 1940.

the is now 52 years old and is the senior officer now serving in the Iraq army Is a staugeh supporter of Taha-al-Hashimi, and is considered a capable officer and a strict disciplinarian, but is generally unpopular in the army with

both officers and men. (Written in 1940.)

I for passage from St. all On. Sillings he flow in his of week to All in April 1941 and signed a proclamation changing the Regent with treason ag not the Son H that a Person who Best of Coops advanced or Bart. at the end of May and fell into our hands when British and Russian troops occupied Persia in August 1941. After provisional internment in Abwaz, he was sent to Southern Rhodesia. Sent back to Iraq for retrial in March 1942, and in May was sentenced by a military court to five years' imprisonment.

27. Archad-al-Umare.—Of the well-known Umari family of Mosal. Born 1998. Trained as an engineer in the days of the Turk. Municipal engineer in Constantinople. Staff officer during the war. Speaks French and understands in Member of the first Iraqi Parliament and supporter of Abdul Appointed by latter first Iraqi Director-Gameral of Posts and Telegraphs. Made Amin-al Asimah (Mayor of Bagdad), November 1931, and during his two-year tenure of that appointment did much for the improvement of the amenities of Bagdad. Was appointed Director of Irrigation in November 1933. Joined Ali Jandat's Cabinet in August 1934 as Minister for Economics and Communications. Resigned with the Cabinet in February 1935 and remained without a post until May 1936, when he was appointed Director-General of Municipalities. In November 1936 he again became Mayor of Bagdad, in which apparently he is well known and liked by most of the foreign community. He has proved humself a good friend to Great Britain

hollowing the collapse of Rashid Ali's rebellion in May 1941, when Rashid Ali and his Cabinet fied to Persia, Arshad Beg formed a Committee of Internal Security to conclude an armistice with the British forces and to maintain order

until the return of the Regent

In November 1941 he was reappointed Lord Mayor of Bagdad. Has done much to embellish Bagdad by opening up new reads and laying out public gardens.

As president of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society he has shown himself very willing to co-operate with the organisers of all kinds of war charity work

In June 1944 he jound Hamdoul Pachacho's Cabinet as Minister for Foreign Affairs and acting Minister of Supplies

28. Animal Nagib, Suyad — The fourth our of Saiyid Abdul Rahman and the death of Saiyid Mahmad in July 1930. A man of little character but he has microsofully acquired the conventional appearance of a Sunni Alim and holy man

29 Ala Amin. Born 1897. Appointed secretary to the Iroqu Legistion in

London, September 1932, on transfer from a consular post at Angora-

In the summer of 1933 it was discovered that he had, while in Turkey, married one of the nosters of the Amir Zaid, a younger brother of King Fainal I arrived as a secondal at the time, but later on he was forgived to retary to the Iraqi Legation at Rome, October 1934 Protesferred to Landon as connecled in August 1935. Transferred to Paris as charge d'affaires in August 1938 and to Berlin in February 1939.

In July 1939 he returned to Rome and remained there until June 1940 when he was transferred to London as charge d affaires. Returned to Bogdad, and was appointed D rector General at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in

Chrober 1940

30. Bubeke Agha A powerful chief of the Pixhder (Kurdish) tribe of Qalah Diza (on the Lesser Lab River, north of Safemani). Has always been honest and friendly in his dealings with the Government, whether British or Iraqi. An able and most estimable man, who has been liked and respected by all who have had close contact with him.

to be against the Government. Both, however, visited Bagdad in October 1933

and protested their loyalty and obedience to the Iraqi Government

He behaved well after the Iraqi Government established normal adminis-

tration in the Puzhder area in 1938.

On the outhreak of hostilities between Rashed Alt's rebel Government and the British forces in May 1941, Babekr Agha, together with Sheikh Mahmud and many of the Sulaimani tribal chiefs, planned a revolt against the Government R and Alt's regume was, however, overthrown before their plans could materia use

He visited the ambassader in December 1941 and pledged himself to act always under British guidance

31 Duad of Haiders.—Sunne of Bagdad. Born about 1880. Son of Ibrabim Pflendi, ex-Sheikh-al Islam. The family comes from Arbil, where Ibrahum Effends has a small property. Dand Pasha was a Deputy and an aide de-camp to the Sultan Abdul Hamid. Speaks Turkish better than Arabic. He was in Constantinople during the war and returned to Bagdad in 1921. Appointed, in October 1922 Amin-al Umana (Chamberlam) in the King's palace. Member for Arbil in the Constituent Assembly, March 1924, and Vice President. Voted for the treaty 1924. Harb-al Shab and opposed treaty of 1926. Market for this ay under Taufiq Suwaidi, April-November 1929. Disliked and dissection in his

Re-elected to Chamber of Deputies to represent Arbil in general election of 1930, but has not held Cabinet appointment since Taufiq Suward a Cabinet resigned in August 1929. In 1930 became lawyer for the British (h) Development Company in Bagdari, and has done quite well out of this work. Was not elected to the contraction of the cont

Appointed Iraqi Minister at Tehran in June 1941 Appointed Minister of the Prime Minister He was immediately appointed a Minister in October 1949. He took an active part in founding the Anglo Iraqi Society in England

32. Duad-al Sadi. Sayud -Sunni of Bagdad. Born about 1887. Prominent extremist. Lawyer. Usually connected with all National at agitations and intrigues. Elected to the Chamber for Hislah in August 1985.

Appointed public prosecutor in August 1926 by Yamn-al-Hashimi's Cabinet

Resigned in December after Yasın's fall

Elected to the Chamber for Kut in December 1937 and again in June 1939 Banished from Bagdad by Jamil al Madfai in December 1938, but returned as

soon as Nuri al Said became Prime Monister

An active supporter of Rashid Ali in 1941, he field to Person at the end of May after the collapse of Stashid Ali's rebellion. He was handed over to the British military authorities by the Persona Government after the entry of British forces into Person in September 1941. Imprisoned at Aliwax and then sont to Southern Rhodesia for internment. Brought back to Bagdad for trial in March 1944.

33. Fadhel Jamale Dr.—Born Kadhimain 1902. Shiah. Educated at the American University of Bornt 1921. Columbia University, New York, 1927. 29. Wrote a thousand education among the terbes for his doctorate. On was made Director General of Instruction. He has a natural preddection for American methods and is a disciple of Mr. Dewy.

In early 1938 be was invited by the British Council to visit the United Kingdom to study British educational methods. He was well entertained and allows the best colleges and schools of all kinds. As a result be bronne for more

favourably disposed towards British education

Although he posed as pro British and generally collaborated in a friendly country to the deplorable state of education in Iraq. He appointment of a British advicer and the establishment of a boarding school on British and appointed counsellor at the Iraqu Legation in the state of director general and appointed counsellor at the Iraqu Legation in the state of the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of the state of the contribution of the contribu

34. Pakes al Underest - Born about 1874. Super ntendent of the Government press under the Turkish régime. Jouned the Amir Feisal in Syria and was with him in London in 1920. Appointed Chamberlam on King Feisal's accession Was in close touch with the extreme Nationalists in 1922, and at the High Commissioner's request was discussed from the Palace. In June 1924 he was appointed rector of the Al-al Bait Theological College but lost this port in 1930 when the college was closed. In March 1932 he was expelled from Bagdad to Arbit on account of his subversive political activities, but was permitted to return to the capital a month later. Since then he has not been promisent in politics, but frequently contributes articles to the press in which he expounds Nationalist Mews.

Appointed rector of the Al-al Bast Theological College in 1937 Was placed on pension a year later

35 Hande Pachache.—Born about 1890 Sunm of Bagdad. Belongs to the Pachache family, who are one of the richest families of the city. He himself

owns valuable property in the town and also agricultural land outside in the liwa-In the early days of the creation of the Iraqi State he had the reputation of being a young bot head and a leader of the extreme nationalists. Became Minister for Augaf in June 1925 under Abdul Muhsin al Sadun, and resigned with the Cabinet in November 1926. After this he remained outside politics for many years but returned to public life as Minister for Social Affairs in Taha al Hashimi's Cabinet in February 1941. He took no part in Rashid Ali's adventures in May 1941 and in November 1941 was elected President of the Chamber. He was re-elected to this position in November 1949. Ceased to be President of the Senate when he became temporarily Minister of Economics in The links the state of the form of a root? formed on the 25th December 1943. Succeeded Nurs Said as Prime Minister in June 1944

35 Howard Wat Syrit 1 Mesia Both 1884, Medicar diploms at Berrut and Paris, much medical and administrative experience and extremely able on both sides. Head of the Mosul Hospital under the Government. of Occupation. Appointed Minister of Health 1921. When the Ministry was aboushed in 1922 he accepted the post of Director of Medical Services. Speaks excellent French. Appointed Director General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs October 1931 Appointed Inspector General of Health in 1933. Became director of the Bagdad General Hospital and dean of the Royal Medical Col- ce in September 1934. Appointed Inspector General of Health September 1887 Inspector-General of the Ministry of Sound Affairs in December 11 io

Placed on pension at the end of 1940. Reappointed Director General of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Director-General of Health in July 1941

Appointed Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in January 1943 Hended Iraqi detegation to Arab Medical Congress 1943. Elected a Deputy October 1943. Became an invalid in April 1914.

27. Hikman, Salayman,-Sunni, Born 1886. Director of Education in Bagdad under the Turks. Also Assistant Governor. Member of CUP. Was in Constantinople at the time of the occupation. Returned in January 1921 and was a candidate for the Ministry of Education. Made Director of Posts in April 1922 and Director tisneral of Posts and Telegraphs in April 1923 Minister of Interior in the second Sadun Cabinet. Last his cest in the Chamber in the peneral election of 1930, but became Minuster for Interior in March 1933. Resigned from Cabinet with Rushid Ali in October 1933, and from Chamber in An Januar v Calenot in the early months of 1935, but refused office in the Calenot formed by Yasın Pasha after Alı Jandat 4 fall. Paid a long visit to Turkey in the summer of 1985 and returned full of praise for modern Turkish methods In the autumn of 1935 he was offered the portfolio of the Ministry of Justice, but did not accept it. Is very influential in political circles, where his intelligence is rough respected.

In October 1930 he joined with Bake Sidqu in the plot which resulted in the successful military revolt against Yeam al Bashimi's Government and upon Yasın'n resignation he became Prime Minister He remained in office until August 1937 when, after the murder of Bakr Sidqs, he and his Cabinet resigned As a Frime Mrn dech was degle the He re- we excessed out bis impatience with detail and administrative contine, coupled with the malign influence exercised by Bakr Sidqi over the Cabinet, prevented him from achieving anything of importance

A well managered man of wide Liberal views

In 1938, though he took no active part in politics, he was on the alert to keep Nurs at Said from returning to power When Nurs al Said formed a Govern ment in December 1938, he sent messages of goodwill to Hikmat and later calls we destruction he was arrested early in March 1939, tried by court martial for treason and sentenced to death. This was at the same time commuted to five years' impresonment. In the summer of 1939 he was removed to Sulamman, where he was interned in a comfortable house.

In April 1941 was released by Rashid Ali and allowed to go to Porsia, where he remained throughout the May rebellion. He afterwards returned to Bagdad and gradually began to take part in social life.

He is now (1944) a flourishing farmer and apparently determined to give up posities altogether

35 Hosa of it has Heaven Sentered Street at Bor in Bogdad it 1889 I idented be been in the threat a could do the train of a married and its the land arms : I me de men the gran on the said May 1922 I there is a 192. It has passe the Sea a O re in so at Bright a It is all star and all street is the street of the street ter train 1.90 and and allow at 1564 to was operated the transfer of Brand a safe a 198 to was provide argo, 1 to co. 1. t. a dis a react to are with good manners. He speaks good English. He had nothing with a military revolt of October 1936. After the murder of Bakr Sidqi in August 1937. he was appointed Chief of the General Staff. Relieved of his appointment and placed on pension in February 1940 for interference in politics.

39. Ibrahim Akif-al Aloust .- Sunni, Born Bagdad 1894. Educated B ad and Turkey Graduated from Medical College, Istanbul, 1910, and to a grant a contract to the party of Health Service, and served as Director of Health, Basea and Bagdad, with considerable success.

Was Director General of Public Health in May 1939 and afterwards Inspector-General of Health Services in Ministry of Social Affairs. He is secretary general of the Iram Red Crescent Society.

Appointed Minister of Education in Handi Pachachi's Cabinet in

40 Brokem Kamol - Suppl Bern 1895. Captum in the Shereefing army A very good officer in the field, where he commanded a battation. Wounded at the first battle of Mann. Legal officer to O.C., Damascus, under Fensal's régime Sheroelinna Was afterwards at Dair, but not known to have participated in the attack on Tall Afar. He was in Damascus in April 1921, but subsequently returned to Iraq, and was said to be engaged in meeting people against any form of British control. Was appointed commandant of police, Bagdad, on the resignation of Abdul Latif Felahi. He did well in some ways and kept excellent ducipline, but was removed after innumerable complaints of various kinds. After braving the police be took up the legal profession. Entered Parliament as a Nationalist, but later gave up politics for a well paid and influential post in the Ministry of Funance. Since then be has given no trouble. Appointed Director

Proved to be a very efficient director. In November 1936, after Hikmat Sulaiman had had Rustam Haidar removed, Ibrahim Kamal was appointed principal private secretary to King Ghan. He was not happy in this post for In August 1937 be joined Jamil al Madfai's Cabinet as Minister of Finance

Concluded convention for the south of Iraq with the Iraq Petroleum

Resigned with whole Cabinet in December 1938 after the military coup made against them by Nuri al Said.

Tried by court martial in February 1940 for being an accessory to the mirder

of Rustam Haidar and acquitted.

Appointed Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Justice in the rebellion. A realist with strong views, he become dissatisfied with the Government's weakness and vacillation in dealing with the removal of pro Nazi elements in the army and Administration and resigned from the Cabinet in September 2941

Made a Senator in January 1943.

General of Customs and Excise in June 1934.

In the Senate be has worked industriously on committees and hos been an team a first to the transfer of the Minister have not, however, been realised, mainly because he is not able to attract colleagues to work with him

41. Jafar Abn Timman.-Shinh of Bagdad Born about 1885. Well educated, with a good deal of influence. Always a strong Nationalist, be inited with Yusuf Suwaidi, Muhammad Sadr, Sheikh Ahmad Dand and Ali Bazirgan in the independence movement of 1920 and artively incited the tribes to rehellion He evaded an attempted arrest in August 1920 and fled from Bagdad to Najaf Returned in September 1921 and was energetic in promoting all Nationalist

movements, especially the anti-mandate agreet of Miss ter of Compare from April 1822 till the end of June, when he resigned after a prolonged opposition to the terms of the treaty. He then organised the High al-Watani (Nationalist party), of which he became general secretary. He was subsequently arrested and deported to Henjam, where he remained till May 1923. On his return to Bagdad he re apsed for a time into private life, and refused to join the Shiah Hizb-al-Yahuhah. Returned to politics on his election to the Chamber in a Bagdad by-election June 1928. Reformed the High-al-Watani (Nationalist party) September 1928. Telegraphed congratulations to the Lobour party on their success in the general election in Lagland in 1920. Lost his seat in the Chamber in the electron of 1930, but remained active as the secretary general of the Nationalist party. Resigned from the Nationalist party in October 1933, declaring that he was withdrawing from politics until there should be a change of heart among those in pub ic life. He returned to active politics in January 1935 and joined with Yasın al Hashemi and Rashid Ali al Gilani in attacking Ali Jaudai's Cabinet He did not, however, join them in the Cabinet formed after the latter's resignation. Pleeted president of the Bugdad Chamber of Commerce in November

During the summer of 1936 he became an active errite of Yasin-al Hashimi's Administration and led a deputation to King Ghazi to protest against the severity of the measures taken by the Government to suppress tribal disorders in Diwantyah. In October, after Bake Sidqi's successful military revolt, he joined Hikmat Splasman's Cabinet as Minister for Finance.

In June 1937 he resigned as a protest against the influence of Bakr Sidqi th Cab net affairs, and the undue severity with which he considered that the Were removed were conducting positive operations against the tribes in Samawa Made a Senator in February 1937, but lost his seat to the summer of the same year under acticle 31 of the Constitution. Since then he has withdrawn from political life

Is chairman of the newly established Vegetable Oil Extraction Company in Bu, la

42 Jujur Humands.- Born 1894. At the time of the outbreak of war in 1914 he was a school teacher in Bagdad. After the war he graduated at the Bogdad Law School and was appointed to a junior judgeship in Kadhimain Later he was given an appointment in the Ministry of Justice. In 1930 he was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior and became knymakam of Najuf, then after serving in several other districts he was made Mistewartf of Kut in 1036. and was later transferred to the same post in Hills. He was appointed Minister for Education in Hikmat Sulmman's Cabinet in June 1937 Resigned in August 19.17, and in September he was appointed Director General of tribal affairs in the Ministry of the Interior

Appointed Muteusers of Kut September 1939, and transferred to Muntafia

February 1939 to Kerbala in September 1939

Appointed Minister of Social Affairs in the Cabinet formed by Jamil Madfair in June 1941 after the collapse of Rashid Ali's rebellion. Resigned with the whole Cabinet in October 1944

Appointed Matemarif of Bagdad in December 1941.

Resigned in October 1942. In early 1943 he received a substantial grant of Covernment land in the Hillah liwa Saleh Jabr as Minister of Finance helped from to obtain the

43. Julai Buban Kurd of the Baban family Born 1892

In the early days of British occupation he was actively associated with extreme Nationalists and was deported to Henjam in 1920. Released in 1921 appointed kalmakam in 1923 and continued to serve in the civil administration holding the posts of mutescaref in Assertable Rarbole and Artif mit November 1932 when he became Mittister of Economics and Communications in Naji Shankat's Cabinet. Became Minister for Defence under Rashid Wild Gilam in March 1933. Rougned with the latter in October 1933. V to d Minister for Education in February 1934, resigned with Jamil-al-1 1 . ' 1 1 1 1934 and was appointed Director General of the M stry of Economics and Communications in June 1935. Appointed Director General of Finance in December 1936.

In August 1937 be joined Jamil-al-Madfat's Cabinet as Minister of Economics and Communications. Made a Senator Resigned from Cabinet in May 1938 on account of insumuations made by his colleagues (not without reason)

that he had made a corrupt agreement with a Government road contractor Appointed Minister of Communications and Works in September 1938, resigned with whole Cabinet in February 1940

Appointed Manister of Communications and Works in the Cabinet of Jamil Madfar in June 1941. Resigned with the rest of the Cabinet in

October 1941

In the sessions of 1941 and 1942 he was active in the Senate as a critic of Covernment measures.

Appointed Minister of Emanoe in June 1943, but resigned in October of the same year

44 Jamal Buban .-- A. Kurdish mwyer Bern 1800, Served for some time as a judge in the Northern Liwas. Became Deputy for Arbil in the general election of 1925. Appointed Minister for Justice in Nuri Pasha's Cabinet March 1930. Resigned with Nuri Pashs in October 1932. Reappointed Manuster for Total Will Comment of the Part of when Jamil-al Madfai reformed his Cabinet in February 1934 and remained at the Ministry of Justice in Ali Jaudat's Cabinet formed in August 1934 Resigned with the whole Cabinet in February 1935, and in October joined the party organised by Jamil al Madfai to oppose Yasin Pashs. Owed his continued presence in successive Cabinets perhaps more to the tradition that each Cabinet must have one Kurd than to his personal abilities.

Returned for Arbil in the elections of June 1939.

After practising as an advocate, returned to public life again by his apment as Minister of Social Affairs in the Cablact formed by Nurri al Social

Resigned in October 1942 and began practising again as an advocate

45. Jumil al Rawi - A Hagoadt, born 1892, officer in the Ali in Jedda, and came to Iraq with His Majesty after Ihn Saud's conquest of -c Hejaz Elected Deputy for Bulaim in the general election of 1928 became vice professional and the property and the Property and the of Deputies. Minister for Communications and Works in Nors Pasha's Cabinet formed in March 1930. Became Minister for Defence in January 1931, but lost his portfolio Yuri Pashs reformed his Cabinet in October 1931 Appointed Mutemarif of Kirkuk July 1932. Transferred to Kut in October 1935. The survices wer with by the Hashims Cubinet in March 1936. In December 1936 he was in Jerusalem and in touch with the Grand Mufts and the Argh movement in Palestino Appointed Iraqi Chargé d'Affaires in Jedda September 1939.

Appointed consul general at Jermudem in July 1941. W thirnwn in the autumn of 1941 and was appointed Iraqi Minister at Jeddinh in December 1042.

46. Jamil-of Madjas,-Of Mosal, born about 1886. Led the party which in June 1920 came from Dair and called upon the tribes to rise against the British in the name of the Shorces. Entered Tall Afac after the murder of Captain Stuart, which he had instigated. Styled himself leader of the Northern Mesopotamian army. On the approach of British troops from Mosul returned to Dair Returned to Iraq 1923 Soon after, appointed mutesparel and saw service in a - ber of different linear. Appointed Minister for the Interior under Nort Pashri in March 1931 Became President of the Chamber in December 1930, following Jufar Pasha's resignation. Resigned October 1931 at the same time resigning from Nuri Pasha's party as a protest against the high handed actions of Muzahim-Beg Al Pachachi, then Manister for the Interior Composed his quarrel with Nuri Pashs in November and was re-elected President of the Chamber on the 30th November Again elected President in November 1932 and March 1933 Became Prime Minister in November 1933 Resigned in February 1934 but resumed office with a reformed Cabinet about ten days later. Resigned again in August 1934, but accepted portfolio of Defence in Cabinet which was then formed by Ali Jandat Became Prime Minister in March 1935, but was forced to resign by Yasın Pasha's agression in the Euphrates after being in office for only twelve Yasin Pasha's Cabinet, but received little support. Declined an invitation to join the Cabinet formed by Rikmat Sulaiman in October 1936. In the winter of 1936 37 he went to the Yenen to obtain the adhesion of the Imam to the Pact of Arab Brotherhood, signed by Sandi Arabia and Iraq in April 1930, and in August 1937 after the resignation of Hikmat Sulminan's Cabinet, he became Prime Minister

He tacks administrative ability, but is a figure in the political world. Is generally popular because he expresses his opinion in an honest, downright

Throughout 1938 he held his Cabinet together and carried on the governthe 25th December, 1938, by a military demonstration organized by Husain Fourt, the Chief of the General Staff, and Taha-al Hashimi in favour of Nuri-al-Said.

Continues to enjoy considerable political influence.

When Roshid Ali served power by a coup d'Etat at the beginning of April [21] I will be a bound to be a coup d'Etat at the beginning of April [21] I will be a bound to be a bound of Regard B in a crowle escaped capture by the Iraqu rebel troops and took refuge on a British warship. Thence they were flown to Palestine, where Jamil Madfai remained during Rushid Alt's rebellion of May. He returned to Iraq with the Regent on the collapse of the rebellion and after considerable heatation was permaded to form a Cabinet. Faced with the difficult task of restoring public confidence and security, he showed that he had lost his former resolution and energy. An ageing man, susceptible to the intervention of others, he inclined towards a policy of appearement and refrained from drastic action against the pro-Nazi elements. Within these limits, however, he co-operated loyally will II. Majesty's Government, and during the four months of his premiership conditions in Iraq were largely restored to normal. Feeting mashie, however, to carry out the policy of strong action which was pressed on him from many sides, Jamil Madfai, together with the whole Cabinel, resigned in October 1941.

Since then he has been active in the Senate. In March April 1943 he viated Syria, Transporder and Egypt at the request of Nuri Soid to canvasa support for the idea of an Arab congress to plan the closer union of all Arab States. He not with little success but was pleased to have had an opportunity to

maintain his part as a veteran of the Pan Arah movement

Elected President of the Senate in December 1943, in which position he used his influence against Nam Pasha's Government

47 Janid at It ads .- Summ of Bagdad Brother of Hamid as Wads, aide de camp to the Amir Abdolinh, and Shakir al Wads, formerly side de camp to

Approved to a restaurant to the Restaurant

ment (Tapu) in 1931.

Appended Minister for Justice November 1932 Resigned with Cabinet to March 1933. Appointed Director General of State Domains Lands (in the Ministry of Finance) October 1933 Returned to the Ministry of Justice in June 1934 as member of the Court of Cassation, and a menth later was appointed Chief Public Prosecutor. Appointed Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in April 1935

Appointed principal private secretary in the Palace in July 1937, but lost this post when Hikingt Sulaiman's Cabinet fell, and was passed into obscurity

as an inspector in the Ministry of Justice

Appointed Director General of Tapa in January 1939, and of Laud Settle ment in August 1939 when the latter Department was amalgamated with Tapa Land Settlement was taken away from him in the autumn of 1941. Dishonest

and estront

48. Kamil Chadreyi - Sunni, born Bogdad 1601, brother of Rauf Chadreyi His sister is the wife of Mahmud Subhi-al Daftari. Educated locally and radiated at the Law School. For a short time be held a minor post in the Ministry of Finance, but soon gave up the civil service for journalism and was suppressed for its attacks on Nort Said's Government. He later edited Al Akhbar, which suffered the same fate as Al Itha al Watani. In May 1031 he was convicted and fined £20 for publishing false news in a third newspaper Saut al Akhbar of which he was the responsible editor. In September of the same car he was arrested and charged with the publication of pamphlats attacking King Ghazi, but he was released a few days later as there was no evidence against him. He holds left wing views on social and political questions. He was appointed Minister for Economics and Communications in the Cabinel formed by Hikmat Sulminan in October 1936.

He resigned in June 1937 on account of his disapproval of the Cabinet's

policy on the Fuphrates and left the country for several months.

Returned to the autumn of 1937 and soon began to encourage communistic propagands. He supports the moderate group among the "Communists" Iraq and is the controller of the left-wing daily Al Abab.

49. Khalid Suluman—Brother of Hikmat Suluman (q v.). Bern 1877 (et al. in 1. i

Retired in March 1939 and now lives on his pension

50. Khalid Zahawi.—Sunni Born 1889. Entered Military C. liege at Constantinople in 1903. Served in the Turkish army until 1924. Joined Iriq army and was appointed aide-de-camp to the late King Fairal I. Promoted to the Staff College, Camberley, in 1934 and on his return was made a brigadier and appointed Director of Military Operations. Became O.C., R I A F., in 1936. Appointed Director of Army Administration in 1937. Placed on perfebruary 1939. Appointed Mutessarif of Kut in October 1939. After the collapse of Rashid Ali's rebellion in May 1941 became Mutessarif of Bagdad but was relieved of his appointment in June.

Appended Iraqi Minister at Kabul in November 1942.

51 Khalil Ismail—Summ of Bagdad. Born 1903. Graduate of Law College, Bagdad. Held various positions under the Ministry of the Interior 1925-32. Appointed Secretary to the Cabinet 1932. Director General of Mastry of Interior 1935. Director General of Education 1930. Pleasant, reasonable, speaks English well.

Appointed Director General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in August

1937, but in October he was sent to be Mulessarrif of Amarah

Director General of Ministry of the Interior September 1938

Appointed Director-General of Awque in 1940. Appointed Director General of Consus in October 1941

Appointed Director General of Revenues in December 1942

Director-General of Finance, August 1943

Aburhaba, Malik —Assyrian chieftain of the Lower Turn tribe, a security of Marking personality with a rountitie record as fighter and leader. Supported the Iraqi Government in their efforts to settle the Assyrians satisfactorily in Iraq and thereby incurred the interconnity of Mar Shimun. Many of his followers were, however, quite innecently massacred in August 1933 in spite of their friendly attitude towards the Iraqi Government. He desires to leave Iraq, but does not with to be resetted in the same place as Mar Shimun.

Since hope of moving all the Assyrians from Iraq has been abandoned, Malik

Khushaba has settled down to a quiet life in his village.

with his father to Constantinopia during the occupation and returned in 1919

resigned immediately after his appointment. Became Director-General of Tapa December 1932 and Amin al Asimah October 1933. Transferred to the Ministry of the Interior as Director-General of Municipalities in November 1936. He was made a Senator in October 1937.

Pleasant, well intentioned and noticeably more moderate in politics than in

to corlier days.

Became Minister of Justice in Cabinet formed by Nuri al-Said in December 1938, but devoted more attention to his entertaining than to his official duties Resigned February 1940 with whole Cabinet

Made a Senator in 1940

Made Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nuri Said's Cabinet in December 1943, a post which he obviously enjoyed enormously Rengaed with the whole Cabinet in June 1944

54. Makest bis Haddedhal Shackh.—Chief of the Amarat, Annien (Arab) tribe of Iraq. He succeeded his father in 1927. Born about 1896. Intensely [29046]

proud, but waser than he appears to be. He has endeavoured to maintain good relations with the Iraqi Government, though the Nationalist element in Bagdad cegard him with some suspicion on account of his father's close friendship with the British. His tribal area is from the kuphrates southwards to the Nejd border.

He obtained a good contract for the supply of labour on the Haifa-Bagdad road in 1640. During Rashid Ah s rebellion in May 1941 he lost control of his

tribe, parties of which attacked and looted some of the road camps

His estate at Razza, near Kerbala has been expropriated for the Abn Dibbis reservoir and Mahrut has experienced great difficulty in obtaining compensation from the Governments.

55 Mahmud, Sharkh -- Of the family of Barzinja Sayvidis. He has inherited from his father and grandfather great tribal and religious influence throughout Southern Kurdistan. He was made Hukumdar of Suleiman; in 1918. s only after the British occupation. In June 1919 he revolted against British albority, was wounded and deported to Henjam Island in the Personn Gulf He was reinstalled as Hakum iar of Suleimans in 1922 after the Turks had forced the British political officers there to withdraw. In 1923 armed action had to be from a state and election of the and Arbil Provinces. Spiermans was reoccupied in 1924, but Sheikh Mahmud was not brought to terms until 1927. These were that he was to abstain from politics and any outside Iraq in one of his Person villages close to the border. He chose I say make a second of the second of the second Nationalist feeling in Suleimani again tempted him into the political arena As also mild as is last for a again to a figh he sist Nav. he surrendered at Panjwin. He was granted an allowance and sent to live at Itilia. From there he was later removed to Ramudi, and in the summer of 1933 he was permitted to take a house in Bagdad. He receives an allowance of 900 rupess a month from the Ireq Government. He has three sons, Rauf, Baba Ala and Latif. Rauf is quiet and industrious and is a student in the Law College Fleeted Deputy for Sulamnan in December 1938 and again in June 1939 Alexandria, was sent to Columbia University, New York, to study political a Soft of the last and an entry and a fact the season of the is the pet of his father, and will follow closely in his footsteps, if he has a chance

His properties in Sulaimani were confiscated in 1931, but restored by special

Act of Parliament in December 1938

Towards the end of May 1941, during Rashid Air's rebellion, Shaikh M. respect for R. Lil and a peak of labelet Agbs (q.r.) he raised a tribal ferree to attack Salaimani with the object R. id Air's rebellion collapsed and most of the chieftains returned home Shaikh Mahmud himself endeavoured to exploit the occasion to obtain concessations to the Kurds, but he was persuaded in the end to disperse his followers and to settle down in Dariketia, one of his villages in Barsian. His youngest and favourite son Latif, is restless and unceliable and a marro of anxiety to the Mulesarrif of Substitution.

58. Majed Musician —A Kurd of Sulamons, born about 1894. During the war of 1914-18 he was an officer in the Turkish army and for some time after the Armistice of Mudros held pro-Turkish views. He was an active supporter of Shaikh Mahmond 1924-26. When Shaikh Mahmond submitted to the Government Majed was made a Mudir in the Kut liwa. His administrative ability was soon apparent. In 1928 he became Quimagam of Nasirivah, and in 1935 he was promoted to be Mutesarrif. Two years later he was posted to Amara where he remained until 1941.

His attitude in the Rashid Ali disturbances of 1941 was equivocal, but he seems on the whole to have favoured Rashid Ali a cause cather than that of the Regent. Rashid Ali did not however trust him and brought him in to the capital so that he could be watched. After the Regent's return to Bagdad at the beginning of June 1941 Majid took leave in Turkey.

He returned in September and was then suspended for four years on account

of his compliance with the orders of the Rashid A 🕠

Nevertheless, in December 1943 he to seed Nuri Pasha's Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio, with the special task of finding some means to stop the fighting

with Mulia Mustafa in the Barzan area and of redressing Kurdish grievances. The Regent disliked his appointment and only reluctantly agreed to it

Majid succeeded in bringing about a peaceful settlement with Mulla Mustata in January 1944 and remained in the Cabinet, without Portfotio, but charged specially with advising the Government on Kurdish affairs.

Resigned with the whole of Auri Said s Cabinet in June 1944

57, Mar Shimus - Ishai, Mar Shimun, Patriarch of the Assyrians

(Catholicos of the Church in the East).

Born about 1909. Succeeded to the patriarchate in 1920 when a child. Educated in Logland at a seminary in Cauterbury. Since coming of age and assuming the authority of his position, Mar Shimun has actively fostered discontent among the Assyrians. Whatever his position as the head of a spiritual community, his temporal authority is not acknowledged by a large number of Assyrians, estimated at a maximum at 12,000. His aim has been to establish the whole community in a compact enclare under his own spiritual and temporal authority. He was the inspirer of the mutiny of the levies in 1932 and of the exodus to Syria in 1933. Deported by the Iraq Government in the summer of 1933 be arregt of ast in the pris wheelins tall the arrest and Surma joined him. In October 1933 he went to Geneva to protest to the Langue or the aparther, but I see the holowell a to certificate on the Iraq army at Dairabun (Foishkhabur) in August 1933, and in November went to England to obtain support from friends and sympathisers there. On his deportation King Feisal granted him and his family a provisional allower co of £780 a year, subject to his correct behaviour. This allowance was stopped by King Ghazi in the summer of 1934 on account of the propaganda which Mar Shimin persistently carried on against Iraq

While paying lip-service to the League of Nations and always ready to

tless suffering on a deserving people. During the year 1934 he was mostly in bugland, paying several visits to Geneva when Autyrian affairs were under discussion. He remained in Europe throughout 1935 and 1936, spending much time in London.

In 1939 be was granted British naturalisation and went to live in Cyprus Since 1940 be has been living in the U.S.A.

58 Maulud Mukhlie.-Sunni Born about 1873 A fine sold er, he behaved with great gallantry with the Sharifian army and was bidly wounded. His exploits do not lose in the telling. Served in Syria and was sunt in 1920 to Dair, where the agreement between the British Government of Occupation and the Arab Government was reached under his anapices in April A hot Nationalist, he continued to spread anti British propaganda among the tribes until he was the late to the total of he had Government and returned to Bagdad in July 1921. He lost no time in joining the extreme Nationalist group. There was no post to offer him in the Iraq army but he was given some land near Tikrit and settled down to cultivate it, with occasional visits to Bagdad and Mosni to take part in Nationalist activities. In May 1923 he was appointed Mutessaril of Karbala, to deal with the Uloma. He is no administrator, but he kept things quiet at the time of the exodus of the mujtable. An impulsive man, who allows his pan Arab sentiment to rule his actions. He was bitterly bostile to the Cabinet formed by Hikmat Sulaiman in October 1937 after Bake Sidqi's coup d'Etat and openly condemned the murder of Jafur Pasha. In February 1937 an attempt was made to assassinate him and three of Bakr Sudqi's aides-de-ramp were suspected. Maulud then went to live in Same but rot and some after a resident and and the street of the been a Sepator stace 1925

He was elected president of the Chamber in December 1937

Attended the Arab Parliamentary Conference on Palestine arranged by Alubba Pasha in Cairo in the summer of 1938.

Re-elected President of the Chamber November 1938 and again in June and November 1939 Was not re-elected in November 1941

In recent years his drunkenness has increased and discredited him

59 Monfluq at Alousi Born about 1894. Belongs to a learned family of Bagdad. He is a graduate of the Sorbonne whence he returned to Engdad in 1926 Was appointed a professor in the law school and afterwards in 1928 [29046]

Director-General in the Ministry for Foreign Affaira. Two years later be quarrelled with the Minister, Abdullah Damluji, and withdrew to Beirut. In 193) he accompanied Nuri Pashs to Mecca to negotiate the Iraq-Nejd "Bon-Voisinage" Agreement. In the autumn of 1932 he went again to Mecca, this time to take up a post as judicial adviser to King \1.1 1 \ 7 2 2 4 1 He remained in Arabia for about a year and then returned to Bagdad. In May 1934 he was appointed first secretary in the Iraqi Legation in Tehran. Transferred to be consul at Borrut in May 1935. Appointed consul general at Bombay December 1936. Dismissed from the Foreign Service in November 1937.

Romained in Syria until January 1939 when he returned to Iraq. Returned the to great a greater 1836; these to Parage Congret Alla per

Transferred to be consul general at Damascus June 1939

Transferred to Istanbul as consul general in July 1941 Recalled in November A heavy drinker, with unsavoury habits, he is not a good consular officer and is suspected of pro-Nazi sympathies

He was dismissed in April 1943 for insubordination and in the early summer was seeking official em; loyment in Saudi Arabia. In 1944 he was living in Turkey

on an allowance supplied to him by Ibn Saud

80 Makammad Al. Makmad Sunm Born 1805. A lawyer who has served Ministry, Director General of Tapu and judge of the Court of Appeal Pleeted to the Chamber as Deputy for Bagdad in 1935 and for Arbil in 1936 Has twice been elected Vice President of the Chamber and held the post of the Chamber and held the post of Hikmat Sulaman's reformed Cabinet in June 1937. He resigned in August 1937. with the whole Calinet.

blooted Deputy for Arbil December 1937 but lost his seat in June 1939 Appointed Mouster of Communications and Works in the Cabinet formed by Rashid Ali in April 1941. On the collapse of Rashid Ali's rebellion at the end of May 1941, he fled to Persia and was handed over by the Persian Govern ment to the British military authorities in September 1941 | Imprisoned a Aliens and subsequently sent to Southern Rhodesia to be interned. Sent back for trial in March 1944

61 Muhammad Amin Zaki .-- A Kurd of Sulnimani. Born 1850. Well educated and speaks French, German and English. Formerly staff officer in Turkish army Was made Minister for Communications and Works in November 1926, and anbacquantly held the portfolios of Education and Defence. Exerted little influence in the Cabinets in which he has held office. His policy is to try to position with the Araba. Lost his seat in the Chamber in the general election of 1930. Again Minister for Economics and Communications July 1931. Resigned October 1932 Appointed Director General of Feonomics and Communications March 1933 hut became unemployed when this post was abolished in September 1934. Became Minister for Economics and Communications in March 1935 in Yasin Pasha's Cabinet. Resigned when the Cabinet fell in October 1936

Elected Deputy for Sulaimani in December 1937 and again in June 1939 Became Minister for Economics in March 1940 in Rashid Ali's third Cabinet

Resigned in July 1940 on account of severe illness.

Appointed Minister of Communications and Works in the Calunet formed by Nuri al Said in October 1941 Resigned in February 1942 on account of ill health. Made a Schator December 1943.

62 Muhammad Hassan Kubba.—Shinh of Bagdad. Born 1891 Belongs to the old family of Kubba. In 1920 was associated with the Nationalist activities of Ja'far Chalabi Abu Timman In 1923 he entered the service of the Ministry of Justice. Served as a judge in many parts of the country and also need posts to the Mar s. I. I. 1942.

for Social Affairs under Nucl Said. Retained this position in the Cabinet of Handi at Pachachi which followed Nuri's rengnation in June 1944

63. Muhammad Humin Kashif of Ghata (Sasyid) .- Shiah Alim of Najal

One of the few Arab Divines of importance.

Attended the Moslem Conference at Jerusalem in 1931 as Iraqi delegate Visited Persia on a prolonged tour in the minmer of 1938, and returned to Iraq in February 1934. In the spring of 1935 he took a prominent part in the trif of insurrections on the Euphrates, and gave his full support to the tribes which took up arms against Yasin Pasha's Government. He hoped to persuade them to make a united front with the Ulama in an attempt to force on the Government a series of sectorian demands intended to secure for the Shiah community a greater share in the government of the country. He was only partially successful and, after the defeat of the tribes by the army, he wisely withdrew to silence in the shrines of Najaf

Declared a jihad for Palestine in the summer of 1938

In 1939 it was suspected that he had accepted mor y from the German

Legal of the set at Batal Martin

ssued a fatwa against the British during Rashid Alt's rebellion in May 1941. His nephew, Ahamad Kashif-al-Ghata, actively supported Rushid Ali and was interned in August 1941 at Fao.

64. Muhammad Rollar of Shabibi - Shiah of Bagdad, born about 1880 be go to a well known family. Member of Constituent Assembly and Minister for Education in Yasin Pasha's Cabinet in 1924. Again given the portfolio of f.ducation in the Cabinet formed by Yasin Pashn in March 1935. His reactionary views soon brought him into conflict with his least and war at a cf remanent officials of land and the second fire the second fire be a first well to der refwerespie to Mine and Education in Jamil al Mudfar's Cabinet in August 1937. He is president of the Bagdad branch of the Pen Club and has a considerable reputation and an of in a life of so the limited of the order become

Appointed Minister of Education in the Cabinet formed by Jamil al Madfai

in June 1941 Resigned with the rest of the Cabinet in October 1941

Appointed to the Board of Education created in April 1943 Piected President of the Chamber of Deputies in December 1943.

85. Makammad Suck-al Quzzaz -Bagdad Mecaame. Born about 1898 Has recently come into promisence as a labour leader and agitator. A professtonal demagogue, he always thrusts buoself in the van of any bazaar troubles, and has been especially compressons in encouraging discontent among the labour err, and of the cotegor companies operating in that I myed a first g , if its mising the boycott of the Bagdad Electric Light Company is a a track

Juring the premiership of Yasin-al Hashims he was not allowed to agitate to be all sort and a to the theory of the standards became the treasurer of the Popular Reform League which was organized by Kamil Chodirji with a left wing programme. His netwities became so tiresome that in February 1937 he was sent to live in Ramadi, where he remained until December 1937 when he was released. Little has since been beard of him.

66. Muhammad at Sade, Saryod Born about 1885. An influent at Shano The state of a state of a state of a state of occupation, and played a prominent part in the insurrection of 1920. He fied to Syria when the insurrection was put down, but returned with the Amir Feisal in June 1921. Took an active part in the anti-mandate controversy of 1922, but after the proclamation of the Constitution in 1924 greatly modified his views Appointed a Senator in 1925, and elected President of the Senate in 1929. He has subsequently been re-elected to this position at each new appaign until February 1937 when Ridha al Shabibi was elected instead. He was re-elected President of the Senate in December 1937 and again in December 1938, June 1999 and November 1939

R I add to be to fill a Sea New reber 1941 and November 1942 A digarised and preturesque personality. Ceased to be President of the Senate in December 1943 on the election of Jamil al Madfar

67 Mulla Mustafa - Born about 1899, Brother of Ahmad of Barran (q # W . 1 4 7 1931 32 1 ser rendered with Shaikh Ahmad and was banished to Sulamanu. There he lived for ten years in poverty on a small allowance from the Government. In the autumn of 1943 he bolted back to Barzan and a few months later became involved Mustafa successfully resisted the considerable forces of police and Iraqi troops sent against him.

In the beginning he was concerned only with his own position, but fater on he began to put forward political demands and to pose as a champion of Kurduh nationalism. He won a good deal of Kurdish sympathy and support. In January 1944 a settlement was arranged whereby he was "pardoned" after

[29046]

paying a format visit to Boydard to make submission to the Regent - Thereafter be returned to Barzan, but he remains restless and natomed, and the Government have not yet been able to re-establish control over the Barzani tribal area

68. Masa Shabondar — Bagdadi Sunni, born 1899.

Flier son of Mahmud Shabandar, a wealthy land and property owner of Bagdad

Went to Berlin soon after the armistice, and lived in Europe, mostly in Zurich and Berlin, until the autumn of 1932, when he returned to Bagda

In January 1933 he was appointed secretary of the permanent Iroqi delega

tion at the League of Nations. Speaks English, French and German. Appointed first secretary to the Iraqi

Logation in Berlin in October 1935

Early in 1937 be was necessed of giving cortificates of export to Iraq for maintains destated for Spain and recalled to Bagdad, where he was placed under arrest. In December proceedings against him were dropped and it seems doubtful whether there was ever any real evidence against him. Elected Deputy for Amarah December 1937

Lost lib seat in June 1939. Reappointed to the Diplomatic Service in June the second of th and was appointed Assistant Director-General in the Ministry for Foreign

ad Money to be After a group of the act and formed by Rashid Ali in April 1941. His polished and friendly manner hid a closs and amater co-operation with Rashid Ah in his pro-Nazi intrigues. On the collapse of Rashed Ah's rebellion in May 1941, he fled to Person and was handed over to the British military authorities in September 1941. Imprisoned at Ahwaz and thence wat to Southern Bhodests for intermnent. Sent back to stand he trial with internees in March 1944

to for hope a cont to a figure to the transfer Elected Denaty for Hillah in the Constituent Assembly March 1924, and sat in the first Chamber in 1925. Minister of Communications and Works in the If natural Cabinet, August 1924. In 1927, while in London, he made a close study of British politics. Recalled to Bagdad in February 1928 and joined the active Nationalists. His ideas seemed to be tinged with communium. Was promisent in anti-Zionist manifestations in summer of 1929. Became Maister of Economics and Communications in January 1931, and, shortly after, Munister of the Interior, n which post he unexpectedly gave satisfaction to his British advisers. Resigned in October 1931 on account of a difference with his colleagues regarding his diamissal of the Amin al Asimah. Towards the end of May 1932 he was charged to the second se and was committed for trial with four others by Hagdad magistrate's court. Acquitted in October 1932. In October 1934 he was appointed Minister at Romo and permanent delegate at Geneva. In November 1935 he was relieved of his duties at Genera. Appointed Minister at Paris in July 1939.

Remained in France as Manister to the Vichy Government after the collapse of France in 1940. Recalled in November 1941 when Iraq severed relations with the Vichy Government, but did not return to Iraq. In 1943 he appeared to be living in Rome. Later he went to Geneva and sought but was refused facilities to return to Iraq

70. Mustafa-al Umart.—Supri of the Umari family of Mosul. Born 1883 Gradiented in Law School in Bagdad just before the war. Served as an officer in I will be a state of the state In a second of the second and entered Government service. Since then he has served in the Waqf Department and in the Ministries of Finance and Interior. His posts included the following . kaimakam in several districts, Accountant General, Director General ern Merrick will be the special randor of w. [1-36 he was appointed Mutemarif of the Muntafiq liwa and in June 1937 he joined Hickmat Sulaiman's Cabinet as Minister of the Interior He retained this port

folio in the Cabinet formed by Jamil Madfat in August 1937

Level Leviste West 1925 and a resistant for taking large
be an all to the control of the proceed the Prim. Moster that at it well to transfer im to another Ministry. He accordingly went to Justice in October 1938 In December 1938 he resigned with the whole of Janut al Madfau's

Cabinet after the military demonstration organized by Hussin Fauzi and Tahaal Haslami in favour of Nuri al Said. He is a Sepator

Appointed Minister of Interior in the Cubinet formed by Jamil-al-Madfat in June 1941. Resigned with the rest of the Cabinet in October 1941. Since then he has been a prominent speaker in the debates of the Senate, and has been a

constant critic of Suri Said's administration. Became Minister of the Interior

to the Calinet of Bands as Packachi formed in June 1944.

 Dr. Aaji al: Ant. Bagdadi, born 1895. First became prominent in 1922. as semi-oficial Hashimite representative in London. Continued to represent Hushimite interests in London until final conquest of the Hejaz by Ibn Saud Dr Naji then became destitute in England, and was deported to Iraq is October 1925. In Iraq he was soon employed under the Mansetry of Defence in the Iraqu M. Lit Metal Serve April 2007 1 Local Company of All the in Jedda in August 1931 Returned to Bagdad in June 1932 to be present during the visit of the Amir Feisal, son of King Abdul Aziz al Saud Appointed countly, Mohanmerah, October 1032. Acting Director General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, April 1933. Appointed counseller in the Legation at Tehran April 1935

In June 1936, while on leave in Bagdad, he was appointed Master of three monies at the palace, and accepted the particles of Fereign Affairs when Hikmat Solatman formed his Cabinet in October 1936 Resigned with Bikinat Sulaiman th August 1937 and was not included in the Cabinet formed by Jamil al Madfar

A pleasant man of considerable intelligence. He now (1944) lives in complete.

retirement and has little prospect of re-employment

 Nan Shaukat —Sunn of Hagdad, born 1991. Studied in Constantinople. a d became a reserve officer. Journal the Sharif and was at Aqalah with Colonel wrence, for whom he has a great admiration. Returned to Bagdad in 1919. Early in 1921 he was given an appointment under the Mutemarif of Bagdad, and subsequently became mutessarif. He showed considerable administrative ability, and maintained cordial relations with his British advisors. He was appointed Mutessarif of Kut in October 1922, of Hillah in 1923, and of Bugdad in 1924 Minister for Interior, June 1928, Minister for Justice, September 1929, and reverted to Interior in the changes which followed Abdul Muhsin's suicide Appointed Iraqi Minister at Angora in September 1930. Recalled to Bagdad in October 1931 to take up portfolio of Interior. Became Prime Minister in November 1932. Received the Order of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy in January 1933. Resigned premiership March 1938. Minister for the Interior ii November 1933, resigned February 1934. Again appointed Minister at Angera April 1934. He accompanied Tanfiq Rustu Aras, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on his official visit to Bagdad is the summer of 1937, and was then offered a Calence post in Hikmat Sulaiman's Government. He declined because of his objection to Bakr Sidqi's influence.

Became Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet formed by Nuri al Said in December 1938, but reagned in April 1939. Deputy for Bagdad in the elections

Became Minister for Justice in Rashid Ali's Cabinet in March 1940.

After the collapse of France, he became a strong advocate of remaining with the Axis. With Rashid Ali's approval he went to Istanbul in September 1940 to establish contact with the German Ambassador, Herr von Papen. It was perhaps more than a concedence that just before his return to Iraq, towards the and of October 1940 the local Arabic press published the official Axis declaration of sympathy with Arab aspirations, and that just after his return the resumption of direct telegraphic communication between Iraq and Germany and Italy was Harmon Bress of Bern 1941 to a son of Wash of Defense in the unconstitutional Cabinet formed by Rashid Alt in April 1941. Dures: Rashid Ali's rebellion in May 1941 he went to Turkey to try and culist I'm by support for Rashid Ali's cause. After the collapse of the rebellion he remained offere less red a sheater four worth and a credit fixo-Years' imprisonment.

In 1942 he found his way to Europe and moved between Berlin and Rome. receiving a Munister's salary from the Reich Government. In 1943 it seemed that he had taken up his residence in Rome, where he was in touch with the

ex Mufti of Palestine

73 Nathif Shawi-Born Bagdad about 1-90. Educated in Military College. Constantinople, and the Turkish Staff College. Served in Turkish army until the end of the war 1814-1918. He joined King Feisal's army in Syria and

[29646]

fought at Maisalau, where Feisal was defeated by the French. He then returned to Bagdad and for some years was employed as a teacher in the secondary schools. During this period he graduated at the Bagdad Law College. He inter returned to the army and was given rank as a senior captain. In 1935 he attended army manicures in England. On his return he was made Commandant of the Iraqi Staff College. After two years in this post he was promoted brigadier and appointed Assistant Chief of General Staff. He was placed on pension in 1939 and became Minister of Defence in the Cabinet formed by Jamil Madfai in Jane 1941 after the flight of Rashid Ali to Persia. He made a pleasant if colourless Minister and resigned with the whole Cabinet in early October 1941.

74. hapth-al Raws.—Horn about 1896. Sunns of Bagdad. Brother of Ahmud-al Raws. Married to a sister of Mine. Hismat Sulasman. Has for many years practised successfully as a lawyer and in 1942 was elected President of the 1.0 for the way of the lawyer and in 1942 was elected President of the ex Mufts of Palestine (then a fugitive in Iraq) and with the Italian Minister He was careful, however, to avoid becoming involved in Rashid Ali's coup d'Etar in 1941.

Sleek and mondain, he is a prominent figure in upper class social life in Bagdad. Elected a Deputy in October 1943

75. Nasrated Farm. Lawyer of Bugdad, born about 1800. In the early days of the Iraqi Government he held somewhat extreme Nationalist views, which is the state of Iraqi of Iraqi where he entred districts the country of Iraqi of Iraqi where he entred districts the country of Iraqi of

Ministry of Justice, where he seried diligently for a number of years

Minister for Finance, November 1932. Resigned with Naji Beg Shaukut
in March 1933. Appointed Minister for Finance in Jamil Beg Al Madfai's
Call Control of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in April 1935. Appointed Iraquelegate at Gonova to June 1937

Steady and intelligent, but inclined to be obstructive.

Was relieved of this appointment in the summer of 1938 when it was decided to withdraw the Iraqu delegation from Geneva. He then returned to the Bar, Appointed Minister of Economics in the Cabinet formed by Jamit al Madfai

in June 1941 Resigned with the rest of the Cabinet in October 1941

76. Nichot al Sanare.—Sunni of Bagdad, born 1803. Studied in the School of Law, Constantinopie. He was in Bagdad before the occupation, went to Moud with the Turks, and was simpleyed in various capacities there. Beturned after the armsistics and took service under the British Administration. Was appointed Director of the Law School when it was respond in 1910, eriminal magistrate, February 1922, judge in the Court of Appeal, March 1923. Amin-al-Asimal, Bagdad, 1925-30. Appointed Director General in the Ministry of the Interior in Appealated Director General in the Ministry of the Interior, November 1931. Appealated Administrative Inspector, November 1933. Became Director-General of Municipalities in June 1935.

Appointed Chref Fenance Inspector, May 1936. Placed on pension about end of 1938.

Mosul descent. Educated in Constantinople, speaks Turkish, German, French and English. Served in Balkan War. He was one of the founders of the Ahd in 1913, and came from Constantinople to Iraq in order to start branches there. He wis a Basin at the time of the occupation as a patient in the American hospital joined the Arab army in the Hejaz in June 1916, and commanded the troops till the arrival of Jafar Pasha (his brother in law); served as C G S till the fall of Damascus. A good strategist very receptive of ideas, clover hard working, it is a start from offering resistance to the French on the ground that he could not hope for support from the British. When the break came in July 1920 he went with Fersal to England. Returned to Bagdad in February 1921 and took

charge of the Ministry of Defence during the absence of Jafar Pashs at the Cairo Conference. On his return he became C.G.S. and Director General of Police, and held these appointments tell October 1922. Acting Minister of Defence from November 1922 to November 1923. Held the same portfolio in Jafar Pasha's Cabinet. Minister of Defence again in November 1926, and retained that portfolio with only short intervals out of office until he became Prime Minister in March 1930. Negotiated and signed the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of June 1930. Visited Jedda in 1931 to negotiate a "Bon Volumege" Treaty with Nejd and the Hejaz. Resigned with the whole Cabinet the 19th October 1931, but reaccepted office on the same day in a reformed Cabinet. Visited Angora with King Feigh July 1931, and again in December-January 1931 32. During latter visit he signed with Tuckish Government an Extradition Treaty, a Treaty of Commerce and a Residence Convention. Resigned premiership in October 1932. Appointed Minister at Rome, February 1933, but did not proceed. Became Minister for Foreign Affairs in Cabinet of Rashid Ali Gilani in March 1 so he without to to be no perfect Foreign Affairs and Defence under Jamil al Madfai in November 1933 Resigned in February 1934, but returned to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in August 1934 under Ali Jaudat's premieralop. Resig was it as a m The state of the state of the state of Cabinet formed by Jamil al Madfat, and returned again to the Ministry in the Cabinet formed by Yasin Pashs in March 1935

In October, after Bake Sidqu's successful military revolt, Nuri Paalie, fearing for his life, fled to Egypt with his family, where he carried on a restless is tation from Carro to some his return to Iraq. He came back in October 1937 after the murder of Bake Sidqu and the fall of Hikmat Sulaman's Government He was effered the post of Iraqi Minister in London, but did not accept it. In early December he went to Syria with the intention of working privately for a second of the carried state of the carried stat

But for two short visits to Bagdad. Nurs al Said spent the whole of the year 1939 outside Iraq occupied principally in desultory conversations about Palestine with politicians in Syria, Egypt and London. On each of his short visits to Bagdad his presence gave rise to rumours concerning his political intentions, but these died away as soon as he left.

In December 1938 he came back to stay and a few days inter a malitary become Jamil al Madfai's Cabinet and brought Nurs al Said into office as I'rime Minister. He represented I raq at the opening of the London conversations about Palestine in January 1939

Resigned the premiership in February 1940 but at the Regent's request reformed his Cabinet and continued in office until the end of Murch, when with

his own collaboration, a new Cabinet was formed by Hashid Ali-

Remained in office as Minister for Foreign Affairs until the end of January 1941, when he and several of his colleagues resigned because of life of the life of th

In the summer of 1943 Nuri Pasha visited Egypt to discuss Arab unity with the Egyptian Prime Minister Nahas Pasha. He also went to Svria and Palestine for talks with Arabs there—He remained Prime Minister throughout 1943, but there were many changes in his Cabinet, and he formed his pinth Government or

the 25th December, 1943

Resigned in June 1944 with his whole Cabinet after an imedifying brawl in the Chamber between some of his supporters and the Opposition, which remained him that he did not enjoy the Regent's confidence and support. In any case be was tired and beeded a rest

78 Rashid Ah al Giloni.—Sunar of Bagdad bora 1892. A distant relation of the Naqib. In Turkesh times was a clerk in the Waql Department. Fled to Mosul with the Turks on the capture of Bagdad and after the fall of Mosul practised as a lawyer. In May 1921 be was appointed a judge in the Court of

Appeal. His work as a judge won him the good opinion of his advisers. Was appointed Minister of Justice in Yasin Pasha's Cubinet in 1924. Resigned over the signing of the furkish Petroleum Company's Concession in March 1925. which, at Yasın Pasha's instigation he strongly opposed. Became Minister of Interior in the second Sadutiyah Cabinet in June 1925, but resigned almost mamediately on being elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. From November 1926 to January 1928 was Minister of the Interior. Re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the general election of 1930, but resigned his agat in March 1931 in company with Yasin al Hashimi, Naji al-Suwaidi and Ali Jandat. as a protest against the conduct of Nurs Pasha's Government. Became a The state of the s Brotherhood). He encouraged the general strake in July 1931, hoping thereby to empartass Nuri Pasha's Cabinet Appointed thief private secretary to the Kills in July 1932 Became Frime Montster in March 1933. Resigned October 1533 Appointed Senstor in summer of 1934 Helped to organise the disturbances on the Euphrates which forced Ali Jaudat to resign in March 1935 and as Minister for the Interior joined the Cabinet then formed by Yasin-al Hashimi

1936 Rashid Ali fled to Constantinople. He came back in October 1937

During 1938 he made several speeches in the Senate attacking the policy of

Jamil al Madfai's Cabinet

Deported to Anah December 1938. Returned a few days later when Nari al Said succeeded Jamil-al Madfar as Prime Minister. Appointed chief private secretary to the Palace in January 1939, and remained in this post after Chaza's death in April 1939 Become Prime Minister in March 1940

'broughout 1940 he moved steadily towards a break with His Majesty's t, and a closer understanding with the Axia. He refused to break off diplomatic relations with Italy when Italy entered the war, but remained in the conest personal contact with the Italian Legation. He also gave full support to the Mufti a intrigues with the Axis Governments and appeared the overtures which Naji Shawkat made to the German Manuter at Augura in October 1940. In Iraq be gave free run to the Palestinian agitators and to the pro-Nazi elements of the Prem, even allowing it to be stated officially that the policy of his Govern ment was one of strict neutrality in the war in spite of the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of Albanes. Pressure from the susmary forced his rengantion at the and of January 1941, but he returned to office by means of a military coup a Etat on on the 1st April. He then set ande the Regent and installed Sharif Sharaf in has place. At this juncture, as part of their war plan, His Majesty's Government. began to move troops into Iraq but Rashid Ali, backed by the army, refused to agree to the presence of more than one brigade.

At the beginning of May the Iraqi army attempted to surround the British are base at Habbaniyah and hostilities broke out. Throughout the mouth Rashid Ali and his colleagues endeavoured to unite the country in a campaign against us, but, though the townspeople were with him, he received little support from the big tribes and fied to Persia after a comparatively small British column bud defeated the far larger Iraqu forces opposed to them. From Persia be contrived to make his way to Turkey and in Desember, having broken his parole. he escaped to Germany and joined the Mufti in Berlin, where he became a feature of the florim Arabic broadcast. Tried in absence by court martial and sentenced

to death in January 1942.

Throughout the years 1942-44 he continued to conduct an active campaign against Grent Britain from Berlin and Rosse and was recognised by the Axia as

the legitimate Prime Minister of Iruq

78 Rushed of Khopah Sunni of Bagdad Born 1884 Staff officer in Turkish acmy. Came to Domascus after the armistics. Prominent member of the Ahd at Frags. He returned to Bagdod in November 1920 and was appointed unitessarif in January 1921. He is weak and much under the thumb of the extreme National group. In February 1922 be was appointed mutessarif of Mosal, where he was completely in der the influence of Mustafa Sabunji. As his presence in a frontier division was considered inexpedient by the Iraqs Government, he was at Carro October 1929, and Director General of Education January 1930. Consulgeneral. Berrut, August 1931. Chargé d'Affaires and consul general at Jedda. A reall of plane, it Naji Shaukat, November 1922 Resigned with Vaji Shaukat's Cabinet in March 1933 Fiected President of the Chamber of Deputies November 1933 after resignation of Jamil al-Madfai. Reappointed Minister of Defence in February

1934, resigned with Jamil al Madfar's Cabinet in August 1934. Re-elected President of the Chamber in December 1934 Again appointed Minister for Defence in Jamii al-Madfai's Cabinet in blurch 1935, but resigned with the whole Cabinet after being only twelve days in office. Elected to the Chamber in August 1935 at 1 and 1, 0 per of 1 1 and 1 and 1 per of 1 and 1 and 1 per of 1 and 1 and 1 per of 1 and 1

Nuri al Said's Cabinet in January 1939.

Placed on pension in the autumn of 1941.

80. Rauf al-Bakrase .- A Shiah of Bagdad, born about 1897. Gendunted at the Bagdad Law School and was appointed to a clerical post in the Ministry of Finance, where he rose to be Accountant General (not altogether by merit) Appointed Minister for Finance in Yasin Pasha's Cabinet in March 1935.

Resigned October 1936

Appointed Director-General of Customs and Excise, January 1938. Became

Minister of Finance in February 1940 and of Social Affairs in March

be at a filled A and on a part to attend 1941 and are not Itashid Ali's rebel Government in April 1941 Fled to Tehran when Hritish the control of was a constant that was reserved the British forces which occupied Persia in August After a period of detention at Ahwaz he was sent to Southern Rhodesia in December 1941 to be interned Sent back for trial in March 1944.

51. Ranf-of Chadren -- Sunni of Bagdad Ho was Mayor of Bagdad at the time of the cutting of New Street and earned a great deal of personal unpopularity thereby. Left for Bernin shortly before the occupation, and subsequently went to Switzerland, returning to Bagdad in the minimer of 1920, up to which have 1 1,7 , 5 12 1 2 2 and the part of th well. He set up practice as a barrieter and consorted much with unit all often an He took no part in the Astronalist agitation, nevertheless, when last or was deported to Constantinople in August, he was asked to return with him. He came talk and have the and the sale of the sale of the has most of the business of foreign firms in his hands owing to his knowledge of English. He was in England on a visit during the summer of 1923, returning home to September. A returng man of modernist opinions. Deputy for Hillah in the Constituent Assembly in March 1924. He was strongly opposed to the passage of the treaty without amendments and voted against it. Chosen director of the law school August 1924. Minister of Finance, Second Sadmiyah Cabinet. and afterwards became Minister of Justice in Jafar Pasha's Cabinet in November 1926 Iraqi Minister to Angora autumn 1929 Resigned post as Minister at Angora in December 1830, and returned to Bagdad as legal adviser to the Iraq Petroleum Company

post cirty in 1637 R x V 164 c received a ball of white he has a well-paid post with the Iraq Petroleum Company

A cultured, likeable and intelligent man

82. Rawf of Kubacet -- Sugar, of Kubacet origin. Born 1885. He was commandant of gendarmerie in Aleppo under Jafar Pasha in 1919 and did meful work in keeping order before the advent of the French in July 1920. Refused ell out for the Frank and returned to Borid Harris 10. He was appointed Kaimakam of Suq in November 1921, but was removed in June. He thin for a time joined the extreme Nationalist group in Bagdad. Appointed Director General of Prisons in 1924 and subsequently played no part in politics. Appointed Mutessavif of Basra January 1930. Dismissed for incompetence April 1931. Appointed Director-General of Augaf in summer of 1938, and Director-General of Census in November 1937.

Mutessarif of Bagdad November 1938 and Director General of Augaf April

1939. Resigned June 1940

Reappointed Director-General of August in November 1941 by Nuri Said.

3. Sabih Najib .- Born 1892 Gazetted to the Turkish army in 1912 Joined Iraqs army 1921 and reached the rank of licutement colonel 1929. Passed a staff course in England, and for some time was Commandant of the Iraqi Staff College in Bagdad. Speaks English and French and some German. Appointed Director-General of Police in March 1931 Represented Iraq on the Syrio-Iraq Frontier Iral irat of Capitalian in 1993 Americal masset of Berlin Int. 1850 Transferred to Geneva as Iraq; delegate to the League of Nations in November

He was appointed Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in December 1937, with the rank of Minister Plempotentiary

Made Minister for Defence in October 1938. Resigned with the whole

Jamil al Madfai Cabinet the 25th December, 1939.

fried by court martial in February 1940 for being an accessory to the murder of Rustam Hardar, Minister of Finance. Acquitted on this charge and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having used insulting language when speaking of the Government at a semi public gathering. Was pardoned by the Regent after serving only a few weeks of his sentence

Appointed Iraqi Minister at Angora in December 1941

Relieved of his appointment in February 1949 and now seems to be living on his pension in Turkey.

satisfy the second of the particular of the Bagdad Law School and for several years practised as a lawyer. Deputy for h to differ the ermittee of a particle of Pasha and was a member of the Ikha al Watam party. In June 1935, as a reward for his political services, he was appointed threater General of Government Lands and Properties to the Ministry of Finance, and became Minister of Education in Yasin Pasha's Cabinet in September 1935 Resigned in October 1936

Elected Deputy for Kut December 1937 and for Bagdad in June 1939 Besame Minister of Economics in September 1939. Journal the Cabinet formed

by Rodod Al: in March 1940 as Minister of Education

Resigned with the whole Cabinet in January 1941. Throughout the disturbances of 1941 be remained inactive and was made Minister of Justice in Nuri Sand a Cubinet in October 1941 Resigned February 1942

Appointed an unofficial member of the Board of Education in April 1943 Appointed Minister of Communications and Works in December 1943 Resigned with the whole of Nuri Said's Cabinet in June 1944.

86. Sand bin Ab. Mic (chief) of the Yazidis. Lives at Baidra near Mosul. Weak character drinks heavily and indulges in every sort of vice. Much under the control of his mother. Macyana, who is a woman of personality and was at one time a noted beauty. The Yazidie are dissatisfied with Said Beg on account of his profigate living, and from time to time there is a movement to depose him and substitute another member of the ruling family. So far, however, traditional loyalty has been strong enough to keep Said in his position.

86. Salah al Din Ali al Sabbagh - Born about 1896 | Educated at Istanbul and, in large of eremptor for Many tag test process in the war 1914-18 and released to join the Amir Fersal's army. Guzetted account housement in the Iraqi army 1921. Has done courses at Belgam and Sheerness and also attached to British units Instructor at Bagdad Military College 1924. Appointed Director of Operations in the Ministry of Defence officer, but has the reputation of being a careerist with ambition

Be at I grap be roll to a stepper or as you ampoles. With Fahmi Said, Kamil Shabib and Mahmud Salman he formed the group of officers known as the Golden Square, which dominated Iraqi politics in 1940 and, in company with Rashid Ali, brought about the coup d'Etat of the 1st April. 1941 He fled to Tehran with Rashid Ali at the end of May 1941 and evaded arrest and disappeared when British forces entered Persia in August.

Turned up again in Turkey in February 1942 and was placed under strict wher supervision by the Turkish authorities. The Iraqi Government's request

for his extradition was refused

37 Sulman at Barrak -- Shuh and a tribal notable of Hillah Minister of Irrigation and Agriculture 1928-29. Has been in the Chamber of Deputies for many years and has frequently held position of Vice President

Appointed Minister of Economics in November 1942

I not received mer In a literal territorial to the Cabinet as Minister of Economics at the end of the same month. Resigned with the whole of Nuri Pasha's Cabinet in June 1944.

88 Salman-al Sheikh Dand Sunns Born Baydad about 1900 Son of Shorkh Ahmad-al-Sherkh Daud (q.e.),

A lawyer with a large practice and a forceful personality. Given to women and drink, but a stanneh supporter of democracy He was the first person of mole in Iraq who openly and independently attacked the Axis in speeches and press articles

Elected a Deputy in October 1943 and was prominent in debates as a critic of

Nari Pasha's Government

89. Saint John-Shinh lawyer of Najar born about 1890. Employed for some time as a judge. Elected Deputy February 1930 and resigned from the bench. Acquired notoriety in the Chamber as a persistent asker of questions and November 1933. Resigned February 1934 Elected Deputy for Muntafiq December 1934 Approved Margarit & Northead to Myo Planty successful. In October 1936 he accepted the portfolio of Justice in H.kmat Splaiman's Cabinet, Resigned in June over the Fuphrates disturbances and went away for several months. He returned when Jamil al Madfat formed a Cabinet and was appointed Director-General of Customs and Excise

Became Minister for Education in Cabinet formed by Nurval Said in December 1038. Elected for Diwamiyah June 1939. Minister for Social Affairs.

in February 1940. Resigned in March 1940.

Appointed Mutessarif of Bases in June 1940. Supported the Regent when His Royal Highness fied to Basra in April 1941 to escape from Roshid Ali and the "Golden Square." For this he was arrested and narrowly escaped a bravy sentence. He was in the end released on condition that he left the country. He withdrew to Tehran and returned in June 1941 after the fall of Rushid Ali-Appointed Minister of Interior and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet formed by Nurs Said in October 1941.

Appointed Minister of Finance in October 1942 with the special task of

finding solutions for the country's economic difficulties.

Hid not come up to expectations, and in June 1943 he was returned to the

Interior Resigned from the Cabinet in October 1943

He is married to a strong minded tribal weman of Hills, who causes her husband much trouble by interfering in the terbal politics of Hilla Liwa.

Joined the Calinet of Hamdi at Pacharbi as Minister of Frisace in Jane 1044

90 Sami Shankat Born Bagdad 1893 Sunni Brother of Naji Shankat thread the tige of Michael Creating of Duritle Arab semy in Syria in 1919. Appointed to Iraqi Health Service 1921 and subsequently served for several years as Director General of Education. Became Director General of Public Health in 1936. An ardent Arab Nationalist

Appended Director General of Education in March 1939 Lie has done much to increase military education in the secondary schools. Became the first Minister for Social Affairs in September 1939 and Minister for Education in February 1940 Resigned in March with whole Cabinet and was reappointed Director-General of Education in April 1940.

Retained his position throughout the disturbances of 1941 and mirvived subsequent changes. Is believed by many to have pro-German leanings, but be 1 - Comment of the last of the

Appointed Director-General of Social Affairs and Health in January 1043.

41 No. of Jamil al, bern 1-94 Brother of Jamil al to the armistice of the strong from 1915 to the armistice to the armistice of the strong respective to the strong from 1920 he was attached for the grant to a contribute of the first be well or an extra and d W . M February Protest of the State of , and so to entere and a long to the a transfer tis all the this or a way last with the time to restant to the second of the s , a 3 aphitoms After Bank Sud a mater in he ast 1957 in mas also me a cary at all in Lord bet a few weeks much be we can see and a sen or the ret red 1 st

han I from Buy ad in they after these for the single age not Jamil al Mid, and services of permit easie to use in Tallier, 930 after Nort al Said had formed a Government Apparato . Ira, direter risks end line

1939 as second accretary to the Iraq Legat of I can

At first he seems to have done well and kept in close touch with His Majesty's Legation. Later on, however, he seems to have yielded to the blandishments and bribes of the German Legation and, as charge d'affaires during April and May 1941, he dutifully carried out matructions sent to him by Rashid Ali's Government. Daud Heidari, who was appointed minister at Tehran in June 1941, was asked to keep a close watch on Shakir

Appointed consul at Jerusalem in November 1941

Educated Betrut University. Once spoke English well, but is forgetting it bildest son of Sheikh Ajil al-Yawar, who became paramount sheikh of the bhammar in Iraq in the early nineteen twenties and died in November 1940. Ajil nequired much money from his relations with the R.O.D. Company and from supplying labour to the railways when the line was extended from Bagdad to Mosul. Sufuq inherited this wealth

Sufuq a younger brother, Ahmed (horn about 1923), is said to have the stronger character and may become indisential when he grows a little older

During the autumn of 1941 some of Sufuq's cousins, led by Mishan al Fanal, showed dissatisfaction with Sufuq's leadership, but the quarrel was patched up

and the family now accept Sufuq's lendership

In 1942 be obtained a number of contracts from the British military authorities which increased undesimbly Shammar influence. Steps were therefore taken to curtail the number of contracts assigned to him and to check Shammar arrogance. By the mildle of 1943 the situation had improved and Sufuq and his subord, ante tribul leaders had become more amenable.

In early 1944 he had a serious quarest with his younger brother Ahmed about the division of their inheritance from their father Apil. A settlement was made in May, but its terms were so ambiguous that it is not likely to endure for long

He is devoted to the I'an Arab cause but at the same time well disposed

towards Great Britain and the Angle-Iraqu Alliance

Transferred to the Ministry of Communications and Works in June 1043 and acted as Minister for Foreign Affairs in November 1943. He resigned with the whole Cabinet in December 1943, and was appointed Minister at Cairo

Served in Turkish army and was employed in Arabia and the Yemen during the war. Was given a post on the Turkish General Staff in Constantinople in 1920, I remaind the Turkish General Staff in Constantinople in 1920, I remaind the Turkish General Staff in Constantinople in 1920, I remaind the Turkish Government which followed the significant to Bagdad in 1923. Was attached to Sir Percy Cox in May 1924 for the boundary negotiations with the Turkish Government which followed the significant after his return in August 1924, and for a while he acted in tutor to the and Director of Education in 1928. In 1930 he returned as chief of the General Staff and Constantinople in 1924, and Director of Education in 1928. In 1930 he returned as chief of the General visited the Imam Yahiyah of the Yemen and concluded a treaty of friendship between the Yemen and Iraq.

In September 1935 he was appointed Acting Director General of Fiducation

in addition to his other duties.

He was in Angora in October 1936 when Hikmat Sulaiman and Bakr Sidqi forced Yasin-al-Hashimi to resign and wisely did not return to Iraq. He came hack in September 1937 and was offered the post of Director General of Works. He refused this offer on the ground that it was beneath his dignity to accept any position lower than that of Chief of the General Staff

Elected Deputy for Bagdad in December 1937 Opposed Jamil-al-Madfat a Cabinet in the Chamber. Worked actively on the committee of the Polestine Defence Largue in 1938. On the 25th December, 1938, in collaboration with General Husain Fauzi, he organised a military demonstration against Jamil-al-Madfat's Government, and became Minister for Defence in the Cabinet which Nutr-al-Said formed when Jamil-al-Madfai reagned. Became a Deputy for Proceedings of Largue 1940 Cabinet formed by Rashid Ali in February 1940

Resigned in January 1941 with most of the members of Rashid Ah's Cabinet and on the 1st February succeeded the latter as Prime Minister. On assuming office he feebly attempted to break the power of the military clique which during 1940 by the Head of the military clique which during 1940 by the Head him and overthrew him and his Cabinet after it had enjoyed office for only two months. Take Pasks thereupon went to Turkey, where he remained throughout Rashid Ah's rebel regime. When the Regent had been restored Take Pasks wished to return to Iraq but Nuri Said (the Prime Minister) did not want him back and it was arranged that a transit visa through Syria should be refused

He was still in Turkey in May 1944

I let Party B. W. All and b. C. Barrell Between 1927 and 1938 held a manber of administrative posts, including those of Mutessarif of Mosal and Bosco Delivities of the local Palestine Defence Committee while in Hosta. Became M tensarif of Mosal again in April 1939 but was removed by Rashid Ali after bis coup of Kist in May. Was restored when the Madia: Cabinet was formed in June.

Not particularly clever, and apt to be pig headed. In Meant he was too much under local influence and showed a strong projudice against the Yazidis. He was slow to take action against Nazi sympathiers and favoured a policy of "appearement". Appointed Minuster of Education in the Calenet formed by Nori Said in October 1941.

Transferred to the Palace as Russ of the Reyal Diwan in June 1943 Because Minister of Defence in the Cabinet of Handral Pachach, in June 1914

96. Taken Quari. Sound of Damascus. Bern 1803. Who with Fewal in Damascus of June 1921, and was appointed an ADC to the King in August Married the daughter and horrest of Abdul Wahhab Pasha Qurius of Bases. The Add to the King in August King Fersal on his State visit to England in 1933 and received the KCVC.

In June 1936 he was compelled to resign from the palace on account of the scandal of the marriage of Princess Azzali. He was later appointed counse for the first later to the first later appointed consult general at Bombay in December 1937. Speaks English and brench. Pleasant and elever

I May 1941 the all Iraqi consult, he seems to have carried out his orders for a R = 15 M without protest and his behaviour was strongly criticised by a Review of the second seco

In September 1943 he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Damascua, when the Iraqi Government recognised the new Syrian Government. On the 27th January, 1944, he was accredited as first Iraqi Monster to Syria and the Lebanon to reside at Beirut

97 Talib Mushing.—Simil of Bagdad born 1900 Father was minor official Took part to the anti-mandate agrication of 1922 and in the spring of 1929 was one of those responsible for anti-British posters usued over the agriculture of the Supreme Committee of Iraq Secret Societies. Appointed Inspector of Schools in 1924 and held a variety of appendiments added the Ministry of Liu, a ministry of the

November 1931, when he was appointed first secretary to the Iraqi Legation at Appointed Appointed consul-general at Betrut in August 1937.

Withdrawn and domissed from the service in February 1938. He remained for a time in Syria, but returned to Bagdad when Nurr-al-Said formed a Cabinet in December 1938. Appointed Accountant-General in January 1939 and Director-General of Propaganda, Publicity and Broadcasting in May 1939. Became count general in Jerusalem May 1940.

During May 1941 he carried on an anti-British propaganda campaign and zealously supported Rashid Ah's rebel Government. He was recalled in June

and subsequently interned.

98. Taufiq al-Suwaids—Born 1889 Stadted law in Bagdad and Constantinople and international law in Paris. In 1913 became first interpreter to the Ministry of Education, Constantinople. Represented Iraq at the Arab Conference held in Paris in July 1913. After the armistics went to Syria and was appointed judge in Damascus. Returned to Bagdad in October 1921 and in November was appointed Assistant Government Counsellor and Director of the Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Conference of Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Conference of Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Conference of Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Conference of Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Conference of Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Conference of Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Conference of Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Conference of Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Conference of the Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Conference of the Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Conference of the Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Law School Minister for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Law School Minister for Education January 1929. President of the

Again represented Iraq at the Longue of Nations in the autumn of 1939, and afterwards visited London as the guest of His Majesty's Government. There he had conversations with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and with the

Scoretary of State for the Colonies about Palestine.

Resigned with the whole of Jamil-al Madfai's Cabinet on the 25th December 1939, as the result of a military demonstration made against them. Represented I quite like the conversal as or Palest he is 1939 after and and tend

Joined Taha al Hashimi's Cabinet in February 1941 as Minister for Foreign Manual Taha al Hashimi's Cabinet in February 1941 as Minister for Foreign Manual Taha has all to be all to be described a stronglehold over the Government. Was forced out of office he Ray of Manual Man

He is aggrieved that he has not been appointed to the Senate and blames theless, an attempt was made to got him into the Cabinet in 1942, but was

manuccessful owing to the exaggerated conditions he sought to make.

In the summer of 1943 he reached an understanding with Ibrahim Kemai to co-operate in political matters. But by the end of the year be was reconciled to Nuri and juned the latter's 9th Cabinet as Deputy Prime Minister in December 1943. He was violently attacked both in Parliament and outside, and the good his office was called in question. Reaggned in March 1944, when a High Court was appointed to consider the constitutional validity of the appointment of a Deputy Prime Minister.

99. Trufiq Wahhi Maron/.—Kurd, born Sulaimania 1897. Educated communia and Turkey. Graduated from Turkish Military College in 1904, and thereafter served in many military stations in European Turkey. During the war 1914-18 he held a regimental command, and later a staff appointment with the 13th Corps, commanded by General Ali Ilisan Pasha.

After the war he returned to Iraq, and entered the Iraqi army. He was appointed Military Adviser and Staff Officer to Shakh Mahmud in Sulaimania in the last transpossible. He returned to Bagdad and re-ontered the army, and with the cank of Colonel became Commandant of the Military College, Bagdad. In 1929 he was sent on a course to the United Kingdom

In April 1930 he was appointed as Mutessarif of Sulaimania, but lasted only

until July, when as the result of election troubles he was removed

For several years be remained unemployed, but ultimately obtained appointment to the post of Director General of Surveys. After the conclusion of the operations against Rashid Alt, Tanky Winhbi resigned from Government service took pension and made a comfortable fortune as a contractor for the British forces.

In June 1944 he was appointed Minister of Economics in Humdi Pachachi's

Catonel

Tankiq Wahbi is keenly interested in Kurdish culture, and has devoted much time to modernising the Kurdish language. He has given valuable help to the Public Relations Department in the production of propaganda in Kurdish.

180. Thabit Abdul Nur.—Born 1890 Son of Axiz Abdul Nur a prominent Jacobite Christian of Mosul. He was christened Nikole. Was an officer in the Turkish army, embezzled money and fled to Syris to join Shoreefian cause. At this time be changed his name to Thabit, became a Moslem and performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. Came to Hagdad in November 1921 and became prominent in extreme Nationalist politics. Elected Deputy for Mosul in general election of 1930, and appointed Director of Oil Affairs in the Ministry of Economics and Communications in June 1931. The post was abolished in March 1932. Tried in 1932 for misappropriating the funds of the Agricultural Exhibition (April 1932), but sequitted

Appointed connector in the Iraqi Legation in London December 1938. This was about 1934 Appointed Director of Oil Affairs in the Ministry of Economics and Communications in June 1935. His post was abolished in November 1936, and he remained without employment until December 1937, when he was appointed

to the Iraqi Diplomatic Service

Forly in 1938 he was approximated to quiltage 1 Ma point led to the first of the wire in the first of the which he had been given no authority by the Iraqi Government. The Saudi Government soon detected the foliy of his schemes and gave up taking him seriously. In December 1938 and January 1939 he was in Sanaa visiting the King of the Yenen.

He was on leave in Germany on the outbreak of war in September 1939 and

the preparation of Arabic broadcasts from Berlin.

1918. Appointed by the K fry 1808 (reader adult the Bagelad Law and 1918. Appointed by the K har qui 1913. Bug, bal 1914. Cold at the man of me war joined the Reserve (Officers School at 1920. It was as and Property to the Mile a Court Figure 1. Appointed Jolige Cold the Reserve (Officers School at 1920. Courts to mile 1921. A 1923. K rank 1924. Von Freedert Curi Courts Mos., 1814. H. at 1923. President, Civil Courts, Diala, Mutessarif of Kirkuk Liwa 1927. Mutessarif of Kut and Basra Liwas; Administrative Inspector 1931; Mutessarif of Mosul Liva. 1934.

Held other Government posts up to August 1937, when he was made to be Director General of Revenues. Became a Minister of Economies and Communica-

tions in December 1938 in the Cabinet of Nuri al Said

Made a Senator April 1939. Minister of Interior in September 1939 and Acting Minister of Justice in February 1940. Joined Rashid Alt's Cabinet in March 1940 as Minister of Communications and Works.

Resigned in January 1941 with most of his colleagues as profest against

Rashid Ah's pro-Axis policy

[29046]

Since November 1941 he has been an active member of committees in the Senate

Appointed Minister of the Interior in Nuri Said's Cabinet in December 1943. Resigned with the whole of Nuri Said's Cabinet in June 1944.

102. Fusia Robei.—Born about 1904. Of the Jubur tribe of Mosul From his circy days in this beet, we also we for his in prince, led course, of and tomortal private life. From 1928 to 1926 he held minor elevical posts in Government offices. In June 1926 he went on a journey round the world and was reputriated destitute from Paris after having served a term of imprisonment for a modern Borneen 1929 and 1933 he travelled in Yosh was resulting. Tripoli, Tunis and the Hadhramaut, and also Java, India, Afghanistan and Iran On his return to Iraq he took up journalism and gave his support to extreme

nationalism. He also published a newspaper called Al Uqub. He was subsidised in 1936 be sold himself to the German Legation. In April 1939 be went to Borlin and soon afterwards became the announcer of the Berlin Arabic broadcast.

In this position he has been very successful, and his broadcasts were a

powerful instrument of German propaganda.

In the spring of 1942 he " went off the air" and it is removed that he was

put into an internment camp in Germany.

Broadcast from Berlin in connexion with the Lebanese crisis of November

of Bagdad, born about 1880. Diminutive and unimpressive, he mixes freely with Mosterns and was made Minister for Finance in January 1928, after having shown industry and ability as rapportune of the Finance Committee of the Chamber Line in the general election of 1930, and then began to take part in the Chamber in the general election of 1930, and then began to take part in the Director-General of Revenues in the Ministry of Finance, December 1932, and Director General of the Ministry in 1933. Became Minister for Finance in Ali Jandat's Cabinet in August 1934. Resigned with the whole Cabinet in February 1935. Appointed Director-General of Finance in June 1935.

Appointed general manager of the Agricultural Industrial Bank in

December 1936.

Was made Director-General of Antiquities in November 1941

104. Yusuf Iz at Den.—Suppl. Son of Ibraham Pusha, a Kurd of Sc.

Born Bagdad 1801. Married to the daughter of Ali Agha of Sulaimani. Owns
property in Bagdad, Amara and Sulaimani. Educated locally and entered the
civil service in 1018. Graduated at the Law School in 1927. Became a finance
inspector in 1928 and was promoted Assistant Director-General of Finance in
1930. Became Director-General of Land Settlement June 1934, AccountantGeneral June 1935. Appointed Minister of Education in Hikmat Sulaiman's

(1) Oktober 1936. He resigned in July 1937 became of his dissatisfaction
where the Primae Minister.

Obstuney since last Report

Abdul Ghafur Badri. Faris Agha

CHAPTER III .- PALESTINE.

rE 663 95 81)

No. 5

I escount Halifax to Mr. Eden .- (Received 30th January)

(Telegraphic)

Washington 30th January, 1944
ON 27th January there were put before the House of Representatives two resolutions proposing that the good offices of the United States should be used, and that appropriate measures about be taken, with the object of ensuring for the Jews unlimited entry into Palestine to the end that a "free and

democratic Jewish Commonwealth "might be established there
2. It is stated by the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs
1st February. Then it is likely that the resolution will be debuted or

the House and that it will be adopted without much opposition

3. On 26th January, Str R. Campbell's attention was called to the resolution by Mr. Berle, who informed him that any expression of views where might like to make about the manure in which this development might he handled would be welcomed by the State Department. On M and place to tell him that if the State Department wish to say anything, they might point that the White Paper provides for the continuation of Jewish introgration if he Arabi agree, but that it is not for us to express any opinion on any action which the United States Congress may decide to take. Would Congress be prepared to missed States Congress may decide to take. Would Congress be prepared to be ag of force if they consider that the position should be changed as committation should continue against the wishest of the majority of the 18.

t If as is possible, these ideas are put into the minds of some members of the Foreign Affairs Committee by the State Department, the result may be to arouse doubts in the minds of the committee. This however, is election year and

it must be remembered that there is no Arab vote in America.

E 1438 95 31]

No. 6

Viscount Halifax to Mr. Eden .- (Received 5th March)

No. 1117) (Telegraphic)

ohie) Washington 5th Harry, 1944

I bear that the Zionists themselves are now in favour of shelving of the War resolution. McCloy said on the 2nd March that War Department are continuing to do their best to ensure that it does not emerge from the Clay impression on Capitol Hill is that most members of Congress and particularly to be seen whether some irresponsible congressmen will not introduce another

It is too early to say whether reactions from Arab countries will prove heipful or will revive otherwise flagging interest. I have lately been putting into the heads of a few key people the idea that Arab heatility to Zionism is hardly compatible with United States oil interest in the Middle East. The fact that a message has been received from Ibn Saud (though this has not been published so far as I know) reinforces this argument. The press has begun to use this

argument, and it may prove to be one of the most helpful

E 1890 95 31]

No. 7

Viscount Halifag to Mr Eden (Received 10th March) No. 1208.)

Washington, 9th March, 1944. (Telegraphic) (NITED) Press report of 2 p.m. to-day states that Wise and Silver, Co-chairmen of American Zionist Emergency Council made following statement after conference with the President :-

"President has authorised us to say that American Government has never given its approval to White Paper of 1939 President is happy that of Palestine are to-day open to Jewish refugees, and that when future .. sons are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home, for which our Government and American people have always had deepest syntactly and to day more than ever in view of tragic plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees."

E 1781 98 317

No. 8

Viscount Halifas to Mr. Eden .- (Received 20th March)

N + 1381) Washington, 19th March 1944 el clegraphic)

MY telegram No. 1315 Foreign Affairs Committee of the House voted on 17th March to defer active on Palestine Resolutions (18 and 419. This action followed test mony by McCloy and escept of letter from the Secretary for War, which concluded " without reference to the merits of these resolutions, further action on this at this time would projudice the successful prosecution of the war "

2. Representative Compton (Republican, Connecticut) and Wright (Demoand the state of t the Committee's decision. Representative Sol Bloom (Democrat, New York) said he had voted against tabling the resolutions. There was a suggestion of introducing a watered down resolution omitting reference to a Jewish Commonwealth, and emcentrating on the immigration question but the War Department believes that he has averted even that

E 2870 95 81]

No. 9

Viscount Hulifar to Mr Eden .- (Received 2nd May)

(No. 344.) Washington, 8th April, 1044 IN my telegram No. 1381 of the 18th March I had the honour to report that the Fereign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives had on the previous any versed is tree with a class React as 415 and 4100 a (texts enclosed). Although these two specific resolutions may therefore be dead, the issue which impored them, unusely, the Ziobut agitation over the future status and the street re be

useful if I trace briefly the recent course of events in Congress. 2. House Resolutions 418 and 419 are defined as "urging the use of American good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine should be opesed and that the obvious people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth." The resolutions were originally introduced in the Senate by Senators Taft (Republican, of Ohio) and Wagner (Democrat, of Non Yorks, and in J. H. In Roy .. C. . Chapathean of ('ouncetreut) and Wright (Democrat, of Pennsylvania). Hearings took place in the House on the 9th and the 15th February, accounts of these bearings are contained in the second and third appendices to this despatch('), which show surgit by daster ry Ar I it the seat team the aver fille resolutions provoking Arab disturbances was raised. The opposition case was finally beaten down by the energetic testimony of Rabbis Heller, Silver, Goldstein and Wolf Gold. The hearing on the 15th February (see Appendix 3(')) followed

(1) Not printed

more or less the course of the previous bearing, the ablest exponent of the opposiwitness, Emanual Neumann, had the last word and denolished fairly completely a case was life set la literate d the structure raised by the opposition. The main outcome of the hearings was the immense embarrassment of the chuirman, Mr Sol Bloom, who throughout has been torn between the desire on the one hand to placete his many Jewish e est is that as he ser to keep that Presser and Mr. II II Mr Bloom finds himself in the awkward position of a man trying to at on the fence with both ears to the ground

3. At this stage in the proceedings the Arab world began to raise its voice to protest (stimulated to some extent, I am informed, by the Military Attaché at the Iraqi Legation here). The President of the Iraqi Senate cabled to Senator Wagner, protesting against the resolution, he was joined in a accordforte and the test to contract and a the collection of effort being considerably more violent in tone than the first one. The Syriab Foreign Office then joined issue and presented on the 24th February to the United States Consul at Damascus a note enclosing copies of telegrams despatched the day before by the Speaker and Chairman of the Syrian Foreign Affairs Committee to their counterparts in the Congress of the United States, protesting against the resolutions. The Egyptian Government was not slow to enter the fray and their example was rapidly followed by the Emir Abdullah of Transpordin and by the Argb National bloe in Palestine. Finally, King Ibn Saud is believed to have made a contribution, though the form and contents of his intervention have not been disulged.

This acries of Arab outbursts provoked mixed emotions in the United States. On the one hand the Zionist element in Congress indignantly protested dictation from foreign legislators : in this be was supported by Scintor Wagner's Olympian but in this context faintly humorous, diction that " Congress for over a century has decided questions on its own without interference from foreign countries." On the other hand the more serious elements were given acrously to think by the prospect of disturbances in the Near East, for which responsibility might rest with the United States Congress. At the same time it became obvious that the Administration viewed without enthusiaam the prospect of the passage of the resolutions, on the 29th February the columnist. Constantine Brown, amally looked upon as a State Department monthpasse, wrote an article in the Warkington Star deploying the resolutions in particular and the reresponsible, unrestrained Zionist pressure in general. In the meantime, the would come to his aid, russoure were gaining currency of the opposition of the War Department, most members of the committee were tired of the whole performance and, although too frightened to say so publicly in an election year were secretly hoping that the War Department would kill the whole issue the Zioniste, favouring a particular cettlement of the Palestine problem, might casily open the way for the various minority national groups to begin putting pressure on Congress in favour of their own specific solution of problems affecting their mother-countries. (This pressure from minority groups has increased in the last few weeks, and many Congressmen are distinctly worried over the possibility that it may considerably complicate matters for them in the coming elections) Supporters of the resolutions, such as Representatives Wright (Democrat, of Pennsylvania), Rogers (Democrat, of California) and Celler (Democrat, of New York), felt that Mr Bloom's dilatory and menthusiastic performance was the main cause for the failure of the resolutions to pass.

5. Protests continued to come in from the Arab world, acts of violence took place in Palestine, and the more aerious elements even amongst the Zionists themselves began to feel that this was no time for resolutions of this nature. As I land the honour to inform you in my telegram No. 1117 of the 4th March. Mr McCloy, the Assistant Secretary for War, told me at that time that the War Department were doing their best to casure that the resolutions abould not emerge from committee. At the same time the impression was gaining ground in circles connected with petroleum interests that the unrest which the resolutions might well produce in the Arab world would not be conductve to the successful outcome of the Near Eastern oil projects then on foot. King Ibn Saud's reported protest was particularly significant in this respect.

6 On the 4th March the New York Times published a despatch headed, "Marshall Opposes Vote on Palestine," reporting that the Chief of Staff had

[29046]

2 3

urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to postpone action on the resonations for reasons of military expediency. The general's testimony was given at a closed meeting of the committee and further details were not available. The tone of the press on the next day was one of general expectation of indefinite postponement. Protests against this "administration interference" naturally followed, but the forces opposing the resolutions were gaining ground. The President at his conference on the 3rd March had declined to comment Mr Stettinius on the same day had confirmed the receipt by the State Department of protests from four Arab trovernments, although he had not committed himself on them. Meanwhile, the German Ministry of Propaganda was enjoying itself over this "clash between Islamism and Americanum," and numerous rumours were set on foot to the effect that Great Britain had inspired the Arah protests Although the hearings appeared to be suspended, the resolutions still provoked frequent comment in both Houses, on the 7th March Representative Compton (Republican, of Connecticut) made a brief statement protesting against "direction to Congress by a few wealthy Arabe under British domination." This was the general tone of the protests, which included one of counderable length lodged on the 14th March by Representative Dickstein (Democrat, of

when on the 8th March the widely detected, but no less widely-read, columnst, linew Pearson, asserted that the deferment of the Polestine resolutions was a result of March the Near East. The allegation of British pressure on the protesting Araba was atrongly reduced by various organs of the Arab press and, as indicated above the Zionista themselves were already gotting cold feet. On the 14th March Representative Hamilton Fish (Republican, of New York) put forward a compromise suggestion, supported by Representative Celler, proposing that the world "Commonwealth" should be omitted from the resolution. On the 17th March as reported in my telegram No. 1881, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Home voted to defer action on the resolutions. Representatives Compton and Wright expressed strong disapproval and recorded their disappointment at the decision of the committee. My Bloom, however, admitted to the press that I e had voted against reporting the resolutions out of his committee. Even the modified form suggested on the 14th March had also apparently been indefinitely put on the shelf.

So for as Congressional action is concerned the resolutions may well be stend. The Lionists, havever, do not intend to accept this state of affairs and are going to do everything within their power to revive the corpus, on the Mind March the Interim Committee of the American Jewish Conference met in New York and adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the military authorities "will must find it possible consistent with the reality of the attuation, to withdraw their objection so that Congress may proceed to express itself."

The President himself gave the Zioniais a new lease of life when (as reported in my islegical No 1208) he received thus. Wise and Silver on the limit has not authorised them to quote him as saying that "the American Government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1039"; not only the Zioniats but practically all American Jewry welcomed this unexpected windfall, which they interpreted as meaning that the President was on their side and had not inspired the War Department pressure which had led to the shelving of the resolutions. This manerature by the President, possibly not unconnected with the funit nence of the New York State Primaries, has undone much of the good achieved by General Marshall's testimony and, by exposing so obvious a rift in the ranks of the Administration, has effectively revived an issue which we had begun to hope was dead. The enclosed copy of an article(') written by I F Stone in The Nation of the 18th March will show you the sort of comment which this comarkable demonstration of Presidential subtlety has produced.

The State Department has been considerably embarrassed by the President's statement. At his conference with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Commission on the 22nd March Mr. Hull, I am reliably informed, was asked by remater transfering how Commission 12'd comply with his request for collaboration with the Administration if the latter was divided within itself as shown by the contrast between, on the one hand. General Marshall's testimony on the initiary inadvisability of discussing at this juncture the question of imagration into Palestine and, on the other hand, the direct encouragement to

do just that thing given by the President on the 9th March to Drs. Wise and Solver out of the Palestine question would be all right "if only we can keep Wise and Solver out of the White House."

President's not very convincing explanation of his statement and of the speeches interesting article(') on this point, written by Arthur Krock, hormally a supporter of the State Department, in the same paper

I have & (For the Ambassador).
R I CAMPBELL.

Enclosure in No. 9.

78TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION H RES. 418.

In the Hause of Representatives, 27th January, 1944

Mr Wright submitted the following resolution which was referred to

Resolution

Whereas the Saxty sevensh Congress of the United States on the 30th June, 1922, unanumously resolved "that the United States of A favors the establishment in Palestine of a national leans for the Je and the states of a least of the Je and the states of the Je and the Je and the states of the Je and the states of the Je and Je a

who have become homeless as a result of this persecution. Therefore he at

Resolved. That the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate incomers to the end that the deers of Palestine shall be opened for colonization so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine is a first part of the palestine in the least the second state of the palestine is a first part of the palestine in the palestine is a first part of the palestine in the palestine is a first part of the palestine in the palestine is a first part of the palestine in the pal

(9) Not printed

CHAPTER IV. PERSIA.

[E 2118 2118 34]

N 10

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 5th April)

(No. 118)
Sir,
WITH reference to my despatch No. 213 of the 2nd July 1940. I have the

honour to transmit herewith a revised at of Personalities in Person 2. The list has been compiled by Mr Trott, oriental secretary, from the material accumulated since his return to Person at the end of 1940. Since the quirture of Reia Shah, in September 1941 the available material has greatly increased, both owing to the greater number of consider and other officials in the country who have been able to render reports, and owing to the lifting of the restrictions on intercourse with foreigners which was one of the most tirresome features of the regime of Reia Shah. I regret that the compilation of this record has been so greatly delayed the delay has been doe not only to the great increase in the available material but to the continual demands on the oriental secretary's time where made it difficult for him to devote much time to

to see him, and to record all available details about them in a series of files which will remain on record for his successor. To include them all would have swidlen the Peranantium List to inwieldy dimensions. He has therefore, only included the most important in this list. It comprises 250 persons in all, three of the old names have been omitted as the persons concerned aromed of little or no importance; and twenty seven of those on provious lists have died. Forty aix new manner, including a fair number of promising members of the volinger generation, have been added

4. I am sending copies of this despatch and its enclosure to the Government of India and to the Minister Resident in the Middle East

I have do

R W BULLARD

Enclosure in No. 10

Report on Personalities in Perma. December 1943.

20 Appr Tarmer Kutab Mutametral Ibear 21 Anuan (Ausane). About II mann Man w . Adl (Auto) Montain (t tor Afkhaes Braumit, Abd 2 Ameri. (B. vote An Armitob. Swain Ardalutz Abbas 5 Agherll, see Aquels Ardidan, Dr. Ali Cebes. 4 Ahi (Ahy), Majid Alternation and Alternation of Manager and Ardman, Amanullah ,Hap laz of Manualik) Ardslan, trhotam Ab Antalan, Name Qua-H process Arfa, Haman Ass, Mustufa (previously known as h. Aand (Assaul, really As ad), Muliatropped A to an the the Quh (Sarder Banadur) (Snankat at Mark Assets Bull-an Almenit, Abban (A sam-en-Sallanab) 1 1 Acrang (Oursing), Abdul Humens Ababada, Alemad. A sun Zanganeh, Dr Al-Inl Hannel - 1 abibellab (Ammet Topar) A zam Zangunek, Ali (Anur-a-K.) et Azudi, Yadanah (Amiz A zam). Hussen (often colled Amin trader Abdal Walibab n he Dadee Mahmud Bahar Mank and Shoars. · Amirolimed (or Ahmesis, Ahmed Agha. Baronna Abakeer Amer Kacsrort, Beza Quit, General. te Ameri (Ameri), Javed Balimini, Abdulah 19 Amer (Amery), Sultan Muhammad. 54 a Pair to General No.

. Jam (Djam), Mahmud (Moda-ul-Mulk) , - ! -Bakutiari, Murteza Qui, Samesie-· Jehangar (Djenangurs), Nasru lah-Bayat, Murters Quit (Saham-us-Sunau) Bayendor (churam Hussein haiah eee Amir To-7 Kantal Hidsyst, Hossen An (Nasz -Bush.hrs-Debdashts, Agha Jawad (Amur is Exampl Elidayat, Mantala Quin Franciscol Başlıdırı Debdaabtı, Açha Roza (c) Kambakash, Abdus Sacant Bururjuselm, General Kerim Agha-. Sassmi (Kasecop, Bager (Bugher Dudger Hussein (Adl-ul-Mulk Mik Dadyar, Melidi (1 mang-ea-Saltanato) to Dator or Dargahi, Muhammad Pashts A. 1 . Isashuni (or kashi), Sevyid Aloil Quain-Seybus, Julatend Dan Diba, Abul Haman (Signt-od Dowleb). Keylun Masud (Managed) Divinibogs, Agha · Khapele Yosey, Glodisin Alt (Nizam us - K -- baoscovam Serdara 4" h to *** Restricte Jann no a second K apal (Konput), Suday (Sudagla) Total Section -Labouts (horens mustly as Major Laboute . . Klian . Madatavi, Resa (diam-of Tay, ar) 2 Faters (Faters)), Scaffer Ferrughi, Abul Human Feernbar Abbas. Fedekar (Fedakur), Taqı (Toy M____a 1-4 I remain an absent 1 5 04 C Gheffari, Julai mi Din Maganchi H. Ghana, Quarm. Gharaguelu, see Qaraguelu t a I m a Gharik, ser Qurib Oboden, ner Qude Maradd at Mondon, Latt Ac-70 Hashir Abdul Iluanun Mountd (Monrod), Moneyel No. of 20) Hatami, Ali Akbar. And Spirit a Al Hidayas, Abdullah 92 Hidarat Izrala, so 83 Hidavat, Mehdi Quil (Mulchbir -× Monn (Mony), Socializer Almost Bl. Hiduyet, Rezaquit (Nayvor ul-Ma'k M khing Ruke ad Inc. 85 Hitmai, Almechar t M les Mortes 86 Hitmai, Reca (Some Fakhar) Magaddain (M.sq. addica), Muhainmad Aliah. Mulammad A * M. agadetsen, Borlaublete Flauson the Mondby, Dr. Motoroound (Monddig-to-(0). I a un ter l'assert Sultanella Muslay Bassin (Mushar of Mulle) 91 Interam (Enterain), Abdullah 92 Intigues (Enteriors), Nasrullab Monagar (Mayagher), Jalal 90 Igent, Ale M. M. Maffar. Mussett Ouli (Prince Nutral in lqbal, Dr Munuchibr fall yes form or Change Adm N Ouli Name of the last 96 Taly o Funning Alab at accit Name (Names), About the south Nation (Nation), Dr. All Anghar (Musdob-ed. × 13 ... Dowlebi. 97 Tr. - Fat the Asiela he Ya Nafin (Nafley). Fetbulab 28. lafandiari (Kafanduri), Fathuilah Nura Naffer (Naffey), Harran (Musharaf-ad 99 lefunduri (Eslandiari), Rassan (Ilaji Bowleld. Muhimban-us Se tanah)

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1 1 - In . W. t t. If andr no Saltaneh) - Born in Tabric about 1985 Water will revoked There he finished his preserv education and he note if a right to Secrete at P is 31, at I is in 1903. At the Michael Carlo and Mers for a stort period and then reinsferred to the Minut of Inte Aparaged a member 1 to Tatasarean Boundary Copin at a 1943 secondler enquired principals as I ther secretary

at the Ministry of Justice until 1927. He became in that year legal adviser to the Ministry and drafted a number of new judicial codes. A member of the Supervisory Board of the National Bank from 1929 32, in 1933 Director of the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice, and professor in the Law Academy at Tehran

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Appointed Persian Minister at Berne in 1934 Revalled to Trhran, December 1936. Political Director-General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, March 1937 Under-Secretary, July 1937 Acting Minister, March 1938 Minister at Rome,

July 1938, and also accredited to Budapest, September 1938.

Returned from Rome late in 1941. Director of the Faculty of Law 1941. Minister of Education in Scheily's Cabinet, March to August 1942 He was not conspicuous for help to the Allied cause in 1942 and if it is true that he has now retired from public service it will not be much loss. He was however, appointed Minister without Portfolio in the reshuffled Schooly Cabinet of December 1948

A quiet little man without much personality. A good bridge player. Speaks

Frank

2. Alkhams (or Alkham Ibrahems). Abdul Rena.-Born in Tehran 1885, a son of the late Sultan Ab Khan Vazir-i Atkham, chamberlain of Mazaffar ed Din Shah

Educated in Persia and in a military college in Austria. Joined the gendarmerse in 1911, and by 1921 had risen to the rank of colonel. Has been a staff officer for many years. Served on Perso Turkish Frontier Commission 1931 Accompanied the Shah on law State visut to Turkey in June 1934

Military Governor of Tebran, April to June 1942. Very active to me relief among the poor of Tehran during the winter of 1042-43. General officer

commending of the Kerman Division, September 1943.

A rebound face indicates a certain fondness for the bottle, but he has always been well disposed to us. A pleasant fellow, always ready for a joke. He gives the impremion of being a competent sublier not interested in politics. Speaks

3. Afshar, Rezu.-Born at Urunneh (now Reza'iyeh) about 1888. Joined the Ministry of Finance as a young man, and during Mirza Kuchik Khan's retellion in Grian acted as financial agent to him; and soon after the war he get any will or in more than the form of the With these he bought carpets and took them to America for sale. Served also under Bir P Cox, who paid him well. Returned to Persis in 1921, full of American ideas and education. Joined the staff of Dr Millspaugh, the American financial advisor A staunch supporter of the Publevi regime, elected to the 5th, 6th and 7th Majlie Opposed Firms Mirza when the latter was Minister of Finance. Governor of Gilan in 1929. While at that post he organised the Gilan Import and Export Company, which was founded in opposition to Russian trade monopoly methods As a result he incurred the hostility of the Russian interests there. Governor-General of Kerman in 1991 - Minuster of Ronds in February 1932 - Roughed in the following July, being unable to build the Chalus road fast enough for the Shah. Governor of Islahan September 1932 to December 1933. Since then unemployed. Was put under surveillance in Tehran in 1935 owing to supposed inefficiency (perhaps complicity) in connexion with the Bakhtsari plots in 1934. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment and permanent exclusion from Govern thead service in , are 1936 for accepting a tilbe wher Martier of Roses.

Not yet re-employed. Candidate for the Majits 1943. Speaks to his fluently. Full of ideas and energy. Very nationalistic, and rather anti-Br. ish

and anti-religious.

4. Als (Alay), Majed. Born in Tehran 1880. Educated in Persia and Moscow Holds a degree in law from the University of Moscow. Returned to Persia in 1914 from Russia. Appointed Commissioner for the Laposoff Fisheries 1915-18. Director-General of the Ministry of Education 1922-24. A judge of the Court of Cassation 1928-33. Governor General of Fars, August 1933, where he did good and energetic work. Minister of Roads and Communications, January 1936. Received the 1st Class Order of Humayun on the completion of the Transicanian Railway, September 1938. Suddenly relieved of his duties and placed more or less under house arrest at the end of November 1958. He had faces to separate the South exercises of the Tentre Tentre Tentre R away

Major from a factor of a 1940 grid a ser by other at all motions of a hope 1917 m. San Sot May 1942 March to 1 88 R Ar ex 1942

As Minister of Justice be was largely responsible for the details of the law concerning the restitution of the ex Shah's properties to their former owners. In those discussions he showed more attention to detail than to principle and the resulting cumbrous and complicated enactment pleased few except the lawyers who tried to understand it and interpreted it in various ways

Speaks Russian, French and a little German Married a Russian or Polish

Jewess. Able, hard working, and friendly to foreigners in general

5. Airom (Ayron), General Muhummad Hussein,- Born about 1882. Son of an emigrant from Erivan. Educated in Tehran and in Russia. Commissioned into the infantry of the Cossack Division about 1901. In 1912 colonel and staff officer at the Coseack Division headquarters. Fell into disgrace in 1918 as the result of intergues with women. A favourite of Reza, he was re-employed in 1922 and appointed to command the Northern Independent Brigade at Realt While in that command he showed enterprise, energy and some power of organisa tion, and kept Bolshevik intrigues under severe control. He also did a great deal for the improvement of the city of Resht. Appointed commander of the troops at Tabriz in 1925. Fell again into disgrace a year later, probably through his inability to abstain from intrigue. Chief Inspector of the army in 1927 and in the police of Tehran during 1928. Went to Enrope; then returned to be chief of inspection missions in 1930 and 1931. Appointed chief of police in April 1931

At one time, Ayron was looked upon as having greater power than any mer ber i that I me and to be the she in the Fire man II s son even pair or a sest of the spiner for all agents of a factor for its one test

Ayrom left middealy for Germany, ostensibly for medical treatment, in the summer of 1935. Serious charges of taking bribes and of all kinds of trickery have since been made against him, and Reza Shah furrous with "the only one of my trusted servants who has hitherto deceived me" tried to secure his extradition. But he got large sums of money out of the country, and was heard of in 1942 living on the Riviers as a Count of Lichtenstein

Has an Italian wife, whom no one saw will be be was at T bran-

Speaks Russian and a little German - A strong dis - ac - 1 - sol i - u e for bolishevism and organised a kind of Ogpu in Tehran to counteract Soviet

6. Akbar, Human-Bern about 1004, accord son of the late Sardar Mu'tamid of Besut. Inherited large estates in Gilan from his father. Educated at Tehran. Married in 1937 Victoria, daughter of Sarement Double. Deputy for Rosht in the 13th Majlis, and again for Fumen in the 14th

A fat and cheerful little man who, like all the members of his family, has always been on good terms with us. Not of great intelligence, but clever and active when it comes to disposing of his rice evon and circumventing the Russians.

7 Ala, Hausein, C M al (Matin al Frenerh) Born about 1884 Son of the late Prince Ala-es Saltaneh, for many years Persian Minister in London Educated at Westminster School, where he seems to have received rough treat ment, which resulted in a strong anti British bias, at any rate for the next few years. Created C M G. in 1906, when he accompanied his father on a special musion to London for the coronation of the late King Edward VII. Appointed "chef de cabinet" in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1906, his late father being then Minister for Foreign Affairs. He remained as "chef de cabinet" to various Ministers until 1915. Appointed Minister of Public Works in January 1918, and continued to direct that Ministry during the Cabinet presided over by Som and a Strand of h was in power from May to be 1919. This abinet abrogated the Treaty of Turkmanchai.

Ala was hostile to Sir Charles Marling, It & Wajesty's Mrs at a from 1915 to 1918, and caused repeated complaints to be made to the Foreign Office through his brother, who was then Persian Minister in London. He accompanied the abortive Persian mission to the Paris Peace Conference in 1918. Appointed Persian Minister at Madrid in 1919, and at Washington in 1920. Conducted negotiations in Washington in 1921-22 for the American Financial Mission to Persia, after he had failed to obtain the North Persia Oil Concession first for the Standard Oil Company and then for the Sinclair Corporation. Returned from Wish to in the in those is sent in the life. We as a thirther for telephone to the Washington as the Washing short time to May 1927 be not delegat to the Large of Natural for some time. Aftended Locarno is that Charter to committee (1925)

appointed Minister at Paris in 1929. One of the Persian delegates selected to represent Pers a but it the Long e of Not as in the Ar. Cor in Oil Company dispute in 1933. Returned to Tehran carry in 1933 to take over a high post in the National Bank of Perma, though he had no particular knowledge of arking Warastreet a member of a should it Red Line a d Sun.

and in the Ferdausi Memorial Committee.

In 1931 his transfer to the post of Minister in London was mooted though it did not materialism. On that occusion His Majosty's Government were unwilling to receive him, on the ground that his attitude in reporting a ubel on Has Majesty King George V rendered at difficult to suppose that he was then animated by friendly centiments.

Appointed Minister in London July 1934. Recalled in the summer of 1936. returned to Tehran in October Appointed Supervisor of Monopoly Companies, December 1936. Director-General of Commerce in 1937, and given the new appointment of Minister of Commerce in September 1937 Removed from this appointment, April 1938. Chief Persian attached to Major General the Fact of Athione and Her Royal Highwess Princess Africe during their visit to

Tehran for the Crown Prince's wedding, April 1939.

Married Fatimeli Khanum, the only daughter of the late Abu'l Quasin Khan Qaragozlou (Nasir al-Mulk), Regent of Persia, in July 1927. Mass. Ala was one of the first of thet generation to leave off the veil President of the Automal Bank, October 1941 Minister of Court, October 1942, but appears to have done nothing to curb the young Shah's evident intention to rule the country in much the same way as his father did.

A hard worker and a staunch patriot, intelligent and well-read, interested in the literature of many countries and quite a good planist. Has a perfect command of English and speaks good French. In the past he has lind a repuls tion for anti British sentiments. In 1943 and 1944, however, his relations with the British Legation were good, he seems a good deal more anti Russian than

anti British, and is doubtless more pro Persian ilon either

8 A'lam (Aalam), Dr. Amir (Amtr-i-A'lam).-Born about 1889) Son of the late Mirzs Ali Akbar Khan, who was Persian consul at Damascus for a number of years. Educated at Damascus Beirut and Lyons, where he ob a data to all degree. In private practice in Tehran since 1911. An army doctor for some

Married the eldest daughter of Vossugh od Douleh, and took part in politics through the influence of his father-in law. Reorganised the abrine

hospital at Meshed

Minister of Public Works 1920, a member of the fourth Majhs - Minister of

Education 1921 Court physician in 1925 and subsequent years.

Helped to found the "Red Lion and Sun" Society and has devoted a good deal of time and energy to its afform. Vice president of the Inter-Parliamentary I'mon 1934, and vice president of the "Red Lion and Sun" organisation in Perma. Speaks Frenti

9 A'lam (Aulam), Muzaffar.-Born about 1885. Son of the late Mirra Ali Akbar Khan, Persian consul at Damascus for a number of years, and brother of Dr Amir Anlam Brought up at Damaseus, and destined for a military cureer in his youth. Sent to St. Cyr and served for some time in the army. Served on several expansions on the Turco Persian Frontier Commission. In 1928 appointed Governor of the Gulf Ports, and in February 1931 Governor-General of Fars, with parisdiction over the Gulf Ports as well. Relinquished that appointment in July 1931 to serve of the protection of the Trans. To Vivil 1933 appointed Governor of Western Azerbaijan, cesiding at Rezaich (Urumich)

Director General of Commerce 1935. Minister to Iraq. April 1936. Minister for Foreign Affairs, July 1939. Represented Iran at the League of Nations

Assembly, September 1938

Minister for Foreign Affairs again in 1941 but summarily dismissed by Reza Shah early in that year, at which he retired to Islahan and has hardly been heard of again

Speaks French, Arabic and Turkish fluently A corpulent and agreeable person, showing little signs of intelligence on any subject. Is said to own his advancement to the fact that he saved the life of Reza Shah on one occasion

10. 'Alom (Alam), Muhammad Ibrahim (Shnukat ul Mulk), C I E .- Born about 1892. Descended from a family the members of which have exercised more or less independent rule in the Quinit and the neighbourhood for several re crations. Has been Governor of Sistan and the Quinat on many occasions a great help to us. Previous to the present extension of the authority of the Central Government Shankat enjoyed a considerable measure of

British support; for example, Sir W. Townley obtained for him the governorship of Sistan and Quin in 1813. Visited Tehran for some months in 1925, when he kept in close touch with this Legation. He presented Rem. Shah with an expensive gift on the occusion of the latter's coronation in 1026. Since then his power and local influence have been on the decline in proportion as the power of ite C . G as a reason of 1956 of entertward H & Majesty the Shah and his suite in a very lavish manner, thereby drawing the Royal attention to his position in East Persia; the consequences of which imprudence nearly ruined him. In 1932, however, he received the second class of the "Hamayun" order for his services in connexion with the Helmand coundary commission, the whole of the expense of which he bore himself. Visited Pehran in May 1932, to thank the Shah for his order. He was detained at the capital for several months and selected to accompany the Shah in visits to Mazanderan and Shiraz; and was only permitted to ceturn to Birjand in October 1932 when array gements had been initiated to distribute the lands of the Sistan and a state of the constant beginning to the theory being that all the land in question was Crown land, which the Sardars had usurped or occupied by force. Appointed Governor-General of Fars, September 1937 until October 1939. Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, February 1939

Again Minister of Poets and Telegraphs in Fuenghi's Cabinet of 1941 when he was very helpful. Returned to his lands at Birjand in the summer of 1942 and has since been extremely useful to us in many ways and to the Persian

Government in cohecting and controlling wheat

A very generous, open handed, agreeable man. Certain of his relatives were educated in Fugland 'His nephews, Historiad Dowlet and Samsan al Mulk and his brother in law Mahk Muhammad Khan, are persons of local importance

11 Alamer, Abhas (A'zam-es-Sultaneh) -Son of the late Mahmond Alamer Introham on Saltanch. Born in Tehran 1993. Educated in Person Turkey, Austria and Germany. Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Bull of the Persian Embassy at Constantinople in 1912. Secretary at Vienna in 1913 Secretary at Berlin 1914

Married a Persian woman, but divorced for and married a German woman Held various posts in the Measiry of Public Works from 1927 to 1930, then in the Ministry of National Economy, and from 1931 served in the Department of Industry Sent to Europe in 1933 in connection with the purchase of machinery for confines to the fate of the special part and D to C races the reorganised the artment of Industry in 1935. Unemployed in 1937 and thought to be in Berlin.

An able and intelligent man.

12 Almbuds, Ahmad -Born about 1982, the con of an official in the Ministry of distince. Educated in Tehran and in America, where he obtained a Ph.D. On return to Perma served in the Ministry of Education and in the Press and Propaganda Department, under Dr. Sadiq, before the fall of Reza Shalt Then practised as a lawyer in Tehran, and in 1943 was employed as a legal advisor by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at Abadan. Slow and dull in converantion and no great brain, but well meaning; has a somewhat exaggerated idea firow nwo sail la

13. Amin Habibullah (Amin-et Tujjur) .- Born in Isfahan about 1878, of a fundly of fafahant me had had had a factor with was borg of the form and and be the greatern report the expect the second interested in the expert of opinion. He expended the serve of the traces and alars, ha govern

Became interested in politics also, shortly before the war, as a Nationalist Tir, til pr G narjan and that ran firm a tallo His property was consequently confiscated by the Russians and administered by them for a few

Returned to Persia in 1918 and took up residence in the capital | 1 1920 costed | 102 forced | M. L. | Forced | 1 the Street | 1 suppose, a Russian organisation, 1923-27. In 1931 obtained a monopoly of export of opium, for which he formed a private company. Elected several times to the Majlis, he combines business with politics.

Married a Russian as his second wife in 1930. In June 1938 was depriced of his parl amentary immunity and tried on carges of offering a bribe to Termourtache in order to obtain the monopoly of opium. Found guilty and of the address to the state of by the Shah

14. Amin Hussein (often called Amin Muhandis). - Born about 1890 from a Tabriz family Educated in Europe, pennerpally in Switzerland. Graduated as an electrical engineer, and had some practical experience in that subject at to alte the der of a ser from ser in Televis Director of Factories in 1932 Chief of the Department of Industry, January 1935 Superseded by General Dichenham in March 1936. Am That I at strate to the state of the state of Sack Fee Mored or It, an His da, or may al Jon had

15. Amino. Dr. Ali.-Fourth son of Molisen Amini (Amin ed Douleh). Born 24 Tehran in 1903. Educated to Persia and in France. Studied law at Paris Married one of the daughters of Hassau Vussigh (Vussigh ed Douleh). Served for some years in the Customs Administration, appointed acting head of Customs about May 1936, and (1939) head thereof outil the autumn, when - Amer Khosrovi had him transferred to the Ministry of Finance as one of the Minister's assistants.

Secretary to Quanto es Saltaneli when Prime Minister in 1942. Appointed . mud of a commercial mession to Washington by the latter, but did not proceed Speaks French and is evidently very intelligent. Accused by his cumintee of various kinds of peculation and sharp practice. An agreeable, and usually very helpful, representative of the younger school

16. Amtrakmedi (at Ahmedi), Ahmed Anka - Born in Tehran abaut 1880. Comes from an Ardebit family, his forbears having emigrated from the Caucasus Fulsated in the Cossack Brigade in 1809 and received speedy promotion; he was soon commissioned, and was a general in 1920. Took a prominent part in operations against the Jangalis in 1919. When the army was reorganised in 1022 he was given the rank of Amir Lashkar (chief of a division) and placed in command of the Western Division with headquarters at Hamadan. Was recalled on account of his shameless robbery and for his trencherous oppression of the Lura, but, being a favourite of Roza Shah's, he was appointed to command the amnich or road guards. Appointed in 1926 to command the North West Division while retaining command of the ammel. Recalled the next year, and appointed to command in Luristan in the spring of 1928. He succeeded in pacifying Luristan by the summer, and in disarming the Lurs, he also assisted in the construction of the Khorramabad road Promoted Sepahbod (field marshal) in And 1929 as a reward for lower on Returned to Tehran for medical treatmost and eft for large p. 1930. Sor to Kinds to tood and the Kinds in [keep at 184] | Correct of space is against Januar Salies on 1632 and aga s Lars in 1933 It is or of Hernon as 1935

The the the transfer to the test of the transfer to the test of th in handles 192 . If you the high is not - S Re a District Physics See a transfer to at sais ist, c m st/. M a cf W i Refused supported in Tehran in that appointment. Suspected by the Russians and dilled by the Shall and Yandan Panah for his attempt to must on the outboats. of the Ministry of War and to limit the Shah's intervention in matters of command and administration. Ambilious and always hopeful of becoming Prime Minister. Though his record of bribe taking and his sketchy education do not make him a satisfactory candidate for a head of Government, he has shown himself a man of action and determination in times of crisis, and has been very friendly to us since Reza Shah's departure.

have cattefied his descree, so that he seems to have got over his youthful inclination towards robbery

17. Amer Khoerovi, Rezz Quit, General.—Born in Tehran, of obscure origin. 1896 Fil of in he cale bool acts led , the Cossa k Brigate 177 d that brigade to 1915 Was Resa Khan's trumpeter and owes his promotion to his master Army cashier 1922-28. Manager of the Pahlevi Bank in 1931 Sent to Paris to study banking in 1931 Returned to Tehran in 1933, and in 1934

appointed managing director of the National Bank Promoted major-general, March 1930 Minister of Finance, October 1939.

Married a much divorced Caucasian lady, usually known as Kitty Khanum. Speaks French and Russian. Sociable and friendly a bridge player; but will never be an emment financier Carried on a long rivalry with Mahmond Bader, when he was head of the bank and the latter was Minister of Finance

Dismissed from the post of Minister of Finance, May 1941. Since then in retirement and seldom seen, went to India on business 1942. Got rid of Kitty Khanum and married the wife of one of his staff. Left Tehran October 1943.

A man of little intelligence and no scruples-his main idea in banking was

to spend as much money as possible.

18. Ameri (Amery) Jacob Born in Tebran 1895, from a Semnan family Incuted in Persia and France. Speaks French, and has studied law in Paris. stered the service of the Ministry of Justice in 1914, and was for many senstant to the French judicial adviser attached to the Ministry of Justice Was professor in the law school. In 1928 appointed president of the Tribunal of Commerce. President of the court of first instance in Tehran 1931 S4. Director. of the Department of Legislation in the Ministry of Justice in 1934. Went to Bagdad with Fathullah Noury Esfandrary in December 1935 as legal and technical adviser in the abortive negotiations about the frontier, &c., with Iraq Intribut Committee in hir good the Alexander in the Mine to fat Foreign Affairs, 1938 Administrative Director General, August 1938, and Under Secretary, January 1989, in that Ministry.

In charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the time of the invasion 1941 Manuter of the Interior in Solicity's Cabinet 1042, and later Minister of Justice in the former post he was a disappointment, in the latter he was more at home but was soon cophical. Elected to the 14th Majlis from Semnan December 1943.

A man of considerable influence and importance in his capacity as fechnical de ser al partir de la la la describere, his I was not become the all was anything for rays

assume temporarial broke thank

10 Ameri (Amery), Sultan Muhammad. Born at Nam about 1885 Liduented at the American School at Tebran. A teacher at that school in 1913. Helped Seyyid Zia ed Din by translating English articles for his paper Ra'ad and so became closely connected with the Seyvid. Appointed assistant in the Department of Indirect Taxation by the Seyvid's influence. After the latter a coup d'Etat in 1921, was appointed "chef de cabinet" and Acting Minister of Finance, and elected a Deputy to the fourth Majlis. After the Seyvid's fall he made a speech in the Majlis, revealing the fact that he had been reporting all the nativities of the Soyyid to the Minister of Court. Re-entered the Ministry of Finance in 1922, and served under Dr Millspaugh Bader Secretary of Finance th 1926. Visited Europe in 1928. In 1931 whief accountant of the northern railway construction. Under Secretary at the Ministry of Roads and Communi cations 1933 Governor of Western Azerbaijan in March 1935

Arrested and tried in Tehran for embezzlement in 1936, and sentenced to imprisonment, though after the departure of Reza Shah he managed to obtain

a new trial and was exonerated

Speaks English. A elever and intelligent official

20 Amir-Tasmur Kaluli, Muhammad Ibrahim. - Born about 1895. Member. of a well known Khorossan tribe. Educated in Tehran Flected to the Majlis. in the time of Reza Shah, and again for Kashed in the 14th Majlis elections, 1943

where he headed the poll.

A talkative demagogue, fond of working himself into passionate indignation ather that at I be down to be first be are not in approved some tripartite treaty and caused the Feroughi cabinet a great deal of trouble. But he is amenable to argument, and, though pig headed and vain, is not entirely without good ideas

21 1 religion Andre Hos a Mas na Al and the cheest seem of the late Alı Quli Ansarı Mushavir-ni Mamlık. Born 1899. Educated at Tehran and in Europe. Joined the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1920. Served for a number of years in the Persian Embassy at Moscow as secretary, and his rapid promotion is largely due to his father's influence. Counsellor at Moscow in 1927 and held that post till be was transferred to Tehran in 1931. Head of the Economics Section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in September 1933. Went

to Germany as a member of the Persian Economic Mission to Germany in July 1935. Head of the Third Political Section (dealing with British affairs) 1936. Head of the Protocol Department, November 1937. Consul-General Delhi, May 1933. Minister to Sweden 1941.

Married a Russian at Moscow, the lady was suspected of being a spy, she died in Berlin in 1936 leaving one child, a boy Married an Iranian in 1937

Civil and fairly energetic, but formal, and lacking in geniality and sense of busiour. When he was in charge of the Economica Section it proved impossible to set much useful information out of him, and as the head of the Third Political Department he was not particularly helpful. Speaks Russian, French and Gurman, his outlook is almost as much Russian as Persian, and many of his rolleagues distrust him accordingly.

22 Ansaer, Ghulam Ale, Besgadier (Sartip).—Born about 1900, of a military family Joned the army and earned a reputation for honesty and energy Director of Artillery November 1941. Commandant of the Officers' School, June 1942 Assistant to General Greely, United States ormy, when advisor to the Ministry of War, August 1942 Under-Secretary for War, September 1943, but was not allowed to do much good owing to the opposition of rivals. Unpopular in the army because of a rough tongue, a strong temper and an uncompromising 1-1

Married to a daughter of Abdul Hussem Shaibani (Wahid nl-Mulk)

23. Ageel: (Agheeli), Farayallah -- Born in Infahan 1868, the son of the late French and some English. Entered the service of the gendarmerie in 1911. His H. . and the after of the Angle

Person Military Commission, which sat in 1919 20.

Appointed general in 1922, and Chief of Staff to the Western Army in Hamadan, Military Governor of Gilan for a time in 1925. Governor-General of Khuzustan 1923 to 1930, during which time he showed administrative ability to establishing the authority of the new regime.

Accused of partiality towards the tribes, he was placed on the retired list in 19 00

Appointed Director-General of the Registration and Civil Census Depart.

ment in 1932. Relieved of this appointment in 1934.

Re-employed in the Army after the departure of Reza Shah, was suspected of pro-German bias at the time of the arrest of Zabidi in 1942. Head of the Gendarmerie in 1942 and did his best to re-organise that force, but was not in close agreement with the American Gendarmeric advisors. Arrested and removed with other suspects to Sultanniand in June 1943.

Has the reputation of being efficient, energetic and conscientious, and a

devout Mostem

24 Arastak, Nadic - A Qajar prince, Born about 1993. Governor of Pahlavi in 1928. Deputy-Governor of Azerbaijan in 1930-32, Governor of King to M. 1932 Vill 1933 Was the ser his la Persiar Legal of in London. Appointed Minister to Poland, December 1933. Appointed first Persian Minister to the Argentine Republic, August 1935 presented his letters in October 1935. Recalled to Tehran, October 1936, the post being abolished. In charge of the Consular Department of the Minnetry for Foreign Affairs for a short while in 1937. Minister at Berlin, August 1937. Accredited also to The Hague in 1939 Recalled from Berlin May 1940. Governor General of Mazanderan, January 1942 and of Odan January 1943

A little man, speaking English and French. Agreeable, but no great

character.

[29048]

25. Ardelan, Abbas Quit - Born about 1897 of the well known Kurdish family Educated at the American College, Tehran, then joined the Ministry of Finance Spent three years in London, where he studied the work of the Bank of England and the British Treasury. Has written a book on accountancy and as considered an authority on that subject. A man of good reputation and capable Has been for some years Treasurer General resigned from that appointment summer 1943

20. Ardelan, Dr Ali Ghali-Born about 1900, brother of Amanullah Ardelan. Served mostly under the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in various posts from 1922. Secretary at Washington, 1932, where he had a dispute with Ghaffar Jalal, the Munister Counsellor at Vichy after the collapse of France in 1940. Returned to Tehran 1942 and was in charge of the English section of

the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for more than a year, fulfilling his duties with efficiency. Counselor at Ankara at the end of 1943.

Speaks English. Very beloful to us while he was at the Ministry for Foreign

Affairs

27 Ardelan, Amanullah (Haji Izz-ul-Manalik).—Born about 1888. Son of Haji Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Kurdistan. Educated at Tehran. Elected a Deputy to the second Maji sthrough the influence of his father, when the latter was Governor of Arabistan. Served first in the Ministry of Finance. An active member of the Democratic party and elected to the third Majlis from Kermanshah. A pro-Gorman during the war, he left Persia for Turkey at that time. After the war he became financial agent for Kerman through bribing Akbar Mirzs, the Minister of F.

1022-23. A member of the fifth Majlis. A close friend of Sulcimon Mirza and the Socialists. Minister of Public Works in Sardar Sepah's Cabinet of October 1000 Resigned, April 1024. Again employed under the Ministry of Finance in Kerman and Fars. Governor of Astarabad 1028, of Loristan, &c., in 1032, of Cilan in 1933, and again of Luristan in 1934, of Bashire and the Gulf Ports 1935, and Governor General of Kerman in May 1936. Recalled in August 1937.

Gorornor-General of Azerbaijan (West) at the time of the invasion 1941, the fire invasion to Tehran when the Russians advanced, fearing that revenge would be taken on him for various anti-Russian measures which he had been ordered to take. Then Director-General of Ministry of Finance, and Governor of Isfahan in 1942. Minister of Fublic Health in Scheily's Cabinet of February 1943. Minister of Finance in Scheily's revised Cabinet of December 1943. Have

been very helpful to us since 1941. Spenks some Fuglish

An intelligent and progressive person, though not over scrupulous when it

28. Ardelon, Chalom Al. - Born in Kurdistan about 1893. A Kind from Sentich Served as an interpreter to some British discret during the war of 1914-18. Entered the Ministry for Foreign Affairs about 1918, and has since been employed in various posts. Served as a secretary to the Legation in London twice. Sent back to Tehran from London in May 1933 the Minister, Hussein Alabaring arranged his removal. Member of the Department of Information, Publications and Translation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 1938.

Was the subject of a complaint by the London police for leaving a cor at night

with no lights. Amiable, but rather stoped

29 Ardelan, Name Quli—Born in Tebran 1816. Third son of the late Hap Enkhr at Mulk, who was a Court official, his mother is the daughter of Izz ed Doulch and grand-daughter of Mohammed Shah. Educated at Tebran and in Belgium. Spent a year in London learning English. Returned to Perma 1815 and entered the service of the Ministry of the Interior, where he served and in Khuzistan as Acting Governor. Then was Governor of Sari. Actin. Governor of Macanderan, and Governor of Semann. Governor of Mohammera (Khoreamshohr) in 1925, and Governor of Abadan in 1980. Employed in the National Bank since 1931.

Intelligent and capable. Elected deputy for Seanch in the Majha elections

of December 1143

Bewicke. Intelligent and efficient.

Arfa, Hancas. Born about 1890, the cidest son of the late Prince Reza Arfa (Arfa ed Douleh). Educated in Russia and France, his mother, now mentally deranged, being a Concasian. Joined the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1807 as secretary to the Persian Consulate at Tiflis. Secretary at the Persian I are a secretary to the Persian Consulate at Tiflis. Secretary at the Persian I and has been Communded the crack cavalry. Property of the Communded the crack cavalry. Property of the International Internat

31 Aso, Mustafu (previously known as Kushmand)—Born about 1899. Served in the South Persian Rifles 1918-1920 as a young, impable and courageous ravalry officer. On its disbandment joined the Gendarmeric and later the army Was in the operations against the Kurdish leader Sunko in about 1926, and served for some eight years in Luristan and also for some time in southern Kurdistan. Commanded the 12th Division, and then the 5th Kurdistan Division. 1941. Then transferred for duty at the Ministry of War and had various duties, including Military Governor of Tehran; again appointed to command the 4th Kurdistan Division in 1942. Our officers reported in 1943 that he commanded the trust and respect of the Kurdis and had done much to persuade the Kurdish tribes that their future peace and prosperity lay in their establishing good relations with the Persian Government.

Does not seek the limelight and had the reputation of avoiding foreign

Fociety

32. Asad (Asad, really As'ad) Muhammed Quli (Sardar Buhadur)—A brother of the late Sardar As'ad Bakhtiari. Born about 1887 Sent to Europe to be educated, speaks English. Joined the army in 1917 Commanding the "Fatch" Cavalry Regiment in 1932. Placed under arrest in November 1933. The state of the late of the late of the best of the Bakhtiaris, though according to others no reliance can be placed upon him. Employed as inspector of the Caspian poets 1942, but soon left that employment and went to live at Isfahan

All the second of the second of the boundary of the party relatives to the second of t

Served or a set time is to Name Seeks of the Manny for Property Months as a translated Danner of the Manny for the Hell of Manner to the Manner of the Manne

A pleasant young man, well read and intelligent, but a bit of an intriguer and rather lazy

34. Atabeki, Muham.—Born about 1899 Son of the late Al: Anhgar Atabegam, the former Prime Minister Educated in Persia. Butered the Minister in 1918. Secretary to the Persian Embassy in Turkey 1927. Secretary at Brussels 1928 Has served also at Rome, and as "chef do cabinet" of the Minister. It is a late of the Minister of the With the Minister, Ghaffar Julat. Vice-consul at Damascus 1936

Brother-in law of Prince Akbar Massoud. Divorced his first wife, who later married Ali Akbar Devar and was again divorced. Then married a Persian

girl, ase Chourabeht from Islanbul

Speaks French and English, and has good manages. Not a forceful to the first that received from the British Legation long ago

Returned from Damascus 1942 and divorced his wife. Appears depressed

35 Aurong (Ourong), Abdul Hussein (Sheikh of Mult). Born in Khorassan about 1889. Educated as a mulla. Early developed a talent for declaration and oratory, and also studied law at Tehran. Did various services to the Bakhtraris before and during the 1914-18 war. Has also acted for the Charagozlou family with whom he is very intimate, a specially with Baka ul-Mulk. Deputy for Hamadan in the 13th Majtis, but not elected for the 14th. One of the few Tehrania who maintain two wives, each in her separate house.

A typical demagogue and winding, with a talent for declamation

36. A'Azaw-Zanganch, Dr. Abdul Hamid. Born at Kermanshah about 1899, of a well-known family, his half-brother being Amir-1 Kuil. Educated at Tehran in the Law School and the Political School. What to Paris 1926 and obtained a doctorate in law and economics, his thesis being on oil, has also been in England. 1935 returned to Persia and was employed in the Ministry of Education, professor in the Law School. Also a pleader in the Court, mostly

[29046]

in mortgage bank business and agricultural cases. Co-editor with Dr. Suratgar of the newspaper Iran Jacon.

A small and quest-spoken man, makes a good impression and seems

Deputy for the 14th Majlis for Kermanshah, he seems to regard himself as elected by the personal order of the Shah

37. A'sam-Zunganeh, Ala (Amir-i-Kull) .-- Born about 1876. Son of the A wealthy landowner of the Kermanshah district, and chief of the Zanganeh tribe of that district. The Governorship of Kermanshah has been held by members of his family from time to time in the past. Has also been Governor of Sultanabad. His daughter is the wife of Abbas Qubadian Amir-Munazam whief of the Kalhut tribe. One of the chief personalities of Kermanshah. Deputy for Kermanshah in the minth Majhis.

a more cypher in the hands of General Shahbakhtt, and did little or nothing to ate and the contract of the state of the second of the sec

winter of 1942-43

An unpleasant intriguer, though agreeable to talk to. The British Political Officers in the 1914-18 was considered him greedy and produgal, and he had large delits to the former Russian Bank (Banque d'Escompte).

38. Azada, Yadullah (Amer A'zam) -Born in Tehran about 1890. The son of the Inte Nusratullah Mirza, a dia grat Ison of Vach, that Mirza Sapabantar when and the first of State Is are fed a green a said of a co a constant in the grown of a lart of a ad-I to live as about some years to the Margant and a segret Heart on the treatment of the end care and he are hereful A CONTRACT OF STATE OF STATE STATE

I to the try of Freed After 1 to I per supreme force for a large term in 1928 of the white the was a begind that rest to real to the state of the sta e response to the state of the port soil it is the the the the and a Consular Department, Adv reel or pertial day Vi and 1949, and did well in that post. Resigned early in 1945 partly owing to accusa tions of nepotiam; appointed Minister to Brazil, and proceeded thither July

Speaks French and German, and usually very helpful and forthcoming

30 Boder, Abdul Wakhab - The eldert son of Mirza Ahmed Khan Bader Nastr-ed Donleb) Born in 1880, and for three years studied at King 5 College, London. Entered the Ministry for Foreign Affairs as an interpreter in 1916, and remained on the staff for a number of years. Transferred to the Ministry of Education in 1921, and for a time was "chef de cabinet" of that Ministry Married as his second wife, a French lady doctor named de Rom -Consul at Karachi 1928-29 Secretary at the Logation at Washington 1930 Consul at Prague 1933. Recalled to Tehran at the end of 1936. A small man (like all his relations), with a perfect command of English. Quite friendly and ידני נוופ.

Connellor at Berlin in 1940 and Charge d'Affaires from May 1940 Living

in Switzerland 1943

40 Bader, Mahmud.-Younger brother of Abdul Wahhab Bader Born in 1883. Educated in England. Has been in the service of the Ministry of Finance since 1910. Assistant to the Accountant-General at the Ministry of Finance for a number of years. Chief Accountant of the Ministry of Public Works October 1928. In the same capacity in the Ministry of Roads and Communications 1930. Director-General of the Ministry of Finance 1933 I rest in a grant transfer to the Marche Green as it I do 1935 St. real of Abolghassem Feronhar as Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Finance in April 1936 Appointed Acting Minister of Finance on the death of Davar in February 1937 Minister of Finance, September 1937 until October 1939, when superseded by General Amir Khosrovi, head of the National Bank, with whom he had carried or the profession is od of the freezerough a final val operation. M. Badec was said to favour dealings with Germany

Minister of Finance in Scheily's Cabinet 1942, and in that capacity showed the court at a contract of agreements. Minister of Industry in Scheely's Cabinet of 1943, but was not very successful in settling various wages disputes, and on Schedy's forming a new Cabinet in December 1943 he was not included in it

A small man, with a great sense of his own importance. Relpful and

41 Bohar (Malik ush-Shuard) - Born in Meshed, 1882 Son of a well-known poet named Sabairi. A member of the old Democratic party, and edited a paper in Meshed called the No Bahar. A member of the third, fourth and fifth Majlines from Meshed and of the sixth from Tehran. Edited his paper No Bahdr in Tohran during the war, and was pronouncedly pro-German Nevertheless, he supported Vossigh ed Douleh's Cabinet of 1818-20 during which time he edited the Iran newspaper Opposed the Government during the term of the 6fth Majlis when the dehate on the change of regime took place in the Majha, but another unfortunate man who recembled him was the victim. Seyyid Hasen Mudarris kelped him to get elected to the mxth Majli-

Nothing much was heard of him during Reza Shah's reign, except that be and translated into Persian vorse a poem by John Drinkwater on that occasion

He has been exiled from Tehran on more than one occasi-

In spite of a fondaces for opium has been fairly active at Tehran since the clunge of regime in 1941. Up to August 1942 he and Massoud Salseti netwely supported Qawam es Saltaneh's candidature for the post of Prime Minister. After the latter's fall early in 1943, Bahar seems to have swing over to the Sovjets. He obtained newsprint from the Russians with which he kept his The Y B b'r and published to the state of th of but really supporting Qawam. In fact a shifty and over-subile politician

Asknowledged to be a leading post, and a practical newspaper writer. He bimself maintains that he is above all anti Russian, and that that fact is the only source of the false accusation of pro-German feelings often made against him

42. Bahman, Ali Akbar - Born in Tehran about 1880. Educated in Tehran as well as in Paris and Russia. On his mother's side is a descendant of Bahman Million to a creat with a red area game wind Tear Entered the Ministry for Foreign Affairs through Russian influence; was chief accounts officer of that Ministry in 1916. Minister Resident in the Balkan States in 1920 Returned to Tehran 1923, Minuter to Egypt in 1924. Recalled to Mushar al Mulk in the following year. Minister to Brussels in 1926 Court May 1933. Director General of Commerce in Feroughs's Cabinet of September 1933, and appointed Ambassador to Afghanistan March 1935,

Recalled in July 1936 and appointed first Persian Ambasander to Egypt February 1939 Retired early in 1942 and settled in Tehran Has aspirations to 4 onft job at Court

A talkative and fussy little man, on whom no reliance can be placed. His wafe left him when he was employed in the Balkans. He has impleasant personal

43 Bahram Annilah Hera a lebrae anno 1883 A of for an army od and r letant was rench Joined the Police 1. Returned to employment with the . The control of the Welfare Department of the Tehran May 1921 22 1 er Sorreiry (1 d 1 m) v mber 1923 till 1925 I a construction of the new countries will be book by the efficient of the section of the property to be Me a later in to das Mitness rasers no Watt , rope obt. received the state of approve to be the test towns protect War a Bire i comagn hipment to elevan to the stances with doctors to the target to the last an e'er at ten to be research to Marker of Brisses August 1938 Rear and Terras 1141 and the six sett to the non- and whenever possible at, 2 is a k-ame. The flow its not an inart less than of spar to a per ups for state gence, [29046]

78

44 Pakrami, Farajullah (Dabir-i A'zam).-Born about 1890. A member of a distributed after his accession to the throne in 1925. Was appointed member of a commission of examination in connexion with the Lionosoff Caspian

Fishery cia.m. but resigned from that position.

Lost the Shah's full confidence in about 1927, and was sent abroad to take charge of the Parsian students in Europe, at Paris, Berlin, &c. Returned to Persia about two years later In July 1930 appointed Governor of Isfahan, and a year later Governor General of Fars. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in March 1932. Resigned on the fall of the Hedayat Cabinet in September 1933, and was sent to Meshed as Governor-General in the following January. Supersoded as Governor General of Khorasan in October 1934 for reporting that adequate facilities did not exist at Meshed for the accommodation of the ar ' restrat con un der a cloud

e summer of 1935 he was enspected of compactly in some plot and w . ex traction in the second of the second

After the change of regime in 1941 he has been a prominent member of the Adalat party Minister of the Interior in January 1948, but he very soon became anyolved in a quarrel with his chief. Qawam es Saltanch, which led to the collapse of the auter's cabinet. His criticisms of his chief in that episode did not create a good mapression on this Legation, he is evidently self-apprioriated and stubborn In very alarmed at the Soviet menace to the independence of Parma. Governor-General of Isfaban, April 1948

A very friendly person, who always appears to do what he can to help British common of Hulls. As Minister he incurred some criticism from his fellow-countrymen for manceasthinty and lack of hospitality. Speaks very little French. Business-

lske and hard working

Municipality in 1937 Director of Census and Civil Status, January 1936

Minister of Posts and Talscranha in Scheily's Calcact of 1942 and filled Late a first a first and a first suspended from the first and a fi

A large individual with some cherge at the first and at of money by debious land transactions w c. 1 ... quarter for me

the all the Bahramy family

to Bloke, that to some to be not the assessment Done 10:4 he as 1 10: a set 1: Ver 10:4 le se of an a six of a Mandature to a Her Land of the land as te a factor than ell and the star of second the second that the second of the second of the second ate t steller K to the transfer to the first tree of the first tre and of t. R at a tobalte and the restriction as Aparded testa et libereit est 1948 ans 1 4 person 2 person the thirth services in the graphs I not Charles and the same to the same of Very pleasant to meet, but god by the company of the same of the same of his stor I e ait il ins thee til trust in a worthless agent, Misbah Fatemy

47 B wit Unetern Quis (Saham-es-Selton). A landowner from Sultanabad bota assess 1882. Gods crass for the property of the Maries of the Tenth occasions, and Minister of Finance 1926 to 1927. Deputy Speaker of the Tenth Major Mercer of View party 1942 Vision of the wife, fire the winter of 1942-43. Minister of Finance in Soberly's Cabinet 1943 a performed the useful function of effacing himself completely in favour of Dr Millspaugh Not included in Sobethy's revised enhanct of December 1943.

Speaks a little French. A highly respectable and polite man, who will never

set the well all ze-

48 Bayendor, Ghulam Hussein,-Filder brother of Ghulam Alı Bayendor Was a culture from any and, 1930 where went to Italy a course of moral engineering Returned in 1934, and was appointed engineer officer of the southern naval force. Promoted major in 1935 Port officer of Abadan and

Khorramshahr in 1936. Lieutenant-Colonel, 1938.

Keenly interested in mercantile affairs, and helped to float the monopoly company for the landing of cargo in the port of Khorramshahr in 1937 Unpopular with his subordinates. Quick and hot tempered, but less so than formerly. Uses his position for his financial advantage. Not very intelligent, but very hard-working. Speaks French and Hallan. Does not appear to like the British

49 Buchiker Dekdackti, Agka Jacad (4mir Humayun) - Born in 1-1898. Second son of the late Haji Minn ut-Tujjar. Educated at Tehran and it Europe. Speaks French and English. Married a daughter of the late Han Amin-uz-Zarb. Elected a member of the seventh Majlis. More interested in politics than his elder brother Agha Riza. Fond of pemp, and very extravegant in his manner of living. Nicknamed by some of his friends " Prince Moreland."

Was in Hamburg at the outbreak of the war in 1939, and spent some time in Germany thereafter. Finally got away to Stamboul in 1942 with the help of Count Schulenburg and returned to Tehran March 1943. Arrested and cent

to Sultanabad as a suspect in June 1943.

A clever man who in the past has always maintained friendly relations with British officials

50 Rushihri Dehdouhts, Agha Roza - Born in Tel.ran 1890 the oldent energying son of the late Haji Moin-et-Tujjar. Educated in Tehran and Europe. Married Mine, Lantozoff in 1922. Never employed in a Government post thierested in developing his father's business. Resided in Europe, mostly in fially, from 1924-20, in connexion with his father's silk export trade. A member of the eighth Majha. Started a company for the manufacture of soap in Tehran Treasurer of the Tehran Chamber of Commerce in 1934. Left Parala for Europe The first to an I am I am a man with the second trading organisations. Heard of again at Hamburg and Berlin at the end of 1930, making speeches on the advantages of German trade for Persia. Was at Hamburg at the outbreak of the war in 1939 and spent most of the war in Germany or Austria, unable to leave, his wife being in Paris in 1942 unable to

Speaks French, English and Rossian. A go-shead merchant, always ready for new schemes for making money. Quoto pleasant to get on with

51. Bususymehri, General Kerim Agha.- Born about 1878. Fermerly a non-commissioned officer in the Cossack Brigade. Rose from the ranks and served for years as a brother officer of Rera Shift Pahlaci. He followed the fortunes of the latter who, when he became Manister of War, used his influence to make Kerim Agha Director of the Tehran Minnerpolity

In September 1929 Kerim Agha was made Minister of Public Works in addition to his directorship of the municipality, but in March 1930 the Ministry of Public Works was divided into the Ministries of Public Economy and of Rate and Comme have so and of or then Ker a late retained only the

He has given considerable personal attention to the modernising of Tehran. widening the streets by forcing the owners of houses and shops to pull down their antiquated buildings and reconstruct them on more modern lines, after coding to the municipality for a mere song the amount of frontage necessary for enlarging the streets. His methods were not strictly legal, and at first caused a considerable amounted been a rest part of the word don't a wind is report title on and he to realize the disciplines are training a the water in derition to red for a fact of the angeliant died down. High handed methods were perhaps necessary to force the Tehranis to co-operate in the improvement of the city, and Kerim Agha's driving power proved invaluable. He is a man of no education and his standard of intelligence is below that necessary for a ministerial post. He caused the Railway Syndicate so much trouble, even going so far as to refuse to pay the monetary instalments as they feel in the title letter were come in a common to threatening to close down if he persisted in being obstructive. This caused the Shah to invoke the help of Teymourtache, who was able to amouthe matters over and satisfy the syndicate. As Minister of Public Works he was certainly not the success that he was as Director of the Municipality. Before he attained ministerial rank he had been in charge of the private estates of the Shah and

is said to have enlarged them considerably at the expense of the owners of neighbouring estates, and by methods which will not bear too close scrittiny Commanded a division of the Tehran Garrison in 1937. Visited the Legation once in 1942, but takes no part in politics, and spends most of his time in his village. The service of the control of the co

Kerim Agha is a typical product of the Comack Brigade and a man of similar character to Reza Shah. He can be very mave and agreeable when he likes, but

he is a robber at heart.

52. Dadgar, Hassers (Adial Mulk) — Born about 18-2. First came into prominence as a member of the Democratic party in the third Majus (1914-15) In 1916 he turned against the party. Was appointed Under Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior in 1916 and remained there until 1918. Was anti-British Later became Acting Minister of the Interior. Appointed assistant to the Prime Minister in 1920. Was involved in the coup of Etat of 1921 and fled to the mosque at Kum when Sevyid Ziu fled to Farope. Remained some months in refinge at Kum. Elected a Deputy to the fourth Majus 1921, and to the fifth Majus in 1923. A second of the Interior 1925. Flerted Vice Party of the first Majus 1928. President of the seventh Majus 1928 and to the seventh Majus 1928. President of the seventh Majus. Pleeted a member of the eighth Majus 1939.

of mided.

Outwardly very friendly, but hable to be touchy about protocol questions of precodence; rather vain and stupid. Speaks a little French.

23 Dudear, Mehdi (Vusua es Saltanek) — Born about 1874 Entered the area of the Maria 1905 James the Nationalists and came to Tehran with the Nationalist forces. Chief of Accounts at the War Office 1909 Held this post for way years. Assistant Minister for War 1916 to 1918. Governor of Zinjan and Khomseh 1918. Minister for War during 1920. Governor of Gifna for a few months in 1922. Governor General of Fars in 1924, and of Kerman 1925. Governor General of Khorasan 1926 27. Elected a member of the eighth Majlis Deputy Speaker of the minth and touth Majlis. In the eleventh be was (1939) only a member for Tehran.

finited in his ambition to become once more Minister of War he is devoting some

of his time to promoting trade with India.

A voluble politician, well disposed towards us, but carrying little weight in the Magin

and the Canensus, and he has been heard to say that he looks forward to the time when the Canensus will return to its rightful owners, the Persians Free Court in his young days in some menial capacity. Educated at the liter From school at Tobran. Joined the gendarmerie under Swedish officers in 1911. At Kerman and Shiraz in 1915, was with the rebel gendarmerie at Shiraz in 1915 being fin the concentration of the result for a market for a market of petice on the gendarmerie at Qum in 1921. Chief of military police at Tobran in 1922. He made himself very useful to Resa Khan, and was made chief of petice on the dismissal of the Swedes in 1923. Promoted to the rank of general (Sartip) in 1928. Chief of the Department of Conscription in 1931. Director of the Census Department in 1935 and dismissed in May 1936. Rendered valuable service to the Shah during the intrigues which led up to the deposition of the Quars, skilful in handling the bazaars, and well acquainted with the baser psychology of his own countrymen. Active and energetic, and extremely vigilant in detecting confining evidence. A dapper little man in appearance

Living in retirement at Tehran 1943. He has not returned to the limelight since the fall of Reza

55. Dasker, Ali Born about 1687 Educated in the achools of the Boly Places of Iraq. Returned to Persia about 1922 and edited a paper called

the Skajaq Surkk. As an editor be became notorious for alanderous abuse and the extertion of money by blackmail, and his abuse of Great Britain and British statesmen was frequently the subject of complaint from His Majesty's Legation to Person the Parliamentary Commission, whose duty it was to scrutings his election proceedings. He was prominent in the abortive Republican movement in 1924, and is said to have received and pocketed largeous from Reza Pakinyi, on whose behalf he worked. After acquiring a share of this world's goods he appeared to become more human and ceased the abuse and vituperation for which he had become famous. He espoused the cause of Reza Pahlavi against Ahmed Shah, and was elected a Deputy to the sixth Majis in 1926. He was invited to Moscow in October 1927 to attend the tenth anaversary of the Soviet régime. From Moscow he went to Berlin and Paris and returned to Persia early in 1928. He was elected a Deputy to the seventh Majis in 1928 and to the eighth Majis in 1930.

fedited or controlled his paper tilt about July 1035, receiving subsides now from the Shah and now from the Soviet Embassy. He is a hot headed firebrand with the find not the paper of the lasest the paper of the lasest t

French.

In July 1935 he felt into disgrace and was said to have intered disparaging remarks about the present regime. His paper was suppressed and he himself was allowed to plead sickness and to retire to a Government hospital, where he was made to pay well for his maintenance.

At liberty again at the end of 1936. In charge of the Press Bureau of the

Ministry of Interior in 1937

Since the fall of Reza has returned to the forefront of Tehran politics. A severe critic of Furughi and Soheily in 1942 he worked hard for the return of Qawam-es-Saltaneh as Prime Minister. When the latter came back to power and did not make Dashti a Minister, he turned against him and criticised him of the Majlis as few other persons can do. A prime mover in the Adalat party, he now utters the most enthusiastic praise of democracy on the British nodel and evidently hopes that his past will be forgotten by us. As he appears to have much more audicity and forensic ability than most of his rivals, he may be the Shah as candidate for the fourteenth Majlis, 1943

36. Duelatehole, Abul-Foth — Born about 1879. A con of the late Melakatud-Boulch. His mother was a daughter of the late Zahir-ul-Mulk Zanganeh of Kermanshah. Is married to a daughter of Mirza Hashim Ashtiani. A Quiur protect the late Ghulam Air Mirza Daulatshahi, a relative of the second Pabley:

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Since 1941 has come out of his shell and is evidently hoping for employment, but was disappointed at failing to get elected to the fourteenth Majirs from

Kermanshah

57 Diba, Abul Hussan (Signi-ed Douleh)—Born in Tehran 1888. Son of the late Vakil-ul Mulk; a half-brother of Husband of Douleh and of Dr Musaddiq. His mother is a suster of Farman Farma. Educated in Europe. Pupil self of a netter of Master of Farman Farma. Educated in Europe. Pupil self of a netter of Master of Farman Farma. Educated in Europe. Pupil self of a netter of Master of Farman Farma. Educated in Europe. The late of the Department of Commerce in 1931. Assistant Director of that Department July 1932. Resigned May 1933, and has since then devoted himself to private trade. Formed a private company, which is interested in various projects. Marrie 1 and of 1 is daughters was educated in England. Owned the Park Hotel 1943.

Not devoid of branes

58 Dirambegs, Agha — Born in Kurdistan about 1891. Educated in Persia In the etally of the Manastry of the Interior for some years. Went to Turkey with the Nationalists during the war. "Chef de cabinet" to the Governor-General of Kerman when Teymourtache was in charge there. A member of the sixth, seventh and eighth Majlissa, Governor of Gilan in 1931. Resigned in 1933, and appointed Governor of Mazanderan in October 1934; relieved early in 1936.

Governor-General of Khazistan, July 1942, and showed some energy but is reported to have lined his pockets pretty thoroughly in contaction with certain contracts. Recalled early 1943

Speaks French. Agreeable to talk to, but unreliable. Related to the

Quality he a d

59 Fakems, A halil (Fakem al Malk). - Born about 1985. Becated to the

Muchbir ad Douleh (Hedayat) family

Employed in various posts in the Foreign Office early in his career Minister of Finance in June 1922. Appointed Governor-General of Kerman in October 1925, but did not proceed. Member of the Majlie for Queban on several occasions. Rapporteur of the Financial Commission of the Majlie. Supported, by a speech in the Majlie, the cancellation of the Anglo-Persian Otl Company concession. Appointed Governor treneval of Azerbaijan in February 1934. Ambassador to Turkey, May 1936. Recaded, November 19.

Prominent member of the Society of Supporters of the League of Nations founded in December 1933. Governor General at Tabriz, 1941 after the fair of Reza. Did not display much energy in dealing with a difficult and delicate situation. Recalled to Teleran at the end of 1942. Minister without portfolio in Scheily's Cabinet of 1943. Speaks French. Very agreeable and recognible in

conversation. Not a great personality.

50 Farkade Dr Harrens -Born about 1899 Son in law of Wahid of Mulk Shaibant. Educated in Tehran. Served in various capacities in the Ministry of Education, at Tehran and in the provinces. Has also done newspaper work. One of the directors general of the Ministry, 1943. Successful candidate for Dasht i Mishan and Susangird in the fourteenth Majles. 1943, though he had little communion previously with that district beyond having been representative of the Ministry of Education in Ahwaz about 1933.

A cathor greensy individual, well disposed to us as he regards his success in the elections as our doing and in fact a warm recommendation from the Minister of the Interior Tudayvan, was passed on by this Legation to the Consul-

General at Ahwaz

Of Farrockh, Mohds (Mu'taxim as Saltanek).—A Seyyid Born about 1887. Was for some years in the employ of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and head of the 2nd Political Department, dealing with eastern countries. Minister at Kabul in 1927-29. Subsequently Director General of Industry, Governor of Western Azerbaijan, February 1938. Again Director General of Industry and Mines, September 1937, and shortly afterwards raised to the newly-created appointment of Minister of Industry and Mines. Removed from this post without explanation, March 1938.

Governor General of Face 1940, and of Kerman in 1941. Minister of the Interior of Scheily's Calencet, July 1942, and in spite of Majlis opposition maintained his place in the Calencet. Qawain-es-Saltaneh, in August, made him Minister of Food, in which post he displayed a sort of crazy activity which the iterated many and did not achieve much. Having fallen out with the American adviser Sheridan he left the Ministry of Food on the fall of the Qawain Cabinet in February 1948. Elected a deputy for Zabul in the fourteenth Majlis, November

1143

- eoming from a poor family. A professed Communist once the Russian revolution of 1017. Started a paper in Tehran called Tufas (Storm) in 1923, which lasted in all eight years, being temperately suspended eleven times during that period. Repeatedly exited from Tehran, and once took refuge in the Soviet Embassis. Majits, when he repeatedly criticised the Government. Succeeded in leaving Person for Russia in 1930 without a passport. After a short stay in Russia went on to Germany where he edited, for a short time, a Person Communist paper called Nehzat (Progress). This paper was suppressed in 1932 by the German Government. Since then is believed to be living in Germany. Composes poetry
- 63. Farzanck, Hassen.—Born about 1892. Educated at Tehran and in France. Was in the service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for about twelve years, during which he acted as Chargé d'Affaires for Moscow and Rome in 1924 are 1929. I care force to the Ministry of Hiterior in 1937, in diapperited Governor of Khorramshahr in February 1936. Assumed charge of the Governorates of Khorramshahr and Abadan in October 1936. Employed in

Mr. 17. of Interior 1942 Head of Political Department 1943 Appointed Director-General of the Ministry of the Interior December 1943

Speaks French, a fair amount of English and a little Russian. Well educated and polished, keenly interested in westernisation. Friendly to the British

64 Fatch, Monmond—Brother of Mustafa Fatch. Born about 1900 at Isfahan and educated at Tehran and at Montpelier. Trained in agriculture and bushandry. In charge of the Karaj agricultural school for some years. Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture 1949. Has planned a model violage at Veramine of which he is viscosity.

Helpful and business like though inclined to be too optimistic and to imagine

that all Persia's agricultural difficulties can be solved by tractors

65. Fatch, Mustafa. - Born in Isfahan about 1897. Son of Fatch al Malk a servant of the Prince G vernor of Istuban Zipius Sultan. Educated at Tebran and at Colombia University, United States, where he graduated in economics Entered the Anglo Persian Oil Company about 1922 and is the senior Persian official in that company at Tehran, drawing a large salary. Author of a book on the economic condition of Persia, published in 1926. Has a perfect command of English and is keenly interested in Persian politics. He also has an interestional outlook and a considerable knowledge of world politics, particularly Gone of the left. In 1943 founded the Hamrahan party, with the express object socialistic ideals far beyond anything which will be practicable in Person for some time. Always very approachable and destrout of enlisting British help for his schemes, and a mine of information about the foibles of his countrymen, when deal was a treated a deal who re-1. a saly corrupty, and (2) his party members who are sublimely housest. Few other people believe in this dichotomy, and he has many enemies who accuse him of devoting the oil company's funds to the purposes of his party and its newspaper, Imroaz ve Farda,

Sarem-ud Douleh, who surely would come in category (1). His wife was a

daughter of the Zill-us-Sultan's head secretary. Straj-ul Mulk-

official career in the Ministry of Finance, and in 1918 was financial representative in his unity eity of Islahan, where he is influential both the first of the will will be a mighting of the first of the will will be a mighting of the first of the will will be a mighting of the first of the will be a mighting of the first of Justice in December 1925, and Minister of Interior February to May 1927

Formerly somewhat addicted to optum and fond of gumbling, but when he attained ministerial rank he put aside these had habits to a certain extent, with beneficial results to his health. As a Minister and a Deputy he was uniformly popular and successful. In 1923 he fell out with the Minister of Court and was not allowed to be elected to the seventh term of the Majlis. Elected a Deputy to the eighth Majlis 1930. In socially agreeable and friendly to His Majesty's Legation. Governor of Gilan from December 1933 until October 1937.

Survived a good many attacks from the Court in connection with his conduct as Governor of Gilan, one of the charges being that he allowed the level of the

Caspian Sea to fall.

Resigned 1948 and elected Deputy for Nam 1943. He speaks no European language except a little French

67 Fatime (Faterny) Section—Born about 1905; one of three brothers, a Nature family which claims relationship with Mehdi Faterny (Imad-us-Saltanch), though the latter denies it—Educated at the Stuart Memorial Courge, Infahan, where he became a haptimed Christian, but he made away with some of the mission funds and the mission do not forgive him. He and another, named Hussein Saadat, wrote a book against Islam. In order to marry his present wife, who is well-off became a Bahai

he had amassed too much money there. His Majesty's Consul, Shiraz, considered him energetic, helpful and capable. Then returned to Isfahan as candidate for the Majis for Najafabad, and though he had bitle real following in that area success was engineered for him by Morteza Quir Bakhting and Sarem ud Douleh

Intelligent, entirely unscrupulous, and very ambitions, speaks good English and has studied English and English literature, and can remember many extracts. At present (1844) it suits him to appear pro British, he is certainly anti-Rassian Has many enemies, both Persian and British, but is a man who can, when he wishes, make himself very useful

68. Ferought, Abul Hassan Born about 1878. A younger brother of Mile 1 at 1 From J. F. 1 at 1 the M. 1 of J. 1 to H. 1 by years as a professor of philosophy, in his teaching he has always shown leaning towards it is a result of the Ecole normale for some time. Appointed Minister in Switzerland 1933, probably in order to keep an eye on the Crown Prince's education in that country. The professor did not shine as a deplanat and was recalled in 1934, he apparently failed to pay proper reverence to the Pahlevi Quantity and the professor of philosophy.

09 Feroubar, Abbas -- Born about 1895. Though his junior in age, is an uncle of Abul Quaim Feroubar. Member of the Protocol Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1934 and acted as head of that department in 1935 and part of 1936. Head of the Personnel Department. July 1936 to April 1937. Comischer, Augora, until September 1938. Head of the Protocol Department. September 1938.

Speaks French. Married in 1039 a daughter of Muhammad Ab Muqaddam. Polite, friendly and well meaning but the head of the Protocol Department under Reza Shab had a thankless task. Nevertheless. M. Ferouhar unlike his colleagues at the Court, survived the ordeal of the Crown Prince's weekling celebrations.

Sent to Beirnt with the vague title of "Delégné" at the end of 1942 Recalled temporarily in 1943 to give explanations about the conduct of Muzaffar Firuz. He survived the ordeal and attributed the unfounded accusations against him to the enmity of Muzaffar Firezam.

A talketive but somewhat too only little man

To Ferouhar, Abul Queen (Abolykassen).—Born in Tehran about 1982. A grandson of Mirra Abbas Khan Qavam-ed Donich, who was Mounter of Finance for some years. Educated in Tehran and Switzerland, studied law, A judge in the laterior of the laterior of the laterior in the Appeal Court in 1920. Under Secretary of the Ministry of inance under his great friend Davar October 1938. Accompanied the Shah on his State visit to Turkey in June 1934. Minister to France June 1936, but recalled in January owing to an anti-Person press campage in some French news to February 1930, when superseded for no stated reason. A Deputy for Tehran in the twelfth Majis, October 1939, and in the 13th Majis, 1941. Appears to have let many, but he has always been friendly to us, and is a man of considerable intelligence.

71. Fidakar (Fedakar), Taqi (Togki).-Born about 1905, in Islahan, of humble origin. Educated at the Saroinich school at Isfahan. As a boy he got into trouble for socialistic beliefs. Trained as a lawyer. Worked for a time in the Soviet Consulate-General at Islahun in connexion with the sale of Soviet textiles in Isfahan. From 1940 cownrds has devoted most of his energies to bettering the lot of the Isfahan factory workers and has done much to help them. as he has become the chief workers' representative in disputes about conditions. of work. Founded a primitive sort of tinde union for the projection of workers' interests, including insurance. Elected to the fourteenth Majlis for Isfahan 1943, being supported by the Tudeh party of which he is a member, though he disclaims being a Communist and is not looked upon favourably by the Tudah party in Tehran owing to his moderate views. He is thought not to have had any direct. rely is a if the Soviet authorities concerning the elections. He is, of course, d si ked by most of the capitalists of Isfahan, though some of them accept him as a fairly single-minded man. His main political following is among the factory workers and guilds and small bazans men, who are naturally opposed to domination by the few rich families of Isfahan.

72 First. Muhammid Hunsein.—Born about 1:95. The fourth son of the late Farman Farma. Educated at the military college at Petrograd. Entered the Persian army during the 1914-18 war, and was regarded as one of the promising young officers of the army. Appointed Chief of Staff of the Souther Division in 1925, and did very good work in organising the troops in Fars and enforcing discipline and efficiency. Sent to Delbi as representative of the Persian army at the Indian army maniculars early in 1925. Fell under suspicion for some reason about 1929 and resigned his commission. His Qajar origin was no doubt the cause of his collapse. Very attached to his brother Firuz (Nusrat-ed Doulch) but not on good terms with his father. Married a Miss Numazi, who was educated in Hong Kong and speaks English perfectly.

Returned to Persia late in 1941, and was sent to Fars as (+0) C and Governor General in March 1942. Superseded in both appointments by Marshal Shahbakhti a year later. He had succeeded in keeping a rather procurious order hars, but never succeeded in repressing Masir Qushqui's rebellious movement.

Head of the Air Force, 1943

Speaks very good French and some English interspent and onlightened. A brilliant talker, he seems capable of proving with most convincing reasons that he is always right—but one feels sometimes that he is too convincing

73. Firez, Museumend Vali.—Third son of the late Forman Forms. Born about 1893. Educated at Beirut and Paris. Sent to Tabrix as head of the Finance Department, 1915. Said to have taken many brites while in that appointment. Is very theifty and has large properties both in Tebrah and Tabriz. Fleeted a Deputy to the fourth. Bith and sixth Majlores for Tabrix. On the fall of his brother, Nusrated Doueth, in 1931, be retired from public life and was selden seed. Has been in Europe a good deal.

I sted to the thirteenth Majlis for Sarab in September 1941, and again to the fourteenth in November 1948. His appearance being that of an underfest bird of prey, seems to keep him in the background, but he has a good deal of

his father's intelligence.

74 Fuenghi (Forwight) Mukain Born about 1907, son of the late Muhammad Ali Furughi Educated at Tehran and in Paris, where he took a degree. On return to Tehran began practions as an architect. Does not take part in politics. A good type of young Person. Married to a Frenchwanian of good middle-class family

The second son of the late Muhandia al Mamalik. Educated in Persia and Germany. On the staff of the Ministry of Education 1914-18. Appointed Persian Minister in Berne 1919-22. Did not venture to return to Persia till the Pahleri régime was well established in 1931. A chamberlain to Muzaffar ed Din Shah and Ahmed Shah. Employed in the Ministry of Education 1934, as a professor of economics. Imprisoned 1930 by order of Reza Shah, on an accusation of having expressed doubts whether the trans framian railway would pay Section in 1942 and 1943 though he was not very effective in that post and was reheved of his duties early in 1943. Advocated propaganda in favour of religion in order to keep men's minds away from communism

Speaks French, German, and some English. A very voluble, persistent little man, with a great idea of his own importance and infallibility. Has a large

family of daughters.

the late Moaven-ed Dowleh, a street Mouster of Foreign Affairs Forestell in horizontal and the Mouster of Foreign Affairs Forestell in horizontal and the Mouster of Foreign Representation of the Protest Representative Affairs and Protest Representative Publication in the press of the judicial safeguards accorded to foreign subjects in 1928, after the abolition of the extra territorial privileges, but was reinstated in December 1929. He owed his appointment and reinstatement to Teymourtache, the Monster of Court, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship.

Ghaffari is an agreeable and well-educated man, and speaks French and German fluently. Appointed Minister at Brussels in the spring of 1933. Recalled

to Tehran December 1936

77 Ghaffars Jalol ud-Des (Muhandu-ul Mamalik).—Born in Tehran about the American John Muhandu-ul Mamalik).—Born in Tehran about the Ministry of Finance in 1913, has held various posts as revenue officer in that Ministry Discharged suddenly owing to intrigues against him in 1929. Since then arted as agent for the Sheikh of Mahammerah in negotiations with Government Departments. Unemployed since the sheikh's death in May 1936.

Voluble and energetfe, very well disposed towards us

76. Ghan, Quant.—Born about 1894 at Sabzevar. Sent to Tehran for peli a of the Communication of the North Section of the Secti

A cultured and widely read man, reputed to be a Bahar but that in doubtful

Author of a history of Sufism.

79 Hope, Abdul Hussein.—Born about 1895. The son of one of the little on the little of the little of the little on the little of the little on the little on the little on the little on the little of little on the little of little on the little of little on the little of little of little on the little of little on the little of little of little of little on the little on the little on the little on the little of little on the little of little on the lit

the 1 telembre of the Commercial to proceed to Europe as part of a control Commission in the summer of 1937 to proceed to Europe as part of a control Commission in the summer of 1937 to proceed to Europe as part of a control Commission in the summer of 1937 to proceed to Europe as part of a control Commission in the summer of the Cloth Monopoly Head of the Industrial in degree during Bank. August 1938 Minister of Commerce and Industry March 1942, and Minister of Roads and Communications in Schedy's Cabinet of February 1943. Showed commendable energy in inspecting communications in person

Went to England to study transport conditions to June 1948 and was still away at the end of the year, meanwhile, in December 1943, on the Cabinet being

reshuffled, he became Minister of the Interior

An operatio and resourceful man, in his early days he was an interpreter and munchi at the Russian Consulate-General. Speaks French, Russian and English; very talkative but has many sound ideas and a shrewd knowledge of his countrymen. Is unmarried

80. Hakens, Ala Akbar—Born in Tehran about 1894, the son of the late Mirza Mahmond Khan Hakim ut Mulk, a personal servant of Muzaffax ed Din Shah. Married to a French lady. Owns property near Tehran, on which be managed to grow a variety of cotton which was considered of very good quality in virtue of this, appointed Director of Agriculture in 1931, though be had had no previous experience in Government service. Resigned in 1932. Acted as a member of the Directing Board of the Agricultural Bank during 1933. Since then has retired to his estates.

Minister of Agriculture in Feronghi's Cabinet, October 1941 but resigned through ill health, or more probably incompetence. February 1942. It was not

much low

81. Hedayat, Abdultah, Brigadier (Sartip).—Born about 1902, the son of that has usually been pro-British. Brigadier Hidayat is outwardly friendly, and a local color of the General Staff. May 1942, Commandant of the Officers' School, November 1942.

A well-qua ified sections officer, more staff officer than a commander. Has a good represent the section of the well-quality and section of the property of th

82 Hidayat, Izzatullah.—Son of the late Sam-ed-Douleh, who was mar fered in Tehran during the Constitutional troubles about 1908. Born about

1595. Educated as a civil engineer in Germany. Member of the staff of the Legation at Berlin 1920–23. On the staff of the Ministry of Public Works 192. Appointed Chief of Railway Construction about that time. Interested in various engineering projects in Tehran, and in a spinning factory. Director of the poof Pahsavi 1930. Arrested and tried for complicity in the irregularities in the Ministry of Roads and Communications February 1936, sentenced in the autumn to six months' imprisonment and a fine

Intelligent, and of charming manners. Speaks French and German. His mother was a daughter of Muzaflar-ed Din Shah. Exonerated after the fall of Reza Shah, but not re-employed in Government service. In 1943 engaged.

contracting work

53 Hidayat, Mehdi Quls (Mukhbir-us Saltanek) Born about 1585 Spent. several years in Germany as a young man. Was appointed Chamberland at Court in 1896. Accompanied the Atabeg on his tour round the world wetober 1907. Governor-General of Azerbaijan in 1908, but left for Europe in June 1908. Returned in August 1909 and resumed the Governorship General of Azerbaijan, where he remained until 1911, when he again visited Europe. At this time, Hidayat was on very bad terms with the Russian Legation in Tehran Returned to Perma in December 1911. Governor General of Fars from 1913 to 1915. During the war his sympathies were with the Germana, and in Fors he secretly helped German agents. Appointed Minister of Justice in November 1917, and again in Jaquary 1918. Became Manuster of Interior in April 1918, when is abetted the Jangalis in their rebellion against the Central Government, and he South Perma Rifles, which led to some disaffection. Appointed Minister of Finance from July to November 1920, and Manuter of Public Works from March to June 1923. Elected a Deputy to the fifth term of the Marks 1924-26. Manister of Public Works June 1926. Appointed chief judge of the Court of Appeal in April 1927, and Prime Minister in June 1927. During his tenure of office as Prime Min ster he noted at times as Minister of Finance as well

Speaks German, French and some English, and is intelligent and well read lits liatred of Russia caused him to favour the German cause during the ruropean War, and as a result be was often very unfriendly towards Great Britain. Of later years he has become more friendly, and endeavours to eschew political intripue. As Prime Minister he was but a figure-head, and carried out the policy which Toymourische dictated. He is addicted to opium smoking, and

is rapidly becoming more enfeebled in both mind and body

Hidayat's Cabinet lasted till September 1933, when the Shah instructed it to resign. Hidayat was then appointed Governor-General of Khorasan, but succeeded in begging himself off, on grounds of old age and private affairs he therefore did not proceed to Mesked, and another Governor General was appointed in December 1933.

64. Hidoyat, Resa Quli (Nayyer-ul Mulk).—El seet son of the late Jasfar Quli Khon Nayyer ul Mulk, and a brother of the late Mukhbur ul-Douleb K C I E. Born in Tehran about 1870. Educated at the Duruffmum College at Tehran. Served in the Ministry of Education 1895-1820. Director General of that Ministry from 1919 to 1921. Minister of Education in Levyid Zua's Cabinet of 1921. Again in the same post to 1922. Member of the High Court of Appel. 1927. Acting president of the High Court of Appeal 1928 to 1934, and president from 1934 to 1936, when he had to reason owing to the Shah's displeasure at land 1939. See the Shah 1939. See the Shah

A highly respectable and respected old gentleman, who was no doubt glad of the control of the co

85. Hikmat, Ale Arghar.—Born about 1804. A member of a Shirax family and cousin to Mushar-ud Doulch (Mirza Niram-ud-Din Khan Hikmat) and Sardar Fakhir (Mirza Reza Khan Hikmat). Educated in the Church Missionary Society School at Shirax 1908-09. Well read in Arabic Went o Tehran in 1914, where he entered the American College, graduating in 1917. Joined the Ministry of Public Instruction as an inspector. Appointed Director of Education for Fars about 1920, but kept out of the position owing to

intrigues. Candidate for Parliament (the fifth Mayles) in 1923, for Shiraz and also for Jahrum, but was not successful. Employed in the Ministry of Education until about 1030, when he went abroad to Paris to study law. Said to have done well in his examinations. Returned to Tehran in September 1933, to take charge of the Ministry of Education as acting Minister. Raised to the rank of Minister in February 1986. Dismissed, July 1938, owing to the Shah's displeasure about a telegram connected with the Paris Exhibition, but restored to favour as Minister of the Interior, February 1939. Resigned March 1940. Was proposed for Minister, Berlin, but the German Government hesitated about his agreement When it did come the Shah decided to re-employ him as Minister of the Interior restead but dismissed him in June 1940.

Minister of Industry and Commerce in Feroughi's Cabinet to 1941, and had a good deal to do with the negotiations about the Tripartite Treaty of 1942 Minister of Health, March 1942. Minister of Justice in Schooly's Cabinet of February 1943, but resigned in July owing to differences of opinion with his

The author of some literary works, he spends some time instructing students in Persian literature at the university. Often accused of intriguing against Quant Water to a few above and The region of the most promising candidates for the post of Prime Minister.

Speaks English and French well, always very helpful to us

36. Rikmat Resa (Sadae Fakhir) Born Shiroz about 18-8. Cousin of Ali Asghar Hikmat. During the 1914-18 war was a determined enemy of Qawam-ul Mulk and friendly with the Qashqaia. Since that war actiled has in Tehran and was employed in various Government appointments. Governor-General of Kernan 1948 41. Head of the Statistics and Civil Status Office. 1942 Candidate for the 14th Majha 1944 for Shiraz, and seemed still to enjoy the support and friendship of the Quibquis-

A corpulent and polite man, very hospitable, but a man of curious friends.

87 Homeyundjuk, Muhammad 41: -- Born about 1888. A graduate of the Tohran School of Political Science. Judge of the Tribunal of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs 1922-25. Has held various clerical posts in the Ministry. communiting in that of head of the personnel section of the Ministry 1932 34 Sent as counsellor to Paris in 1935; a post to which he was singularly ill fitted owing to his scanty knowledge of French.

for some obscure reason and to be connected with senterety, was made Under-Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in April 1042, in which

post he maintains his reputation of benevolent and uscloss stupidity

A corpulent individual showing few indications of intelligence, his appointment to a foreign post was looked upon as a very good joke in Tehran

88. Ibrikaj (Ehrekaj), Abul Hassan.-Second son of Ebrehap-ul Mulk, and brother of Gholam Hassem Ebtchaj. Born at Resht about 1900. Interpreter to the British forces in Gilan towards the end of the war. Entered the service of the Imperial Bank of Persia at Resht about 1920 Did well there, and was transferred to Tehran 1925 Assistant to the chief inspector from then till be resigned ın 193a

Head of the Morigage Bank 1939. Realised one of his ambitions when he became president of the National Bank of Ican (Banque Mellië) in September 1142 language comment and the office excess to the and energy. On the other hand be is hasty, hot tempered and comly upset, and his persistence in an unwise legal attack on the Imperial Bank of Iran (a suit which he eventually lost; seems to show that he bears that institution a grudge Pro-British and anti-Russian to such an extent that he is almost regarded as a British agent by his numerous political rivais,

Ma empirical Marin description of Table Village of Doubles

Both he and his wife speek English. French and Russian well. No children

89 Ibrihaj (Ebtekaj) Ghulam Hussein.-Born at Resht 1898. Eldest son of the late Ebtahaj al Mulk, who was for years in charge of the Gilan estates of Fathullah Akbar. Educated at Resht and completed his studies at Beirut, and for a short time in France. Interpreter to the British Expeditionary Force 1018-20.

His father was assuranced by the Jungalis, and he, together with his family fled to Tehran when the Bolsheviks occupied Gilan in 1920. Clerk in the Prime Minister's office 1920-21 Secretary to the Governor of Gilan 1921-22 Transferred to the Ministry of Public Works and assistant to the American

adviser, Colonel Morris 1923 28. Dismissed from that post, apparently for dishonesty. Joined the Ulen Company in 1929, when the latter had a contract to construct the railways in the south. Transferred to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs 1931, first secretary in London April 1932. First secretary in Cuiro March 1933. Suspended by the Ministry shortly after, apparently for conduct in London when the d'Arcy Concession was cancelled. In 1934 Chief of Persounel at the Ministry of the Interior, and then director of the Tourist Department and chief of the Touring Club of Iran. Went to Moscow in September 1936 to arrange the teansfer of the Russian tourist organisation "Intourist" to his organisation, newly named "Irantour" Assistant to the Chief of the Tehran Manicipality October 1937, but returned to the Ministry of Interior in 1938. Director of Administrative Services in the Ministry August 1939. Acting Chief of Tehran Municipality July 1939

Incurred Reza Shah's displeasure and was relieved of his charge of the Municipality in September 1940. Since then has been controlling "Transfort, an hotel syndicate, and also serving on the board of the Caspian Fisheries Mixed Administration. In 1942 divorced his Persian wife and married a Polish refugee

Author of a widely used guide book to Iran. Speaks English, French and Russian. A clever young man, with vast ideas, not to be trusted very far

90 Ilkhan, Amir Hussein.-Son of the late Sardar Zafar Bakhtiari Born about 1896. Educated partly in England. Married to a sister of the inter Surdar Asad. Governor of Year 1918-19. A Deputy to the sixth, seventh and eighth William Deposit of pulse ware present and an interpret party party December 1933. Tried by a military court on charge of treasen to the State, tentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour November 1934 Released 1936.

A popular and pleasant young man, who speaks English and French or me for the functioned Magnes 19the Due of the sast of the Bakhtenrin.

91 Interior (Entraon), Abdullah.—Born about 1897 Brother of Sever-Nascullah. Served the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in various capacitim since about 1921. While secretary at Washington married an American lady. At the Ministry in Tebran 1925-27. In the Press Department of the Ministry 1938-36. Transferred to Prague 1936 as consul. Charge d'Afforces, Berne, May 1938.

Head of the 3rd Political Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs April 1941 and was responsible for most of the routine work connected we as a member of the staff of the Legation at Berne at the end of that year all had previously divorced his American wife and one explanation of his journey to Berne was that he was pursuing another lady

A pleasant and go-shead young man speaks English and French

22 I to tecam), Norrullah - Born about 1809. Son of the late d nephew of Hussan Ali Ghaffari. Educated in Tehran enos. Secretary at Paris 1920. Secretary at Warsaw 1927 32 Secretary to the Persian delegates to the League of Nations during the Angle Persian Oil Company dispute in 1928. Member of the Persian delegation to the World Economic Conference 1933. Secretary at London May 1933. Transferred to Washington 1934 Has also served in the Treaty Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. First secretary at Borne 1936. "Délégué supplicant" at the League of Nationa May 1938. Head of the 3rd Political Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs (dealing inter also with Great Britain). July 1938. Attended the Duke of Spoleto's wedding in Italy June 1930.

Master of Ceremonies at the Court in March 1941 Minister of Posts and Felegraphs in the reconstruction of Qawam-es-Saltaneh's Cabinet in February 1043, a post which he retained in the following Cabinet of Schooly

A quiet and attractive young man. Helpful and hopest. Speaks French and English

 Igbal (Eghbal), Ali.—Born in Meshed about 1895. Son of a well-known landowner of Khorasan, with property at Kashmar and elsewhere in the province Deputy in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth Majissa. Never in Government service, but well acquainted with Khorasan politics. Aspired to becoming the mutawalli bashi of the Meshed shrine 1943, but did not succeed owing to the opposition of the Governor-General. An enemy of Soberly, and a professing supporter of Seyyal Zia-ud Din. In the Majlis does not cultivate the limelight but exercises a good deal of influence on various committees and political groups

94 Ighal (Lyhhal), Mannchihr.—Lounger brother of Ali Ighal Born at Meshed about 1895. Educated at Tebrah at the medical school, and then in France, where he qualified as a doctor and received a medal for research R ed to Persia in 1989 and was employed for some time in the Ministry of Public Health. Under Secretary of the Ministry 1943, he can the technical si e of the Ministry's work with success, and is evidently hard working and efficient. Does not mix in politics. Married to a Frenchwoman

95. Islanduri (Esfandiari), Calonel Abbas Quit — Born about 1897. Third son of Hasson I standiari. Gradunted at Saint Cyr to France and joined the French army during the war, was wounded and captured by the Germans. Was a captum in the French army and received the Légion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre. Returned to Persia in 1919 and joined the gendarmeric with the rank the Illandt Citroen Trans Asiatic expedition in 1931. Acting head of the 4th Bureau at army headquarters in 1932.

Chief of the 1st Bareau of the General Staff Tehran in 1940.

96. Islandiam (Estandiam), Abdul Hursem Sadiq (Sadiq al Mulk). Born in Tohran about 1895. Educated in Tebran. Joined the Ministry for Foreign Affairs 1917. First secretary at Brussels 1926. Recalled in 1931. Counsellor at Kabul 1935. Consul at Karuchi 1934-36. Head of the Economics Section of the later Dopartment, later made a separate department. 1937.

Consul General at Jerusalem 1939. Married a daughter of Yamin

sfandiary.

A relation of Haj: Muhtael im es Saitanah (Hassan Fefandiari). Rather a stational the inefficiency of whose methods caused travellers from kees in to Iran a good deal of trouble in 1936.

97 Islandian (Estandari), Anadollah Yaman (Famin al Manalek),—Son the late Yamin al Manalek and a repliew of Rassan Estandari. Bora in Tehran 1880 Educated in Tehran and Tiflis. Entered the service of the Ministry for borsign Affairs in 1991, in 1898 had reached the rank of deputy chief of the Fuerigis Office Tribunal. Kaegazar in Islahan 1917. Governor of the Gulf Ports 1921-23. Consul general at Buku 1924-29. Governor of Mazanderan 1930-32. Recalled from that post and under a cloud for some time. Director of the Tehran Telephone Company.

Deputy in the thicteroth Majus 1941 to 1943. Is a director of most of the important companies of the capital, and finds time to look after the affairs of the Aero-Club as well. Has a typical capitalist and conservative outlook, but never theless space to the Majus in favour of the factory workers at Isfahan

98 Islandines (Estandines), Futbullah Nuci. Second son of Hassan Exfonding (Mishtashim as Saltanch). Born about 1803. Educated in Switzer land and France Second secretary of the Porsean Legation in London 1914-24 Assurant chief of the English Section at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs 1926 First secretary at Washington 1920-20 Counsellor at Phris 1929-30. Counsellor Tale totage 1 to a south of the Person Exhibition Chief of the Economics Section at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs 1932. Chargé d'Affaires again in London March to December 1933. Head of the Trenty Department at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs 1934, served also in the Pasaport section. For three months from the end of 1935 be was in Ragdad. on a mission obarged with negotiations over the frontier dispute, but achieved little, "Chef du protocole" May 1936 to December 1937. In charge of the Government-controlled "Iran" Insurance Company 1938 Appointed Persuan Government representative with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company 1942 in London Ward T compression of Frank trastranapl helpful, an excellent type of permanent official, though he has not inherited the cloquence of his father, much to the latter's disappointment.

99 Islandseri (Eslandseri), Hasson (Haj) Muhtush in Samuel.
Born about 1862, Entered the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and after a short time was appointed secretary to the Persian legation in Berlin. In 1895 he was appointed Persian consul in Hombay; returned in 1897 to Tehran and became Under Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Accompanied Muzaffer-ed-Din Shah to Europe in 1805. Later he became Under Secretary at the Ministry of the Later American Vision of Foreign Affairs from January to July 1911. Minister of Finance in 1912 13 and again

from August 1914 to March 1915. Minister for Foreign Affairs from April 1915 to December 1915. Minister of Finance from June to September 1917, when be was appointed Governor General in Azerbaijan. In 1919 he was exiled to Kashan by Mirza Hassan Khon Vossuq for intriguing against the Government of the day. He was allowed to return to Tebran in July 1920. Minister for Foreign Affairs, February to March 1921 and from June 1921 to January 1922. Minister of Education June 1922 to June 1923 and Minister of Finance from September 1926 to January 1917.

ifestile to the Allies in the war of 1914-18, he was bought by the Germans in 1915, but that did not prevent him from taking money from the Russians as Reputed to be dishonest and an intriguer. When Minister of Finance in 1917 he caused the grain in the Government stores to be sold in order to pay up the properties of the mortastry caused in Tehran by the famine which followed the crop failure of 1917. Flexted as a Deputy to the eighth Majlia 1930. Was a prominent speaker in the Majlia when the latter body unanimously denounced

the Angle Persian Oil Company's concession at the end of 1932.

A pleasant man to talk to has great ideas of his own importance and so the life is interested in the silk industry of Gilan, holding a Government concession for the export of cocoons. The father of Fatheriah Houri Island are not been supported in the father of Fatheriah Houri Island are not been supported in the Landau Mission to the Coronation of King George VI and the investor to the Landau Mission to the Crown Prince to Princets Foward, February April 1939 to the president of the Majus in its thirteenth logislative period 1941, in specific is well over the age limit. It seems difficult to imagine the Majus with and, in spite of occasional newspaper attacks, he is widely respected as an Ebfer Statesman. One of the last acts of the thirteenth Majus, in December 1943, was to vote him a life pension of 10 000 cints per month.

100. Islandian (Eslandian), Musa Nurs (Muraflag es Sultanek).—Brother of Asadullah Yamin Fafai diari. Born in Tehean 1894. Educated in Tehran and Europe. Entered the service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1918. or dealers a second relative special free fittings 1929 Chief of the League of Nations' section 1932 Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires at Paris 1933. Counseller at Moscow in December 1933, and very soon afterwards transferred to Angora, where he was Charge d'Affaires for some time. Head of the Consular Department, March 1937 Director-General of Industry and Mines, July 1987. Summarily relieved of that appointment in So tember owing to a muddle over the Chalus silk factory that was in reality due to his predecessor Jehanbam Administrative Director General of the Ministry for Foreign Allairs, December 1937 Minister, Ragdad, August 1938 Seut on a special mission to Berlin 1939 Left Berlin on rupture of relations in 1941. see surred to Baydad as Minister; recalled to Tehran, on conclusion of five years foreign service in 1943. Though at first suspected of pro-German feelings, owing to his visit to Berlin, he behaved correctly on his second period of office in Bagriad. Minister of Agriculture in Solietly's revised Cabinet of December

Speaks French and Italian A pleasant young man. Married very early, and has a son who is a champton at lawn-tennes.

101 Cremode (httehad), Name Vels (hasse at Doulek).—Born about 1886 A Quar prince, descended from the famous vazir Mirza Taghi Khan. Occupied various posts in Government service, including Governor of the Gulf Ports in 1823 Sent on an economic mission to Germany in connexion with the settlement of various accounts about 1939 Returned to Persia 1942 and soon after appointed assistant to the Prime Minister by Soheily, with the rank of Under-Secretary of State

Ambitions and clever; a good bridge player; but without much stability Speaks French and German

Having previously served in the Ministry of War he hoped at one time to become Minister of War. Resigned January 1944, baving hopes of governing Fars.

102 Jahun (Djehan), Ja'for (Djafar).—Born at Kerbela 1905, of a Mazanderani family Educated at Tehran in the Law School. In 1931 went to France and studied law at Toulouse but did not complete the course. 1933 judge [29046]

in the Tehran Court of First Instance. 1934 in the Ministry of the Interior 1938 to 1940 employed on inspection duties. Editor of a Tehran newspaper. Has done translations for this embassy

A talkstive man, very self-opinionated, speaks of a revival of religion to Porsia, and advocates a return to religious control of the "Waqf" endowments

103. Johanbani, Amer Lushkar Amanultah.—Born about 1890, son of the late Amanultah Mirza, Zin-ed Dowleh (a descendant of Fath Ali Shah), who committed suicide in the British consulate in Tabriz, where he had taken refuge

from the Russians in 1917

Amanullah joined the Persian Cossack Artillery School in 1907. In 1919. he was eson to the mintary school in Moscow, where he graduated in 1913 For the following two years he was attached to the Imperial Guard. In 1916 he entered the Persian Cossack Division with the rank of captain, and was made aide de-camp to the Russian General Statosselsky, then commanding officer of the Cossack Division. He sided with Rezn Khan in the coup d' Etal in 1921, and later distinguished himself in the operations against Simitko, being greatly helped therein by former Tanrist officers attached to his staff. Was made a general, and became chief of the General Staff in 1922. He visited France and I would be a Quar , reset to a world the eta we of dynasty in 1925 Removed from his post as Chief of Staff for taking matters (a . sily, but regained the Royal favour, and was appointed to command the Eastern Division in August 1926. He organised and commanded the expedition for the pacification of Persian Baluchistan in the autumn of 1928, and in November 1928 he was created General of Division (Amir Lashkar) as a reward for his services; in December 1930 went to France to follow a course of two years' training at the Staff College.

1938 Employed in Baluchistan in 1934 and 1935. In October 1935 fell from for the Senior Officers' Staff College. His eclipse was, however, brief, and he was a pour to Dros of a relief to the in Mr. I. (6)0. Dromised a list 1937 he reasons are variously rumoured as friendliness with foreigners, expropage by

his Russian wife, or an explosion which occurred in a powder magazine

He is pleasant and agreeable, though inclined to suffer from swelled head Intelligent and fairly well educated, he is enthusinate about sport, which he has done much to encourage in the Persian army; plays pole and tennis moderately well. Fond of European acciety, easy-going, and somewhat lacking in determination. He does not flown the populace as do many of his colleagues. He is inclined to imitate westerners, and is ready to accept new ideas and machines without considering their mutability.

Is friendly to Englishmen, but finds Frenchmen and Russians of the former regime more congenial. Reported in prison in Tebran in July 1939, and in pose health. Liberated 1941 and made Minister of the Interior in September Minister of Roads and Communications, December 1941. Minister of War March 1942, and employed in the authors at Court as a kind of arde-de-camp general to the Shah. Useful in doing little jobs with the Soviet Embassy but gives the impression of being overmuch inclined to subject the present Shah to the same sort of fulsome flattery which turned his father's head.

General officer commanding Fars, September 1943

Speaks Russian and French fluently has a Russian as well as at least one Person, wife

brother of Amam, lah Jahanbani. Educated at Tehran and to Russia, and joined the Persian Cossack Division about 1916. Chief of Staff to General Amir Ahmedi in the Luristan operations about 1923. Military Governor of the Boir Ahmedi country shortly afterwards, where he governed with some success. Fell from layour with Reza Shah at the same time as his brother in 1935. Then served in surrous capacities at the Ministry of Industry, especially in some purchasing commissions. Director-General at the Ministry of the Interior 1943, being in charge of the arrangements for the elections to the fourteenth Majin, are occupation which nearly drove him creary. Chief of Police, February 1944.

Speaks French, Russian, and some English. The author of an anthology of Persian poeter. Said to be very corrupt financially but is easy to get on with

105. Jam (Djam), Mahmud (Muder at Mulk). Born about 1680. Has had a long career in the Customs and other Government departments, and was, for more than ten years, Persian secretary to the French Legation in Tehran.

Director of the Alimentation Service, Tehran, from 1916 to 1920, where he did good work. Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the short lived Cabinet of Sayyid Zia ed-Din 1921 Acting Minister of Finance January 1922 and Minister of Finance October 1928 to August 1924. Appointed as assistant to Prime Minister, Serdar Sipels, until the latter became provisional head of the State on the 31st October, 1925, and then assistant to the two following Prime Ministers. Appointed Persian Minister to Brussels in 1928, but did not proceed. Appointed Governor of Kerman Province in September 1927, and Governor-General of Khorassan in April 1928 Recalled from Khorassan in December 1928. - 111 1, 11 to after a true appell the better field General in August 1929. Appointed Minister of the Interior in Feroughi's Cabinet of 1933, and succeeded him as Prime Minister in December 1935 Heacis. the mission to Egypt on the Crown Prince's betrothal to Princess Foward. June July 1938, and received the Order of Muhammad Ali from King Fate ak Monster of Court October 1939 Ambassador to Egypt 1941

An amusble and pleasant man who speaks French fluently. The Legation, in their dealings with him have always found him trustworthy and single-

many years in the Finance Ministry Director of the Concessions and Petroleum Department of that Ministry, and rose to the rank of Director General In 1941 transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the National Bank as Deputy Director

Not brilliant but sound and conscientions, said to be a convinced democratively well disposed to us.

107 Kamal Hidayat, Hassan Als (Nasr al Mulk) .- Born about 1880. so . of the last National Last St. St. 1880. so .

The was prominent in the political events associated with the constitution of a first first of the first first of the first fi

In 1921 he accompanied the then Crown Prince of Persia on a voyage to India and to various European countries.

In 1025 be was appointed Governor General of Isfahan

In June 1927 he was appointed Governor General of Fars and in December 1927 went to Baydad as acting consul general. His tenure of office at Baydad wis not a success, he fell foul of the Residency owing to certain discourteous omissions in his conduct lowerds the Residency officials. Whether or not these transgressions were performed on his own responsibility or under instructions from his Government the latter was a likely in a some discoverer

Thereafter he was unemployed until December 1931, when he was appointed Person Manufer at Tokas. Recalled to Taken 1941 1931 April 1931 of the Complex of Audit Department 1940, and was Manuster of Justice for one day in the short-lived Ferenghi Cabinet of March 1942

He is a pleasant and intelligent little man. His relations with British consular officers at Islahan and Shiraz were always cordial and friendly, but he is not a great personality

worthless cheque and was recalled in diagrace. Owes money to the former Research and the control of the control

Pers. in O the 1981 Country of General Zahidi and others without very signal success. It was he who first told this Legation of the Zahidi plot Recalled to Tehran, March 1943 and appointed Governor General of Kermanshah

, 29046]

A delightful and amusing conversationalist, speaking French well. On very bad terms with his micle, Mendi Quli Hedayat

A man of the world but too old to exert himself greatly, in fact, he is now too inclined to depend on his subordinates

109. Kambakksh, Abdus-Samud.—Born 1905, at Kanvin, his father, still alive in 1943, was Ain-ul-Mamalik, a Qujar prince and wealthy landowner at Kanvin. Entered Persian army about 1923, sent to Leningrad for training and became a priot there, also imbibed the doctrines of communism with enthusiasm. On return was active Communist and was known as the Persian representative on the Committeen. Sentenced to death by Resa Shah, but was pardoned and then imprisoned with fifty-three other Communists. Excluden 1940 to Bandar Abbas, released on the fall of Resa in 1941, Married to a Persian related to the Kia family who acts as an acconcheuse in Tehran

Candidate for the 14th Majlis for Kazvin and helped in that contest by

the Soviet representative

110. Kazimi (Kairwi), Baque (Bagher) (Muazzib ad Doulek).—Born about 1887. Educated in the School of Political Science in Tehran. Began his career in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, being first attached to the Russian section, and later employed in the Cabinet of the Ministry. Appointed Chief of Cabinet in 1921. Appointed counsellor to the Persian Legation in Washington in 1925. Sent to Iraq to import Persian consulates in 1926. Later in the same year appointed counsellor to the Persian Legation in Kabai, but could only proceed as far as Herat, where he remained as Foreign consul general Appointed Under Secretary to the Ministry of Roads and Communications in 1930, and Acting Minister in 1931. Appointed substantive Minister of Roads and Communications in May 1931, but had to resign in February 1932, owing, it is easily to being unable to build roads fast enough for His Majesty, the ex Shall He was subsequently appointed Persian Minister in Bagdad, towards the end of 1932.

To almost everyone a surprise, Kazemi was appointed Minister for Foreign

Mairs in Feroughi's Cabinet of September 1932

Went on olk in visits to Afghanistan and India November December 1935, and was the guest of the Vicerov (Lord Willingdon) at Delhi. Resigned March 1936, and unemployed until appointed Governor-General of Eastern Azerbaijan, April 1937. Ambasador, Kabul, July 1938. Ambasador, Augora, October 1939.

Kazami is socially agreeable and friendly, and speaks English and some french. As Minister for Foreign Affairs he was not a success. He was antruthful and unreliable, and relations between him and His Majesty's Ministers in 1934-36 became very strained. His departure was greeted by all foreign

numerone with relief

Minister of Public Health, December 1941 to March 1942. Then Minister of Finance in Queen-as Sattaneh a Cabinat of August 1942, but resigned before its fall in arcumstances which did him little credit. Appointed to An. 19 is ambassador in May 1943, but did not proceed, the Turks appear to like him is little as the Iraqis, who have not forgotten how he opposed them in the dispute concerning the Shatt-el-Arab waters. Nevertheless he is a man of intell conceand operaty.

the time (Kusemi), Musinfa (Dabie al Mulk)—Born in Tchran 1891 beduested at the School of Political Science, Tehran. Entered the Ministry of Education 1914, and appointed Director of Education at Kerman in 1915. A stantich member of the Democratic party and intensely anti-British. Caused a great deal of trouble to the British forces and the Imperial Bank of Persia during the war. Financial agent at Islahan 1920-22. In the Ministry of Finance 1923-25. Under Secretary at the Ministry of Justice 1927-28. Chairman of the Caspian Fisherica Committee 1929-32. Governor-timeral of Kerman 1932-33.

Engaged in politics after the fall of Reza Shah, tried to found a new party without success. June 1942 Elected member of the Majlis for Kerman 1943, after vehement protestations of repentance for his auti-British past.

An unreliable person.

at Kerbela and lived there for many vertices the last the last transfer of the last transfer

during Reza Shah's reign, but on the latter's abdication in 1941 came back into produce to the latter's abdication in 1941 came back into produce to the latter's abdication in 1942 came back into produce to the latter's abdication in 1941 came back into an opposite to the latter's abdication in 1941 came back into an opposite to the latter's abdication in 1941 came back into produce to the latter's abdication in 1941 c

112. Keyhan, Jalal ad Din.—Born in Tehran 1884. Educated in the Tehran 1814. It is a first of the first of th

11 I f the Lussian Section of the Mastry for Poreign Affairs 641

arrest Samuel In 1945

trather deted up individual, who hardly seems to have recovered from the street in research to The research and English, and is reasonable and agreeable to deal with

entree at Saint Cyr Joined the gendurmerie in 1913 and served as a staff officer in different parts of Persia. Appointed Minister of War in Seyvid Zia's short lived Cabinet in 1921. Left the army after this, and since 1924 has been a professor in the secondary schools and the Ecole Normale at Tehran

Speaks French. The author of a Geography of Persia in three volume

114 Khapek-Novey, Ghulam Ali (Nizam-us Salida)—Son of Amir Nounce Commend Touch. More and I I will make the Minney of the Minney of the Legation Rome 1985 V and I will be printing of bank-notes for the Iranian Government and commentance for the Royal palace.

Educated partly in Russia, where he learnt ballet-dancing. Speaks French and he was a first transfer of the Analysis of the An

Vafley, he is hospitable and popular with the Diplomatic Corps

Has done various services for the court after the fall of Han Stall he being French instructor to the Queen Mother, whom he admires will be could be a part of the property of

He prefers to be known as Nizam Khajeh Noury

115. Khajek-Noury, Hussein - Born about 1892. Of Quar worth A count of Vossach at Dade, and reason the North Later of

I tered the trace of the Marray of he calmed Hell Will Dr. M. paugh's mission as assistant director of supplies, and not of a country level of No. 17 to 10.7 as fed and the set to be a to be a training to a private bank in Berlin, and was assistant to Dr. Lindenblatt. Dr. 1 in Level of the Ministry of Roads August 1932.

that of interpreter and assistant to Dr. Midspouzh's financial experts in 1945

A keep mat web or a see I to that his he had be

116. Abservents, Shahab.—Born about 1900. Native of Mahallat. Educated in Tehran. Related by the research of the legation. Made a considerable fortune out of contracting for various constructional works 1940-43. Candidate for the 14th Majis 1943-44.

An astute business man, but little more.

In the as a or ste in the avairs of the seak it is not a 1802. I'm moter command the seal of the avairs of the seak it is not a 1802. I'm moter command the season of the seak of the season of the seak of the season of the season

,022 M., bet of loots and Lo et al.s. o 1923 resigned after a few mon ho, and was appointed to the High Military Council. Director of the Army Conscription Bureau 1920 30. Director of Alimentation 1931. In 1935 a director of the Pahlavi Bank

Attracted notorioty to himself in the antumn of 1942 by being accused probably with justice, of boarding large quant ties of grain in his villages near Pehran. The Manater of Food, Farrukh, had a public quarrel with him, as a result of which Khudnyar threatened to shoot him.

An influential man of the old school, and one of Reza Shah's creatures. Has never had any scruples about robbing, thereby accumulating a large fortune.

118. Khusroconi, Surtep Ahmad.—Was in temporary command of the air force in 1931 during the occasions when General Ahmad Nakhehevan was suspended, and again in 1937 when General Nakhehevan was appointed assistant to the Minister of War. Promoted brigadier (Sartip) and placed in command of the air force 1939.

Slowed some initiative during the attack on Persia in 1941, but not over intelligent

110 Koores Issa (Reas). Born about 1896. A commissioned officer in the South Persian Rifles during the 1914-18 war. For many years a leading merchant of Tehran, representative of Imperial Chemical Industries. Metropolita Vickers, & Has a branch in London, and his wife and children are in the first and of strict integrity. Fell into disgrace under Resa Shah through no fault of his own. Seems inclined to enter posities and stood for the Manfor Tehran 1943 without success. Vice President of Tehran Chamber of Commiscoe since October 1942. Member of Tehran Municipal Council 1943.

120 Kupal (Koupal), Sadiq (Sadegh).—Bore in Tabriz about 1859 bib. 1 1 2 1911 bib. 3 1911

Governor of Rezaich in 1941, but retired thence in a great harry when the town was threatened with insurrection by Kurds and Assyrians in March 1942 Suspected of complicity in the Zahedy plots. Very intimate with the Turkish Ambassador, 1943. Arrested at the instance of the Allied accurity authorities September 1943.

Energetic and lequations, a brigadier-general in rank. Has a Turkish wife. Neither studious nor professionally ambitious. Shows some interest in horse-racing.

A hoving and brutish appearance gives the clue to his personality

121 Kurdistani, Anadullah.—Born in Kurdistan about 1882. Self or a limit for a limit for a limit for a limit for a discount for a limit for a limit for a discount in 1908 and star kernal, but and but a limit for a discount in 1908 and see of a Deputy for kind on the Monster Section 2 and a light set of the Land of for the Lover of the results and the light of the light set of t

A sick man in 1943; unlikely to play much of a part in Persian politics in future. Estimates of his character vary greatly—by some considered very honest by others an adventurer and an intriguer, but in his old age lives respected to

retirement

122. Labout: (known usually as Najor Labout: Khon).—Born in Kermanshah about 1882. Entered the service of the gendarmerie in 1909, under Yeprim. Became captain under the Swedes in 1911, and was in command at Qum. Earned the special prinse of General Hyalmarson for disarming 150 Bakhtians at Qum, Labouti was then decorated with an Order of Valour. In 1913 in the gendarmerie at Sultainshad with the rank of major. Accused of taking a bribe from a tribul

chieftoin, he was recalled to Tehran, but absconded and lived incognito in Tehran for some time. Left Persia during the 1914-18 war, and has been living the life of an adventurer ever since. Joined the Turkish army and served in it for three years. In 1923 obtained a pardon from the Persian Government and given a commission in the Tabriz division with the rank of major. Engineered a coap of Etat in 1923 at Tabriz, in which certain Swedish officers were implicated. The plot fell flat and Lahouti fled to Russia, where he became a teacher of oriental languages in Moscow. Nothing was heard of him for some time, until after the troubles of 1941. He was then heard of as the author of several Communist leaflets and an expert on cultural propaganda in Turkistan.

123. Mahdam, Ress (Rais at Tuyjur) —Born about 1880. Son of the late Malik ut-Tujjar of Meshed. A cousin of the late Haji Amin-uz Zarb. Has large estates in Shirwan, Sabzewar, Bujaurd, Meshed, Quehan. &c. Was very much under Russian influence before the war of 1914-18, when he had the concession of the Meshed Bajgiran cart road. A Deputy to the Majiis for Kherasson on several occasions. Always short of ready money, and on had terms with the Imperial Bank of Persia, who considers that he once cheated them

124 Malek Zadek, Mehdy.—Born in Islahan, 1881. Eldest son of the late Malek-ni Mutakalimin, who was a famous nationalist orator killed in 1908 by order of Mohammed Ali Shah. Educated in Persia and Berrut. Obtained a medical degree at Berrut. Returned to Persia about 1910 and was a toucher—the medical school. Director of the Vaziri hosp——i 1920——\ \ \ \frac{18}{200} \quad \text{is in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eight Majlises.

By the thirteenth Majlia had become one of the elder members of that institution, being then member for Bam, with which place he had little or no connexion. Head of the rather nebulous group known as the Party of National Union, but his speeches bored the Majlia and be carried little weight. Always professes the greatest friendship for in, but consorts with doubtful persons, such as the Armenian journalist Eghtkian. Ultra Nationalist by reputation

of Khorasan, with properties in the Tehran summer resort of Slamran, and a noted collection of books and MSS. Most of the Dehangs Barbaris are his tenants. In 1917 took an active part in tribal disturbances, and received some support from the Russian consulate in Meshed. In 1921, though imprisoned for a time by Colonel Muhammad Taqs, he afterwards gave the latter a certain Tujjar of Meshed), and since 1920 has been well disposed towards the British His solt as the latter state of the latter's death he came under suspicion. From October 1935 he was more or less detained in Tehran and in June 1937 it was common report that he had been placed in confinement, possibly because the Royal eye has falten upon the property of the latter's detailed in Tehran and Arabic scholar, with a slight knowledge of French, Russian A Persoan and Arabic scholar, with a slight knowledge of French, Russian

and English. An amiable and pleasant old man, very generous, he is now nonely deaf and leads a retired life.

With the fall of Reza Shah be found bimself free from oppression and devoted himself to his library his stamp collection and good works, has become a national symbol of scholarship and benevolence.

126 Money, (Rojab) Ali, C.B.E. (Manuer-of Mult).—Born about 1868. Educated in the School of Political Science at Tehran. Began his career in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and was employed in the English section He subsequently transferred to the Tribunal section, where he rose to be Director of the Civil Court. Appointed Director of the English section in 1917. Appointed Under-Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1919 and Under-Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior in 1920. Created C.B.R. 1920. Appointed Governor-General of Azerbaijan in April 1927, and held the post until January 1931, when he was made Minister of the Interior Transferred to the post of Minister of Roads and Communications in January 1939. Arrested in January 1936 on charges of misappropriation and mempetence. Acquitted August 1936. Rehabilitated as Minister of Industry and Mines, August 1938.

Mansur is believed to have made money out of the sale of promotions while at the Ministry of the Interior. During the time he was employed in the Ministry for Force of Mars he was brought to be friendly and agreeable. Selected by legistion, and was always found to be friendly and agreeable. Selected by

Reza Shah for the post of Prime Minister June 1940, it was to him that the joint Russo British ultimatum was delivered on the 25th August, 1941. As the result of the subsequent events he resigned in September 1941. Governor General of Khorassan February 1942 in which post he showed some energy in collecting which has administration of the funds of the shrine laid him open to various accusations of embezzlement. A clever man, often in the running for the post of Prime Minister. Speaks French

127 Marzban (Marzuban), Dr. Hussess (Saced-ul Mulk).—Born about 1888

The word lie Ismail Marzban. Studied as a doctor and was employed in that capacity on the Turco-Persian frontier commission in 1913. Then entered the service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and was secretary and counsellor at Constantinople about 1920, and thereafter for some years, acquiring a very good knowledge of Turkish and a Greek wife. Consul General at Baku in 1929 Governor of Lucistan 1936. Governor of Western Azerbaijan at Reza'teh in 1942 and again in 1943. On Scheily's proposing him for the post of Governor
thowever, that he is either pro-Turkish or pro-Soviet, be has seen both constries at very close quarters and knows their peculiarities intuantely.

A queer hoking little man with a large bald head and a withered hand, equally at bone in French, Turkish, Russian and Persian. Clever and very well disposed towards us on the other hand, his open opposition to the Russians.

at Regalish in 1942 went a little too far-

128 Murzban (Marzuban), Dr. Ismort (Amen al Mulk). Born about 1875, at Realt. Studied medicine in France, and has practised as an equiest at Tehran for about the last forty years. Visited London in connexion with the Constitutional movement in 1906. Has had several accurations rate politics, having been than a power. President of the Iran Club after Jam a post which he still holds.

I'miversally liked and respected as an honest old gentleman. Owns a little property in Resht, but is not rich, and still practised up to his appointment as Minister of Public Health under Quwam-es-Saltaneh in 1942. He resigned from that post in December 1942. One son, Nan'chibr Marshan, is now in the Ministry to have a little been a little of the Tital parts for come years to have a little or wrong. Benevolent and agreeable manner. Speaks French. Took a prominent part in supervising the Tehran elections, December 1943.

Killed his own mother at his father's instigation on a point of honour in 1908. He seems to have lived down the odium of this deed. Has been several times to have lived down the odium of this deed. Has been several times to have like a like to have the has very higher. The two-fold stigms of being pro-British and a Qajar prevented him coming back to power during the régime of Reza Shah. Since the fall of Reza Shah be has continued aloof from public affairs, though he has kept in touch with what is going on, and has now become the unofficial controller of almost everything in Isfahan. He takes a great pride in his model village at Asgharabad, near Isfahan, and may very easily have a part to play in shaping Persia's future in the next few years. Has one surviving son,

and a daughter A femous hunter

130 Mus'udi (Massoudi), Abbas.—Born in 1895 in Tehran. Educated in Tehran, and for a year in France. A pournalist by profession and by nature Proprietor with his brother, Jamal Massoudi, of one of the two principal vermoular daily papers in Tehran (the Ittila'at) and of the French daily paper Jauenal de Tehran. He accompanied the present Shah, when Crown Prince, to Iraq, Syrin and Egypt on his wedding tour as press representative, and kept the

Tehran press supplied with a stream of accounts of the Prince's doings, in that quasi religious style that alone is permitted to Iranians when speaking of their monarchy. A Deputy in the eleventh and twelfth Majtis

A career in Persian journalism is a poor recommendation

In the thirteenth Majhs came out strongly in opposition to Qawam-es-Saltaneh, being severely beaten by some of his opponents in the riots of the 8th December, 1942. Visited Palestine and Egypt in May-June 1943.

131 Mutan Daftary, Dr. Ahmad —Born in Tehran, 1898. A nephew of Dr. Musaddiq, whose daughter he has married. Educated in Tehran, partly at the American College. Entered the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1918. Persian secretary to the German Legation in Tehran 1920-22. Returned to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs 1923-27. Joined the Ministry of Justice in 1927 and Ministry of Justice in 1929 to take up an advanced course of law, during which be studied in Germany, and for a time was sworn in as a judge in a German court. Obtained a degree as doctor of law. Returned to Persia 1931. Director General of the Ministry of Justice 1932. Acting Minister of Justice when Davar with the studied I ersia of the International Law Conference held in Berlin in 1935. Minister of Justice 1936. Member of the mission to hegypt for the Crown Prince's marriage, February-April 1939. Prime Minister, October 1989.

The Shab made bim resign in June 1940, and his conduct of the various associations which had taken place while he was Prime Minister gave rise to a strong suspicion that he was favouring the Germans. In fact, in the speech which he made to journalists and Majlis Deputies shortly after Matin Disfuncy's dismissal. Reas Shah accused him of not reporting fully to the Shab. However it is to be a strong fully to the Shab. However it is to be a strong fully to the Shab. However it is to be a strong fully to the Shab, the second minorous sources, it seems unlikely that any Prime Minister would risk the royal wrath by suppressing anything. He himself says it was the Shab who ordered him to favour the Germans. Bettred into seclusion to June 1940 until two years

Speaks French and German, and a little English, he has travelled in England. A very hard-working and conscientious official, always very helpful when approached. A good speaker, with a thorough knowledge of local legal when a refer to the legal of local legal of legal of

fater. In 1943 was evidently hoping to re-enter the political arena. Arrested as

Union, being secretary of that organisation

132 Miftah, Abdul Hussein.—Son of the late Sir Daoud Miftah, K.C.M.G. Was attaché to his father when Minister in London in 1925. Passport Officer, Quetta, 1931-35, during which time he officiated as Consul General, Delhi in the absence of the incumbent. Then employed in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. A member of the suite attending on the Earl of Athlone and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice during the Crown Prince's wedding celebrations April 1939.

Married an Englishweman, who was killed in the Quetta earthquake of 1935, he then married his deceased wife's sister, who is a bit of a social chimber

Consul at Stamboul 1940.

Slightly loud and self-confident, and does not appear to have inherited his father's well bred manner. Speaks English and Fren 6

133 Mir'ot (Merat), Ismail.—Born in 1892 in Tehran. Son of a prominent politician, Mir'at-ul Mamaiik. Began his career in the Manatry of Interior Governor-General, Kerman, November 1937. Acting Minister of Education, August 1938. Confirmed as Minister 1939.

Minister of Public Health, September 1941, and resigned two months inter, having incurred displeasure by converting an old shrine into a football field and

encouraging mixed bothing

Spent several years in France, and speaks French. Not a very forceful personality

134 Musbak Fatemy, dli Naght.—Born about 1898. Related to Imades-Saltaneh (Mehdi Fatemy) of the well-known Isfahan family, though not related the second of the Interior, in various posts and inspection duties. Vice Governor of Isfahan 1925, where he fell out with the Governor, Nasar-ul Mulk, who accused

ham of taking bribes. Governor General of Khuzuslan in 1940 and again in 1943 . . he did well in asserting Government authority over hoarders and He also intervened to great effect in the elections, being successful the Government candidate elected for Dasht i-Mishun, but putting in I ferend of lis, Nigabat, for Abadan, in defiance of the Government's wishes-

Speaks English and French, and seems to get on well with the authorities of the Anglo Iranian Oil Company but a man who should not be triuted too far Very voluble and plausible

135. Mu'addil (Mondel). Luft Ale.-Born at Shiraz, 1902. Educated at Pebran Alandowner in Fors and considered a specialist in agriculture. 1929-83 head of the municipality at Shiraz. 1934-43 Deputy of the Majlis for Jahrum, and candidate for Shirar in the electrons for the 14th Majlis, 1944.

An active and intriguing little man, who was of great use to Scheily in many ways, he did well as rapportour of the Finance Commission in piloting the bill through the Chamber at the end of the 13th Majli \land \land

185 Ma I stay t h at he wast Born boot 1800 I don't be in the School of Political Science at Tehran. Entered the Service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and served in certain Russian posts, also Trebizond. A permet set Bast There is at Merter Te Valor 1934, appointed Monzed head of the second political section of the Ministry which deals with Russia. Consul General at Herat in 1937. Head of the Consular Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, November 1937 Connsellor, Angera, Nevember 1938

Speaks Russian and French

Returned to Ministry for Foreign Affairs about 1940 and in 1941 became the head of the Consular and Passport Department.

Persian Government representative at Beirut, January 1944, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary

A somewhat dried up individual, not a striking personality

137 Muhazzir (Mohazzer), Ameullah,-Born about 1994. Younger brother of Mobile Muhamete who was for years an interpreter in the Imperial Bank of Persia. Studied law in England, was called to the Bar and at one time p. 44 set to practise from chambers in Chancery Lane. Returned to Perma about 1938. and served in the Ministry of Justice. 1942 was President of the Court of First Instance in Televan. Lent by the Ministry to assist in the interrogation of the anapacta sent to Sultanabad under suspicion of pro-German activities. He was thus placed in a difficult position and did not please us.

Shiras. In 1912 entered Government service and till 1927 was employed in Government offices in Fars, reaching the rank of Assistant Governor. In 1935 Governor of Yezd, in 1937 of Ardebil, in 1938 of Lurisian; and in 1941 of Mazanderan, where he had to cope with the invading Russians in August and September of that year. In May 1943 appointed Governor of Islahan, and was useful and co-operative in collecting grain, &c-

A talkative man full of bright ideas and a great sense of his own importance

139. Muhami, Dr. Ahmad ('Imad al Mulk),-Born about 1885 Native of Mhorassan. Came to Tehran in his youth and studied medicine.

Went to England before the 1914 war, where he made the acquaintance of Professor Browne, who helped him in many ways. Studied medicine in England, but failed to qualify as a doctor. Lost interest in medicine and then studied

pedagogy Returned to Persia about 1918. Employed under the Ministry of Education and made head of the department of the Ministry of Education in Azerbaijan, where he was at the time of the ex-Shah's visit in 1932. On the resignation of dismissal of Mirza Yabya Khan Gharagozlou from the post of Munister of Education in June 1933, Dr Muhaim became acting Minister of Education.

In this post he was not a success, being old fashioned and conservative in his motivate. The Calcut resigned in September 1933 and Dr. Malsini was relegated to the comparatively unimportant post of Governor of Kermanshab in the following November. Relieved of his duties at Kermanshah July 1935, since when he has been in retirement at Tehran

Dr Muhami is rather a wind-bag with a great sense of his own importance.

Married to a daughter of Mirza Suloman Khan Meykedeh, and therefore has many connexions with the Germans; nevertheless always makes a parade of his pro British feelings. He made a good deal of money when in England by teaching and translating, and he evidently looks back with pleasure on his stay there. Speaks English

140 Muini (Moiny), Saclashkar Ahmed .- Born about 1899, A Seyyid. whose family originally came from Realt, his father being a Tehran merchant First came to Ahwaz in charge of a detachment in 1925. Helped to arrest the Shetkh of Mohammerah, and after the latter's downfail went with troops to Shush and covered the sheakh's removal to Tehran. Then served under the Supabbud in Luristan, and then in Kubgilu. Returned to Abwaz in December 1930 as General Officer Commanding the Khuzistan Brigade, promoted to Brigadier General (Sartip) in 1933, and Major-General (Sarlashkar) in 1935 An energetic and forceful personality, who since 1930 has taken a very prominent part in the affairs of Khuzistan, and has been the leading and most influential personality of Ahwaz.

He is extremely hardworking in training his troops and in the administration of his charge. He has seen a good deal of actual fighting in Persia and is proud of a bullet-wound through his ear. Very popular with officers and men who serve under him. At Aliwar has a finger in every pie, civilian or military. Said to be a favourite of Reza Shah. An inspecting commission endeavoured to bring forth some scandals concerning his command in 1938, but he managed to get most of tts findings quashed. Transferred to Rezateb as general officer communicating, lancery 10xit

1, a stool Garage and returned to Persia shortly before the 1930 was Retired with his troops when the Russians attacked in August 1941, eventually captured by the Russians but escaped from them at Banch General Offi-Commanding, Isfaban, October 1941, but relieved of his command in the following month, since then unemployed.

White-haired, he looks much more than his age.

141 Mukhter, Ruka ud Dia.- Born about 1883. Son of the late Mushter us-Saltaneh, a former Governor of Tehran. A police officer. Chief of Police at Kermanshah in 1927, and for a time acting Governor and in charge of the ment tyeld men beguly cheel of the remepolity of the remepolity of the Arrom, and succeeded him as chief of police in 1935, with the police rank of "carpas" (general).

On the full of Reza Shah in September 1941 he retired to Kerman, and then to Kermanshah, but was summoned to Tehran and tried on charges of companion the death of the Sheikh of Mohammerah, Madarria, Nuarat ed Doulah and others. The trial attracted a great deal of attention and Mukbiar was extends control on yours appropriet they a your authory region a big own defence that whatever be had done had been under the dimention of Bern Shah. He was, no doubt, an efficient and very obedient Chief of Police, and the popular indignation which was vented upon him was almost entirely an expression of the pent-up feelings of resentment against the oppression of Reza Shab

142 Makes, Martisas.-Born about 1882. A military officer. During the 1914 18 war was engaged on intelligence duties on the Russian frontier. Covernor General, Khozassan 1924-27 Subsequently Frontier Commissar on the costern frontier. Acting Governor, Zahul from the 1st July, 1934, and military commandant. Covernor, Zabul, but no longer military commandant, 1935-37 Acting Governor-General of Mukran July 1937, and confirmed as Governor-General December 1937. Rank: Colonel (1938)

Governor of Ham (Fushi-i-Kuh) 1942 S, in which post he distinguished himself among a crowd of corrupt and methodent Governors, by his sound and just administration of a turbulent tribal area

Intelligent, and a keen patriot. Well disposed, and has a reputation for honesty

143 Muqaddam (Maghaddam), Muhammad Ali-Born shout 1889 Fd a utest in Tehran. Has held various posts under the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, for the most part in Russia. Director of Archives in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for a time, 1930-31 "chef de cabinet" to the Minister. Sent to the Hejan and Saudi Arabia as Minister at the end of 1938. Left Jedda for Berrut May 1935, and appointed Minister to the Balkan States just after, residing at Bucharest. Accredited also to Czechoslovakia, January 1938

Director-General, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, January 1939. Accompanied the Crown Prince to Egypt, February to April 1939 "Chef du Protocole" of the Court, August 1939 Minister in Los 194

Relieved of his functions by Taghi Zadeh, October 1941, but stayed in Scotland for some time before venturing home. Back in Tehran, unemployed and disappointed, early in 1943. Appointed to Cairo to deal with Saudi Arabian affairs, residing at Cairo, December 1944

Speaker Russian, French and a little land to be some Rus an arth-

Has developed into a long-winded and for in mile

144 Muqaddam (Maghaddam), Hassan, General (Surlashkar),-Born about 1890. Commanded at Sauj Bulagh to 1929 General Officer Commanding North West Division, December 1929 General Officer Commanding Kurdistan Division at Senneh 1939. When in Kurdistan had a reputation for efficiency and energy Was the undurpated ruler of the province of Kardistan from 1938 to 1941 General Officer in command of the troops in the West when the Russo British invasion took place in 1941, and after handing over to the invading forces retired to Tehran

Being an old friend of Rean Shah be was retained in the army and in June 1942 was made Governor General of Azerbaijan, on account of his local knowledge

1 Res 1 11 owner in the district he became involved in all sorts of chicanery concerning his wheat, and failed to produce the much needed grain for Tehran. He was also accused of giving in to the Russians about the election candidates and other a second of the second 1043, he appears to have resisted for some time the order to report to Tehran instead of obeying he retired to his estates near Karagheh.

My a resolve to the matterial from a face of the first ment and a few unable to resist the temptation to make money whenever possible. His daughter

is married to Reza Qawam, son of Qawam ul Mulk

148. Musaddiq, Dr. Muhammad (Musaddiq-us-Saltansh): Born about 1885, a nephew of Farman Farms. Has studied law in Paris to a certain extent and poses as a jurist. Appointed Governor-General of Fare in 1920 Appointed Minister of Finance in June 1921, and sought and obtained authors from Parliament to purge and reform that Ministry However, during his smonths' tenure of that portfolio be destroyed indiscriminately the good with the bad, and at the end the organisation was werse than before, as he proved himself entirely mempable of making reforms. Appointed Governor General of Azerbaijan in 1922, and in 1923 became Minister for Foreign Allairs for a period of four months. Elected as a Deputy to the fourth, fifth, and sixth terms of the Majhs from Tebran. Owing to his opposition to the Government in the sixth term, stops were taken to prevent him from being elected to later terms of the Masin. He is a demagogue and a windbag

Imprisoned and otherwise ill treated by Reza Shah, he spent the last few Agency is a series of the test and the series of the pass of the Total electrons in 1944. Tried unsuccessfully to unsent Sayed Zin. Speaks French

Have a

career in the Manustry of Finance and rose to be an accountant. Appointed Minister of Figures in 1916, and again in 1918 in the Cabinet of Mirza Hassan Khan Vossuq, subsequently exchanging that post for that of Minister will be a like to the 1920 Armondol Minister of flags by Says of Zua-ed Din in 1931. Elected a Deputy to the fourth term of the Mo . in 1021, but, being suspected of plotting against Rean Khan Pahlari, then Minister of War, he was obuged to resign and go to Europe. He returned to Persus in 1924 his innocence having meanwhile been established. Appointed Minister for Fereign Affairs in August 1924 and resigned in December 1925 Appointed Minister of Finance in November 1929, but resigned in April 1930, having found that the interference of the Minister of Court in financial administration rendered his position untenable.

He is a man of common sense and intelligence. As Minister for Foreign Affairs, he showed himself very friendly to His Majesty's Legation, and used his best endeavours for the settlement of outstanding questions. He is not popular with many of his and rest in high place or sign to his ere egytforward

character and outspokenness.

I 1931 I was a mental at ward of the Resalt est out on a Mara-depart of post which appears to have occupied all his energies till 1935. Being unwilling to hand over the whole of his properties to the Shah be then fell from power and at the end of the year he was said to be under close surreillance in his house

Went to France 1940 and in 1943 was said to be in Switzerland. Speaks no foreign language

147 Mulamidi (Motamedy), Ali.- Born about 1897 Entered the service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs about 1919. Served abroad as secretary at various posts, Charge d'Affaires at Rome in 1932. Head of the Third Political Department of the Ministry (which dealt with British abairs) in 1934 and 1935. Transferred to direct the First Political Department, June 1936. Hard working and intelligent, a good type of the younger school who showed himself reasonable and conscientions in dealing with our affairs in the Ministry Rend of the Department of Registration of Land and Documents under the Ministry of Justice, March 1938 War a Muyer. May 1. 1. 1. 1. Prime Mr to no ber 1840 - t. Matheway 2004 - p. r.

Stars Fet & I sa adah et st

148. Muwaqyar (Mosagher), Jalal-Started life as a priest's servant in Bushire. During the war became associated with the late Hussein Muwaqqar. and was in partnership with him in Basra. Having made a lot of money, he came family name. Since then he has made himself the foremost merchant of Khorramshahr, being greatly belped through having obtained a hold over Ghulam Als Bayendor, paval commandant from 1932, Ghulam Hussetti Bayendor, port. officer from 1936, and other naval officers. He is the principal partner in several local trading companies, including the Electric Light, Water and Ice Company, its results for various sale desche of a red of the argonic and of the argolanding company, and he then present for a monopoly of the river transport on the Karun between Khorramahahr and Ahwaz, His brother-in law, Majid Muwaqqar, who was a Deputy of the 13th Majlia and owns the newspaper. Mehr-1-from, was blacklisted by us in 1943 for anti-British articles.

Capable of generosity, for he has built a hospital in Khorramshahr. An

astute business man and a great intriguer

149 Muzaffari Bussem Quli (Prince Nurrat-ul Saltanch), G.C.Y.O. Born 1894. Fifth and a favourite son of Muzaffar-nd Din Shah Qajar, by whom be was taken to Europe on that Shah's last tour in 1905. His mother was not of the Imperial family Educated for a time in Vienna. On return to Forma he was a classmate of his nephew, the late Ahmad Shali, whose companion he was, and who had a greater affection for him than for his other relations.

A committee to the second of the second Abadas. whence he was recalled. Governor General of Kerman in the same year, until February 1918. Accompanied Ahmad Shah to London in 1920, and was the guest of His Majesty King George V at Buckingham Palace. Appointed Governor General of Fars in March 1921 Resigned in the troublons times following on the distandment of the South Persia Rifles in October 1922. Since then he has been in to torement, living for the most part at Tehran, and taking an active interest in the the language of the estates in the Vernmin district. Married to the daughter of the language o

We in her the he evidently attached great importance to be to be the heart of the property charming and such the way in and we and a French literature. Has always been on good terms with members of Ilis Majesty a Legation, to whom he has constatently shown hospitality, even when it would appear against his interests to

In Neventier 1932 as a result of more to be in the Lepty Moreor needing to the Qalar family, a press compaign against that family began in the Tehran press and har a Salar chas the practical Quarta To rar wrote a le or to the press stating that the numerous members of that family, who resided in Persia were completely satisfied with the Pahlavi régime.

After the fall of Rezs Shah Nusrat-us-Saltench has come back to the timelight and hopes, hitherto in vain, for a suitable job which would enable him to

re-establish the family fortunes.

The Art of the Art of

us with Toymourtache, but survived the latter's fall. Suspected of making

person, though not exceedingly intelligent

Hend of the Caspian Fisheries Board again 1940. A difficult post which he seems to occupy with some success, as he knows Russian well and is often able to frustrate, by a little diplomacy, the Russian plans to guin complete control of that undertaking

151 Nafisy (Naficy). Abol Ghumem.—Born about 1907, son of Dr Monddeb Naficy Educated in Paris and London, spent some months at the Great Ormond work Hospital and became a specialist in children's diseases. Has been practising in Tehran since about 1935 during good work in organising maternity clinics and welfare work among the poor of Tehran. A good type of young Person. Married to Iran, daughter of Qayann-ul Mulk

htmself Dr. Mondéb haficy).—Eldest son of the late Dr. Nazim-ul Atibbs, who was a Court physician. Born in Tehran about 1875. Educated in Tehran and later went to Belgium and France to study medicine. Has a medical degree from the Lyons Military Medical School. Returned to Persia in 1897 and set up private practice. Went to the Paris School of Medicine in 1902 and studied there for another two years. Practised again in Tehran 1904 and obtained an extensive clientèle. Effected a municipal councilier in 1907. Head of the Health Department in 1921. Special physician and instructor to the Crown Prince in 1927. Accompanied the Prince to Europe for study in 1931, returned with him in 1930 from Switzerland. Accompanied the Crown Prince to Egypt for his marriage February April 1939, and took part in the instructor to Egypt in June 1836 on his betrothal, when he received the Order of Ismail from King Faronk. Resigned from his official position in the Court 1941, and now means to have retired, though he in often seen at Court functions. A highly respectable old gentleman

Naficy. Educated in Birmingham, where he graduated in Petroleum Technology at the University. Served for some years with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and than juried the Ministry of Finance. Was at one time assistant director of the Mines Department but left it dissatisfied with its inefficiency, retains he interest in the subject. In 1942 Director of the Concessions, Petroleum and Mines Revenue Department. Placed on unemployed list by Baque Karisia August 1942.

Has a good reputation and is intelligent and hard-working

134 Nafin (Naficy) Hussan (Musharaf-ul Douleh) (sometimes known as Dr. Mocharaf Naficy).—Third son of the late Dr. Nasem il Atibba. Born to Tehran 1896. Educated in Persia and went to France in 1909, where he graduated from the Lyefe Henri IV. Returned to Ferma in 1914 and joined the Ministry of Finance. On the staff of that Ministry till 1921 when he was appointed Director of the Inspection Department of the Tehran Municipality Left for France in 1922, where he studied law for two years. Obtained the Shool of Political Science. Returned to the Ministry of Finance for two years in 1925. Assistant to the procureur général of the Court of Appeal in 1927 and in 1928 president of the Tribinal of Commerce. Joined the staff of the Anglo Persian Oil Company as legal adviser in 1924. Visited London 1920. Left the staff of the Court of Appeal in 1930, but remained London again in 1933 and 1935.

Manually of Finance in Exercise (Schunt 1931) and did cook work in the

Minister of Finance in Ferough's Cabinet 1941, and did good work in the difficult task of reconstructing the country's finances in a new basis. Resign with that Cabinet early in 1942 and has not since been employed. He now contributes articles on financial subjects to newspapers and was the author of

a brochure on inflation and how to combat it. Not popular with the ordinary run of Persians because he despises flattery and circumbocutions

Married the daughter of Amin ed-Douleh in 1931 Speaks English and French. A very sensible man, with a sound knowledge of local and French law, has been very helpful on many occasions to this Legation on legal points.

155. Nafiri (Naficy), Said.—Second son of the late Dr Nazem-ul-Atibba Born in Tehran 1893 Educated in Persia and later in France. Returned to Persia in 1911, and was employed in the Ministry of the Interior Transferred to the Ministry of Public Works in 1916, where he held different posts till 1927 Since then has been professor of the Persian language and literature in various schools. Has also done a good deal of pournalism for the Ittila'at, the Journal de Tehetan and other newspapers. Has also been active in promoting the first life of the poet Rudaki, and of a French Persian dictionary Published some violently anti-British articles in the local press when the D'Arcy Concession was cancelled. Has a certain knowledge of the Pahlavi language. A member of the Iranian Academy (Farhangistan).

Regarded as a profound scholar, but of unpressant appearance, not a lovable

personality

156. Kajm, Abul Quein (Abolghassen).-Born in Tehran 1893. Son of the

late Name of Mulk, a noted astronomer

Educated at the School for Political Science at Tehran. Entered the service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1911. Chief accountant at the Ministry 1920 24, and again from 1926 28. Transferred to the Ministry of Finance, and appears. In November of that year appointed Minister to Germany. Transferred to Germany.

Minister in Tokyo early 1940, recalled on rupture of relations 1942. Said to have expressed admiration for Japanese methods. Ambassador at Kabul

July 1943

A polite and hard working official, whose appointment to a foreign post and experience of life abroad. When he was serving in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs this Legation regarded him as a blockhead.

157 Nakkai, Muhammad - Born about 1902. Educated in Perma, speaks

Secretary of the Persona Legation in Brussels from 1928 for some years, and then remained in Belgium teaching Person. Also studied law, and eventually returned to Person to join the National Bank as head of its legal department. Later transferred to the Ministry of Finance as private secretary to the Minister (General Amerikanicori). 1941 became president of the Exchange Commission. At the end of 1943 private secretary to the Prime Minister (Sobelly) Has visited England, and his thesis for his doctorate was a dissortation on the Petrols on Iran, largely called from the Angle-Transan Oil Company.

Intelligent and well duposed towards us Brother of Dr Husson Quds

(Chodge) (No. 184). Beather in law of Najm (No. 156)

Has rank of Director General. In autumn 1943 beloed to organise

158. Nakhcheen, Muhammad (Amer Munasaug).—Born at Tehrun about 1552. His father was an officer in the Cossack Brigade. Educated partly in the Russian Military School at Tifts. On his return to Persia be joined the Cossack Brigade. Director of the Military Academy at Tehran in 1922, as a reward for with the Bolshevika and Kuchik Khan. In 1928 appointed Acting Chief of the much the Bolshevika and Kuchik Khan. In 1928 appointed Acting Chief of the much the Bolshevika and Kuchik Khan. In 1928 appointed Acting Chief of the much the Bolshevika and Kuchik Khan. In 1928 appointed Acting Chief of the much the Bolshevika and Kuchik Khan. In 1928 appointed Acting Chief of the much the Bolshevika and Kuchik Khan. In 1928 appointed Acting Chief of the Military Academy at Tehran in 1928. Relieved of his functions as Acting Minister in April 1936.

An exceedingly stupid, fat man, who appears to owe his high appointed to the last that his own, he never went far wrong, and finally fell simply from the fact that his stupidity got on his royal master's nerves. Head of the Persian Staff College 1942.

Speaks Rusman, French and a little English.

159 Nakhcheene, Ahmad.—Born at Tehran about 1893. The son of an emigrant from Nakhchevan, in the Caucasas. Educated in Persia and France. 20046

Entered the Cossack Division School in 1910. Commissioned in the again to 1913. From 1913 to 1920 served in the fall hand and the At Kazvin in 1930 he became a supporter less a state of the coup d'Etat In 1922 sent to France ice 1 ca : 1 0 12 In reterning to Persia in 1926 he flew all described in 1927 to the Air Force in 1927 to the Air Fo in a contract of the same of the contract of t tel all a lie and by the ne the second of the to the second se the second and the second

100 Nase (Nasses), Seyyad 4th.-Born Tehran about 1890 of a well known family of Soyyids, one of whom was assassinated while serving in the Finance Ministry in 1924. A Covernment servant whose coreer has been mostly in the Finness Department, under which he has served in Khuzistan and on various 1 " the Africa to Part. To . I while the think had the of the Ministry on the departure of Tadayyon in December 1943. App. Manager (2) 1 1914

the of the moving spirits in the Persian repertory theatre at Tehran in his a number of foreign plays, including those of Molière. Speaks French

160a, Naubakht, Habibullah - Born Shiraz about 1805 Tanoht in a sa--r 40 mg and a second special and fall among went to delican and was employed in various posts under the Ministry of Education. Published an exequent and extravagant panegyric of Ress Shah and was elected for Pasa in the thirteenth Marks Opposed the Trips. The hands Maple solution of the Maple and anti-forer nto the Mujha the next day with a very large while bandage round his bead to make a still more vit speed start port of the land to be and the same come or avoid acrost as a suspect, August 1943. A worthless little demagague and time-server

161 hikpey, Ahmad (Mujakham al Mulk) - Born in Jefahan 100 . . . to to of a state of the state of the state of So it to be the first to the first of the fi er it the set to prot , and do breathered Covernor of the Coult Ports 1928. Governor of Kurdistan 1029. Governor of Mazanderan 1932-34.

Speaks English and French. A very pleasant man to meet C at He :

w r in general at let l'ar the the last wo sons (1) Asizullah (E'zaz-ed Douleh) Nikpey, born 1898, Govern . A emanabab 1940 41 member of the directing contra of one of the Istalian at the analysis of the Comment of the same process on the himself of Finance, 1948 head of the Tobacco Monopoly Speaks English and French.

1 2 Niqubat, Zia ud-Din -- Born about 1901 Educa of a far and of time represented the beirs of the late Should Rhariat Done I fin MI to the amount of the second for the second for the second I Traffic production I By Is as be was be well beto are to a 1 1. I be from a to proper the party I he produced a final the latter commended and advantage of severe

A company of the party of and with his to the of the remains or to the temper of the buy are

163. Nursad, Ghulum Reza.-Born in Tehran about 1880. Educated in Tehran. Entered the service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1905 and held different posts in various consulates in Russia. First secretary of the Embassy at Moscow in 1922. Counsellor there in 1924, and later Charge d'Affaires. Chief of a section at the Ministry 1929. Consul general at Delhi 1933. Head of the Consular Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, November 1938

Speaks French and Russian, as well as a certain amount of English. A

rather long winded person, but quite harmless.

to cil M. if Repfel File 1943 and applicate head of the International Relations Department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, November 1943. Transferred to the Court 1944

184. Oomei (Ocareg), Als Muhammad.-Born in Tehran 1884. Educated at the School of Political Science at Tehran. Entered the arrive of the Ministry I Freign M. 1965 Town Lat Bury 1804 Karpagar h. Dab er 1905. Deputy Karguzar at Tabriz 1906. Governor of Enzeli (now Pahleri) 1908. Passport Officer at Constantinople 1909-14. In the Ministry of Public Works 1918. Served in this Ministry in various posts until 1931, when he was appointed Governor of Yead. Governor of Khuzistan 1933-35. Appointed as commercial representative in the East (India, China and Japan), with headquarters at Bombay March 1936. Still employed in Tehran 1963, in Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as Under-Secretary of State.

Speaks French fluently, and is a pleasant conversationalist. Married to a European lady Has great ideas on enumeror and development schemes. Not

popular with his colleagues.

165. Pahluci, Resn. es Shah -Abducated September 1941, and was taken first to Mauritius and then to South Africa. As there appears little likelihood that he could ever return to Persua after his record of oppression and missule. and at the age of over 70, all that is necessary to record in that he remains bair and hearty in his exile in Johannesburg. His son, the present ruler, retains a warm filial regard for his father and pays him the compliment of imitating him as truck as possible, he also instrates propagands in favour of Reta but it is not

196 Pakiner, Shak Mukammad Reza - The eldest son of Reza Shah by the daughter of Teymour Khan, this lady was the ex-Shah's chief consort and was known as the "Maltkeh."

Born on the 26th October 1919, and proclaimed Vali and, or heir-apparent, on the 1st January 1926. Educated in Tehran under tutors at first, and then in Switzerland at La Rosey, under the direction of Dr Mondeb Nafiny. Returned to Persia in the spring of 1936. Extremely keen on football and other sports.

Speaks excellent French and good English

Betrothed in June 1939, and married Princess Fowereh, sister of King Ferouk of Egypt, at Cairo on the 15th March, 1939. The marriage was preceded by a very pompous journey through Iraq, Syria and Egypt. The principal wedding festivities took place in Tehran in April, on the couple's arrival, and were attended by delegations from many countries, including the Earl of Athlone and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, the Duke of Spoleto and General Wevgand. The only offspring so far is one daughter, Shahnas, born

The Shah succeeded to the throne, on the abdication of 1 s fire in September 1941. He has fulfilled the duties of his office with distriction and charm, though it is as yet too early to say whether he will be able to establish the Pablars dynasty on a permanent basis in the face of the reaction against Reza was such a remarkable feature of what are now called the "events of He speaks well and makes a good impression on visitors. On the other band he is determined to interpret literally the provision of the Constitution which says that the Shah is the commander of the armed forces, and has hitherto delegated little if any responsibility in army matters to the Minister for War-As yet he has no male here and he has not yet declared any of his brothers to be the "Vali and " or next in succession to the throne

His attitude in the riots of the 8th December 1942, and in the re-shuffle of Scherly's Cabinet in December 1943, showed him to be on the one hand prone to listen to the advice of worthless subordinates, and on the other hand determined to emulate his father and (in the reported words of Stalin to him at the Tehran Conference of November-December 1943) "be a King in fact as well as

in name." His admiration for his father and the influence of his bitterly anti-Bestish mother, must both tend to make him believe the theory which his mother metals into him, that the British expelled Rezo Shah, whereas in actual fact the latter abdicated at the advance of Russian troops on Tehran

167 Paklam Royal Family.-The following are recognised members of the . blave Royal Family :

SORS-

Statement Resulted to be black to be

II See the Extra Rev de 1, in A 1 193

tel war har her bere the 11 have 1924 to at fact the o peak and a think a said the st in Wand Hen with 3 tel der 1828. , Patrice er, 184 at 1852

(1) St. abdukht (Princess) Shams-ul Muluk, born the 18th October 1917

Macried Forid in, son of Mahmond Jain 1937. Has a daughter. (tt) Shahdukht Ashraf ul Mnluk, born the 26th October, 1919. Married Alt Qawam, son of Qawam-ul Molk 1937, but a divorce took dace early in 1842, with the Shah's approval. Princess Ashraf one a son. Shah Ram, who is at present the only male grandchild of the ex Shah, Rera. Married 1944 the son of an Egyptian

(111) Fatima Khanum, born the 30th October, 1920. Does not appear to be recognised as a princeus.

Of these (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) of the none, and (iii) of the daughters, are the Masting of the ex Shah's second connect, Ismat (Esmat) Pablavi the rest are offspring of the present Shah's mother except (11), whose mother, long ago devorced, is Turan, daughter of the late Raji Majd ud-Douleh, K.C.M.G.

168 Pak hazar, Jaufar (Ihtuham-ul Visareh).—Born about 1988 An. employee of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In charge of the section dealing with cyphers for many years. Has also been in charge of the passport section Consul General at Tiffic 1934. Returned to Tehran 1936. Head of the Minister a Office at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs 1937 until 1939.

Coursellor in Kabal 1941.

Speaks a little French. Always very friendly, but : y years of coping with the oyphers of the Munistry have blunted the edge of his intelligence.

109 Pakenean, Futhullah (Amer i-Arfo').--Born about 1885 First became known as a member of the second Majars, where it appears that he was the implies stock of his college of 1 1010 to obtained the appearance of the app as consul general, and later became Persian Minister there until be returned to Tahran early in 1925. In 1925 he was appointed Director of the Russian and Turkish welson in the Ministry for I Was a secret I mosses on a to be for the form having seen to be a fine or the form of the form of the mosses of the form of the form of the mosses of the fine of the form of the form of the fine of the form of the form of the fine of the fine of the fine of the fine of the form of the fine of with real is the common than the present ground with the Rilaman the new enter of a cash bloom of the second of the act of the second of in Mass at 1 was appear to a sear Mar ster in Rome in December 1924

When he assumed charge of the Foreign Ministry, the first impression be conveyed was that of an agreeable and conscientious young man, but closer contact proved him to be a gare it is the thing is a grant of a close supervision over matters relating to the Foreign Ministry, and it was evident that Pakenvan corried no we give and we had a face of the neutral be was atr, and I a confact that contact laws on morely an amore food Irrer . . . I have were up to waste of time, and during the twenty months that he was in charge of the Ministry affairs remained at a standstill. Appear red Personn Ambassador to the USSE in February 1931. Was accredited also to Finland and Estonia as Minister in 1932 Has a Russian wife. Recalled from Moscow in February 1934. Appointed Governor-General of Khorassan November

1934. Order of the Humayun, 1st class, May 1937. On Khorassan he showed that, if bucked by the Shah, he is prepared to ride roughshod over all opposition

After the fall of Reza Shab, was relieved by Ali Mansons in February 1942 and was brought to Tchran under arrest on various charges of peculation and irregular conduct whose Governor-treneral of Khorassan, but managed to get out of prison on bail after a few months. At present living at Tehran unemplayed, it is unlikely that the popular indignation against the many arbitrary acts which he had to commit by order of the ex-Shah will soon permit his reemployment. Nevertheless he was one of the very few Persian officials who stood his ground when the Russians invaded the Meshed district in August 1941 and he for preventing a good deal of destruction by his firmness on that occasion.

Speaks French fluently

170 Pienazar, Hasson,-Born in Tehran about 1895 Educated in Tehran I tered the service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1929. First secretary a Carro 1925. Charge d'Affaires in Cairo 1930. Returned to Persis in 1931. Consul at Bombay 1932, Consul General at Basu April 1935 Head of the Economic Section of the Manustry for Foreign Affairs from 1941

Speaks French and some English | Seems a conscientions official

171 Pirato, Hussein (Matamia al Mulk) - Born about 1875, the second son of the late Mushir ed Dowleh. Educated in France. After fluishing appointment in 1918 as Munster of Education. Was appointed a Minister without Portfolio in 1920. He has generally preferred a parbamentary to a ministerial career, and was elected to every term of the Majlie since its inception antil the seventh term. To that term also he was elected, but refused to take his seat, as he did not consider the elections to have been held freely. He was chosen as president for the whole terms of the third and fourth Parliaments and for the greater part of the fifth term and for half of the sixth term, and he showed bimed to be firm and impartial

Has not come back to politice since the fall of Reza Shah, though he is often nanationed in terms of extravagant praise as the most honest man, if not the orly honost man, in Persia. He refused to form a Government on the fall of the Qawam-es-Saltanch Government in February 1943, in spits of the inetstent request of the Deputies, and similarly refused to be head of the Committee of Supernsion for the Tehran elections to the Majlis in 1943 | Photos for Tehran

1044 but refused to take his wal-

172 Purcale (Pourceali), Abul Queim (Abolghamem) - Born in Tehran about 1896. Educated in Telegra at the School of Political Science. Patered the service of the Ministry for Fereign Affairs in 1921. A judge in the Fereign Office Tribunal from 1022 to 1924. Second secretary at Brussels 1923 27. First secretary at Rome 1927-30 Transferred to the Department of Commerce in 1931, and employed there as chief of the Import Permits section. In 1933 chief and the second s fr' P. 1934 appointed connection at Berlin. Consul gen an Lambu . The in the Personnel Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, April 13-19

Head of the second section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which deals

with Iraq and Turkey, 1942. Married to a German lady

Speaks French. A voluble little man who has a great idea of his own importance, and has never gone out of his way to give us ony help.

178. Qadimi (Ghadimi), Dr. Hussens.-Born in Tehran 1805. The second sonof the late Asadullah Ghadimi, Mushar-es-Solianeh. Educated in France, and holds a destrois higher Attack in Property 2. West with to a known hely Attack Mentstry for Foreign Affairs 1922-23. Secretary at Berne and for the League of Nations 1924-28. Chief of the League of Nations and Treaty Section of the Ministry 1929-32. Charge d'Affaires at Stockholm 1932. Counsellor at Berne 1936. Director of the League of Ville Stockholm 1932. Counsellor at Berne the Ministry, 1937, and of the League of Nations Department, when that section was raised to a department in September 1938. Minister at Berne November 1941. Speaks perfect French. A very efficient man at his job.

174 Qajar, Abul Fath (Salar ad Douleh).-Born the 1st November, 1881 the third son of Muzaffar-ud-Din Shah. Governor of Kermanshah in 1897, 29046

of Zinjan in 1890 and 1900, and of Arabistan from 1901 to 1904, where he married the daughter of a local chief freed from lehran to Luristan in April 1904,

but was brought back and appointed Governor of Kurdistan in 1905.

Conscient tribeamen from Luristan and rebetied against Muhammad Al-Shith in Jame 1907. A figur occurred in that month between his followers and the Shah a troops outside Nihavend. He was defeated and took refuge at the British consulate at Kermanshah, but was handed over to the Persian authorities under a promise of personal safety. Thereafter he was placed under surveillance and was considered mentally deranged. Expelled to Europe after comp d'Etat of

Entered Perma again in May 1011 from the direction of Bagdad. In the following July he seized the capital of Kurdistan and advanced on Kermanshah. Having arrived there be collected a large force of Lura, including the Kalhur tribe, and marched on Tehran via Sultanabad. Bakktraris and Armensan irregulars were sent against him and inflicted a severe defeat on him near Nubaran in September 1911. He then retreated to Luristan and was again defeated in

November 1911. Having been at large to Korn, J. T. K. T., frome time he suddenly appeared near Tehran and threatened, but did not actually attack, the capital. He then betook himself to Asternbad whence, with the assistance of Russian influence, he carried on negotiations with the Persian Government to be appointed Governor of Gilnn. After some further adventures he was persuaded to leave Perma with a pension from the Perman Government and resided in Switzerland till 1918

In that year he formed a project to onter Person through Transcaspia and raise a revolt in the Asterahad district. He was caught by a British detachment in about December 1018 before crossing the Persian frontier, and was sent via Kaz a to lagel we re to as rate and to the follow gradient was

again allowed to return to Switzerland.

the I proof over the Ic. Press frontiers, Tear 1928 on Assaulting the Iraq police authorities. His presence caused considerable embarrassment to the new Pallari Government who realised that Safar, however mad, was a possible rallying point for the forces of reaction. However, after fruitless negot at a with virtue ker at the forces of reaction. with the daughters of some of them, he left Person in the antumn of 1926. The Persian Government from that date paid him a subsidy of 1,500 rials per month from secret funds up to September 1933. Salar was persuaded to settle down at Haifa after having given an ambiguous promise to behave himself. On the cessation of his subsidy in 1938 he was informed by British authorities that he was free to do what he liked. In 1935 living at Alexandria, where he has employed lawyers to press his claims against His Majesty's Government. Speaks French. Scatter brained and under-maed

Still reported to be at Alexandria 1943, has not attempted to return to Persia after Reza Shab's fall, but his two sons, who have been living in penney at Tehran for many years, are now trying to get back some of the family properties.

175. Quraguziu, Ali Rezu (Baka ul Mulk) -- Born about 1880. Owns present at larger and a subject to a larger than the hurope for a number of years and as a graduate of the School of Political Sciences of Paris. Flected to the fourth Majlie as member for Hamadan. Appointed Minister of Finance in 1923, though he had held no Government office before Resigned in April 1923, as he found that he was controlled by Dr. M. Hapaugh. President of the Govern Survey Berloftle V. rd Bak Terna 1929 (2)

Minister of Justice in Quwam-es-Saltanch's Cabinet of August 1942, roughed in the following January without having accomplished anything valuable. An honest politician, but much too old to learn anything new or useful. Lives in Tehran, used frequently to visit Paris. A queer and eccentric man, with a reputation for honesty

178 the rate that a 11 souther a consector to some Mulk, Regent of Persia. Born in 1900. Educated at Harrow and Balliol College. Oxford. Married the daughter of Teymourtache in 1931, and divorced her in 1935. An attaché at the Legation in London 1931. In the same capacity at Paris 1032 Returned to Tehran at the end of that year, and since employed in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at first in the Treaty Department and from the end of 1936 in the Protocol Department. Transferred to the Ministry of Interior at the end of 1937

Resigned from Government service in 1938 and took to chicken farming After the fall of Reza Shah was not employed in Gotertment service until he became secretary to Dr. Millspaugh at the end of 1942, and in May 1948 was employed at Court, his brother in law, Ala, being Minister of Court

Charming but ineffective, his failure to fulfil his early promise has been a

Speaks perfect English and French

177 Nizam-Qaraguzlu, Hussein Quli (Amir Nizam) -- Born in 1883, the eldest son of the late Amir Nizam. A member of the Qaragozlu family of Hamadan and a nephow of the late Regent, Nastrell Mulk. Educated England and Austria. Passed through the Military Academy at Vienna, and served with a commission in an Austrian infantry regiment for three years Inherited large estates from his father in the district of Hamadan, but owing to his absence in Europe from 1921 to 1929 these estates have been allowed to deteriorate. Was appointed Governor of Kermanahah by Vossuq in 1919, where he was very popular on account of his honesty and integrity. Being a rich man in the trace of the trace of the was so disgusted at this namerical treatment that he left Persia and vowed never to return. During his stay in Europe he lost heavily at Monte Carlo and Deauville. Teymourtache met him in Europe in 1928, and persuaded him to return to Persia, which he did in 1929 Appointed Grand Master of Ceremonies at the Court in March 1929 Sent to Europe on private bunness for the Shah in March 1930 and returned at the end

A reputation for honesty saved him from sharing his friend Taymourtache's full first Mother of the first and the section royal arratability during the Crown Prince's wedding celebrations in April 1939. and retired to his estate at Kabud Rahang, pear Hamadan

a control of the second of the control of the control of Furupean culture. Is the best type of educated Personn, and is noted for his honosty and integrity Speaks fluently French, German and English

178. Quraguals, Muham.—Flidest son of the late Nastr-ul Mulk, Regent of Ferma. Born about 1895. Spent about fourteen years in Europe with his late father, and received most of his education there. Elected a member of the eventh and eighth Majlis for Hamadan. Appointed Court Chamberlain when bis brother-in law, Ala, was Minister of Court at the end of 1942, accompanied the Palifavi Princemes on various visits to Cairo.

Weal-disposed but lazy. Charming manners, but neither energetic nor usefu.

Speaks English and French. Unmarried

179 Quraquela, Taqi - Born in Hamadan about 1891 The youngest brother of Ali Reza Qaragoziu. Educated in France. Owns large properties mund Hamadan, Employed in the A.P.O.C. office at Paris 1928 20. Entered the service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1929 and sent to Rome as eccretary Returned two years later. Deputy Master of Caremonion at the Court in 1984.

Speaks French and English. A handsome man with charming manners,

pleasant, but meflective

180. Qarkqai, Ali (Salar Hirkmat).—Born 1889 Son of a former libegi and full brother to the late Ahmad Khan Surdar Intishim Appointed Ithegr by the Farman Farma in 1918, he thereafter sided with the British troops against their invoterate enemy Saulat-ud-Doulch. Gave up the Ilbegiship in September 1920. In 1922 resided in Eastern Fars, where his followers committed certain depend times In he following series of the Street and the nestern of certain villages seized by his half-brother, but got no redress. In 1929 he took an active part in the Qashqai rebellion, leading the Qashqai tribesmen in their revolt against their Military Governor. With a small band of followers he remained for the most part at Sivakh, south of Shiraz, while other khans were treating with the Government forces. Through the influence of Soulat-ud Domel. the anti Government movement fizzled out, but Alı Khan remained more or less actively in opposition to the Government, acting as a centre of the many recalcurants. A force of 500 troops was sent from Shiraz to round hum up in 1932, it does not appear, however, that he was defeated in battle. In 1933 he came to Tehran, having some to terms with the Government; he is believed to have been given a safe-conduct in return for a promise of good behaviour.

Allowed to come to Tehran from Kerman at end of 1942, and sent to Shiraz to help the Government troops in their campaign against the Qashquis in June

He has the reputation of being the most courageous of his family in the field. However, he has no talent for organisation and administration, in fact. according to most observers, he is scatter brained and feelish.

181 Qashqui, Muhammad Nasar.—Born about 1995. The eldest son of the late Ismail Qashqut (Soulat of Douleh). Elected to the eighth Majits as a member for the Qashqai tribes. Ilkhani of those tribes for a short time during 1930. Deprived of parliamentary unmunity and acrested for conspiracy September 1932.

Fied from Tehran during the general disorder in September 1941, and since then has been at large in the south of Persia, carrying on a wordy warfare with his own Government about the return of his lands and restitution for his wrongs At the same time he has seized all the lands he can lay hards on with the help of his tribesines and endeavours, through the agency of friends in the Majlie and elsewhere (such as the autorious Nawhasht), to make himself out to be a very patriotic and well intentioned person. Having expressed fears lest we might be at him by way of reverge for the deeds of his father, our great enemy in assuring him that we had nothing against him provided he submitted to his own Government. It seems certain that he had two Germans with him in 1943 and that he made a landing ground intended for German scroplanes near Farrashband. Attacked by troops under Morshal Shahbakhti in May 1943, but the operations were very half hearted and soon fizzled out.

His youngest brother, Khosro, is actively assisting him in his intransigent attitude. Two other brothers, Ma, ik Mansour and Ahmed, were in Germany at the outbreak of war but were in Stamboul at the end of 1943.

Observers before his escape in 1911 considered him responsible and intelligent, but he now seems as cunning and unreliable as his anti-British father. Speaks Englide

and the moral of many one talk the ann 1 of Men Hababallah Khan Qawam al Mulk, who was koled accidentally in May 1916 In truditional policy of opposition to the powerful Quinqui group of tribes headed by from his father, as well as the titular headship of the "Arab" tribes of that province, he winded immense authority to the south of Persia at the time of the coup if Kint of 1921. Reza Khan (late Reza Shah) when Minister for War met the Quwain at Islahan in August 1923 and expressed a wish that he should reside at Tehran, he therefore because elected to the Majus as member for the Khumsch close friendship with His Majusty's Consul at Shiraz, the Qawam engaged in 1926 a British agricultural expert to develop his vast estates, the experiment proved a failure through local opposition and the Qawam s stinginces; the British expert left in 1926. In 1929 fled to Europe, doubtless having forceen the Quahqua revolts of that year Visited London 1929 Returned to Tchran the following year, having put his two boys to school at Beirut. His vast properties were left in the hands of his servants, who remitted him a monthly subvention. In 1929 various questions of validity of title to property were raised by the Ministry of Finance, and in 1931 the whole question was settled by the exchange of lands. The Qawam was given erown lands in Nishapur, in the perglibourhood of Teltran, and elsewhere in the coatre of Persia, in exchange for his Fara properties. It is believed that he did well out of these transactions, and that he is one of the wealthiest landowners of Persia at present.

In the muth Majhs of 1933 be was a Deputy for Baluchistan. He had also accompanied Reza Shah on several of his journeys, and was generally supposed to enjoy Ris Majesty's full confidence. In November 1933, however, on the arm tof the Marie War Surder Asal also a large se be stock at the Lircoman races, the Qawam seems to have become the object of suspicion, and he was placed under arrest with Asad.

He is an attractive personality to meet. Very pro-British in sentiment, be sent his two sons (Ali Muhammiad Qawam and Muhammad Reza Qawam) to England to be educated. Until his arrest he appeared to have settled down permanently as a peaceful courtier at Tebran. He plays pole, but does not thix much in society. Quiet in voice and retiring in manner, he in

yet capable of driving a very hard targain with his own countrymen. He does 1 to 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 Dec 1, earlibrary 1 h at Shiraz, he cannot be considered a tribal leader in the sense that the Qualitation chiefs are, he to best considered as a Persian noble whose family had for some time held suzorainty over a group of tribes and who attained great wealth and tailneace in Fars, partly through backing the right side in the 1914 war

this son, Ali Mahammad married Princess Ashraf Paliavi in March 1937 the second of the second spine to at Brostol University, where he did very badly. A daughter married Assadullah

'Alam son of Muhammad Ibraham 'Alam (Shaukat) in 1939.
Played his part in the "events of 1941", he and his family at one time "took bast" in the British Legation at Gudiek, and when Reza Shah aburented and went to Isfahan it was Qawam who was sent by the Government to obtain Reza's signature to documents handing over his properties and private fortune to tato and to his son respectively

Vigited India 1941 42 and bought a house at Bangalore

Sent back to Shiraz to help Marshal Shahbakhti with his attack on the Qashquos in June 1943

His elder son, Alt Muhammad, went to Washington as Assistant Military

Attaché at the end of 1941

Appointed Governor General of Fars September 1943, but could not agree with any of the military chiefs about tribal policy and returned to Telegan November 1943, still holding the office of Governor-General

193 Queum (Ghacam). Ahmed (Queum us Saltanek) -A brother . Hussa. Votatiq than whom he is younger by a few years. Began his carrer in the Ministry of Finance. Became Minister of War July to October 1916, and Minister of Interior, July to November 1911 and again in December 1911. Minister of Finance, July to August 1914, and Minister of Interior, November 1917 to January 1918 Appointed Governor General of Khorasian April 1918 and romained there for three years, during which he administered the province with uniform success during troublous times. Because Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, June 1921 to January 1922, and again Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs from June 1922 to February 1923. Banniled to Furope in October 1923, being accused of having plotted against the life of Rem Khan (Reza Shah). Was allowed to return to Teliran at the end of 1928 and arrived in March 1929, when he went to reside quietly on his property at Lahitan near

Came back to live in Tehran after the fall of Reza Shah Prime Minister August 1942, after the fall of Soherly Worked hard, but gradually surrounded lumself with his own relations and friends. Tried hard to gain control of the Ministry of War, but facled to counteract the young Shah's cuthusinsm for the control of the army. The Shah's opposition to him was shown in the disturbances of the 8th December, 1942, in which Qayam did extremely well and andoubtedly performed in a gall we so it is all along you will be I sale Thereafter, however, he became more and more involved in petty intrigues and favouretian, and had to resign in February 1943, since when he has been more or less openly accused of being the real instigator of the riots of December 1942 Seems really to be too old fashioned and unbending to adapt himself to the changed political life of to-day

Be read to by a brown in the a to the by seal of this end to it 1802 and to have received, when Prime Minister in 1942 messages from persons whom he knew to be German agents, without informing na. This was brought to the notice of the Shah in January 1944.

A clever man, but sly, intriguing and unreliable. Has generally been friendly to His Majesty's Embassy

Spraks a little French

184 Guds (Ghodse), Hussens-Born about 1892. Graduate of the Tehran Secol of Pithed Stre. His fell turious posts inder I. Ministry for Foreign Affairs and was secretary in London for five years. Edited for a short time, a small literary review. Private secretary to the Minister for Foreign. Varies 1934 Server and for interest to establish the t. W. L. S. ot. 1953 until relations were broken off. Accused of having abused customs franchise while in charge at Washington, Secretary in London March 1987 Consul. Izmir, 1939. Counsellor in London early 1943.

Speaks English and French. A quiet and level-headed official.

t%5. Raffati (Raffety), Hussein.—Born about 1908. Educated mostly in England, studied at London University and acquired an Oxford accent. An instructor at the Officers' College. Very thrined with his English education and anxious to return to England whenever possible. A solid and capable man interested principally in Interature.

188. Hahnema, Zein ul Abedom - Born about 1888, one of the sons of the late

Sheikh al-Iraqain, a Persian subject and small mujiched of Kerbela

Rabbons was educated in Iraq and come to Persia about 1910. He was a member of the Democratic party and edited first the newspaper Robbens and six wently the semi-official paper Iraa. He was elected a Deputy to the fifth a deaxth terms of the Majlis. Was sent to Europe in 1923 on a mission to "boom" Persia, and stayed most of the time in Paris. Was ap. Under Secretary to the Minister of Public Works at the end of 1926 and Secretary to the Minister of the Interior in April 1927. In June 1927 he fell from favour and confined himself to journalism, and accompanied the Shab on his journey to Khuzistan in October 1928 as press representative.

Relinema is an ambitious man, with plenty of "push" His great ambition has always been to obtain a Government post, which he hoped would culminate in a ministerial appointment. With that object in view, he discarded his turban and gave up his title of "sheikh" This brought him three different under-secretaryahips in succession. He is intelligent and clever in a certain

ec bic

Went to Europe in 1933 to purchase printing machinery. In the minmer of 1035 was excled to Iraq and took up his residence in Beirut, the Shah was said

to have suspected him of plotting against the régime

Returned to Persia after the fall of Resa Shah in 1941, and resumed his editorship of the newspaper Iran. On a mission to the ulema of fring in 1942 and brought back certain messages addressed to the young Shah. Plunged into political intrigue in 1942 and after being disappointed at not being accepted by the Iraq Government as Minister, became a sort of secretary and apv in Schedy's administration in 1943, but soon resigned. A sing, soft spoken hypocrite

Speaks a little French and English

187 Rais, Maksia.—Born in Tehran about 1895. Educated in Persia and France. The eldest son of the late Zahir al Milk. Entered the service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1919. Sent to Switzerland as seci. Persian delegation to the League of National Returned to Persia in 1924. Served in the Ministry till be was sent to Paris as commellor in 1940. Head of the Treaty Section of the Ministry in 1938. Minister at Berlio and The Hagne 1935. Political Director General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. September 1937. Minister at Bucharcet for Rommania, Greece, Bulgaria and Yngoslavia. December 1938.

Transferred to V chy in 1941 and returned in July 1942 to Tehran Monister

in Bagdad July 1943

Married one of the many daughters of Farman Farma in 1935

188 Razzen, Seggid Mahammad — Born about 1888 Educated at Tehean Formally years in 1928 30. Transferred to the Ministry of Justice in 1931. Director of the Registration Department at Islahan 1930-32 Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs later in the same year. Got into trouble in 1935, and after being under arrest for some time on a charge of embezzlement while serving at Meshed many years before, retired for a time to Islahan Employed in the Finance Department at Meshed 1941; and again at Tehran 1942 43

Speaks French. A rather dull, saturaine man, whose wife, a much more lively person, was among the first Persian women to inveil in the provinces.

189. Rezmara, Haji Ali. Brigadier (Sartip).—Trained in France at Saint-Cyt. Born about 1900. Related to the Kemal Hedayat family. Joined the army and commanded a regiment in 1931. Military Governor of the Khamseb tribes 1931. Commanded operations against the Kurdish insurrection of Jasfar Sultan 1932. General Officer Commanding 1st Tehran Division October 1941. Chief of the General Staff July 1943. relieved by Rian September 1943. Director of the Shah's Military Secretariat October 1943.

An able, energetic but corrupt officer with a reputation as a disciplinarian in fact, he is and to have killed a man on parade for insubordination. Very ambitious and a great intriguer, and trans his sails to any wind. Speaks some Faglish.

190. Riasi, Ali: Brigadier (Sartip). Born about 1891. Entered the army and was trained in France, where he graduated as an engineer officer at the French Staff College, and became Military Attaché in Paris. Was a member of the Anglo Persian Military Commission of 1920, where he carned the respect of the British members for his honesty and frankness. Was one of the supporters of Sevyid Zia in his coup d' Etat of 1920. Retired from the army in Rean Shah's reign and joined the Ministry of Education became Director of Education in Fars, where he did good work in preserving and restoring old monuments. Rejoined the army on the departure of Reza Shah and was appointed (1941) Deputy Class of the Technical College and then of the General Staff. Strongly urged the appointment of foreign advisers for the army and thus came into conflict with the Thief of the General Staff. Then (1942) appointed Under Secretary of State for War, in which capacity he did good work in piloting various Bills through the Majlis. Chief of the General Staff after Razmars September 1943, but was hampered in his efforts to work by the intrigues of his colleagues and the snapicion of the Shah. A serious man, of culture, intelligence and charm, of the studious rather than the commanding type. Universally respected for his honesty and simplicity. One of his daughters works in the Tehran Museum under M. Godard.

191 Ruku, Mukammad Alt.—Son of Prince Ruku of Douleh, who was a nephew of Nasir-ud-Din Shah. Has served at various posts under the Ministry of the Interior. Governor of Qum, Quavin, Humadan, and the Gulf Porta in microssion. Governor of Kermanshah July 1935 till May 1936. A dignified and quiet little man.

Governor of Meshed since authur 1940

in Lagland (where he was for a time municit to Professor Browne) and partly in America, where he took a doctor's degree. Began his career in a very lowly station in the Ministry of Education. Rose to be Director of Education in Orlan Attended an international congress on education in England about 1929, where he lactured on modern educational methods in Persia. Principal of the Teacher's College (Ecola normale) since about 1932

Minister of Public Instruction in Feronghi's Cabinet September 1941 On the resignation of that Cabinet in 1942 became Dean of the University of Tehran, Again Minister of Education in Sobolly's reshuffled Cabinet of December

1104.4

An intelligent and go-shead man, speaking English and French. Well, disposed towards Anglo-Saxon methods of education. The author of several works on education

at Constantinople. Was a secretary at the Persian Embassy in Turkey for many years. Elected a Deputy for Tabriz, his native town, to the first Majlia in 1906. Elected President of the second Majlia in 1909. An ardent Constitutionalist he was arrested by Muhammad Ali Shah in 1909 and imprisoned until January 1909. Elected a member of the committee which was convened to draw up the Electoral Law. Appointed Minister of Interior in 1911, Minister of Posts in 1914 and 1915, and again Minister of Interior in 1915 and in June 1917. In the following Cabinet he was a Minister without portfolio.

Before the war he was pro Russian, but when war broke out he esponsed the cause of Germany and Turkey, and was one of the most extreme of "crony parties." At the war He Miresta a legation, event do not be exception of a chort period in 1921 when he was a Cabinet Minister without portfolio, he lived

a retired life and had little or no influence

Appointed Persian Ambassador to Turkey in January 1931. Returned to

Tehran on retirement at the end of 1935

Minister without portfolio in Qawam-es Sultaneh's Cabinet of August 1942 and of 1943. Highly respected and considered a wit to limest assless and sonile. Dropped from Scheily's Cabinet December 1943.

Speaks French and Turkish

194. Sadr. Seyvid Muken (Sadr-ul-Askraf).—Born about 1873. An almost unknown person in Tehran politics until appointed Minister of Justice in Ferought's Cabinet of the 7th September, 1933. Spent the whole of his previous of the Court of Cassation. One of the old school, who looks much better in the turban, which he were for most of his life, than in a Pahlavi hat. Was responsible for some of the new sections of the Civil Code. Resigned September 1938.

Bitterly attacked in contexion with a water dispute at Qum 1942 Looked upon as an elder statesman and one of the senior members of the Maylis 1943 Minister of Justice in Scheily's Cabinet of 1943. Soid to have been one of the

pro-German " Kabud " party in 1942

193 Sadrs, Abdal Ali (Sang-as-Saltaneh).—Born in Tabriz about 1886. Sort of the late Salt of Double Latered the court of Muzaffar-ed D.a Slah when quite young and was appointed a chamberlain. Attached to the court for many years. Imperial Communiconer of the Persian Government to the Angle-Persian Oil Company 1905–18. Persian Minister in Washington 1910–21. Minister in Borlin 1924–25. Minister in London 1926–27. Lived in Europa for five years after that returned to Persia in 1932.

I reach and English. An intriguer, whose reputation is not of the best. His recall from London was said to be due to the Shah's enspirious that he had friently relations with the She kh of Mohammerah. A relation of the late Qavam ed Douleh. His brither Fand Sadri (Fandes Saltaneh) is a well known adventurer, who makes his living by his with making himself out to be a fabulously wealthy Persian prince, in this way he married an English woman and

descried for after getting her money, he lives in Europe In Germany 1942 and 1949, but returned to Tehran December 1943.

196 So'ed (So'id, Seed) Makammed (Said of Fixoret) Also known as Makammed Said Maraghabi —Born about 1885. Educated in the Cancama Served in various expection in the Person consider posts in the Cancasus, viz., at Baki, Title and Batam. Acting commissioneral at Bakii in 1927. Head of the Russian Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1933. Appointed Charge d'Affairen at Museow in February 1934. Minister at Rome June 1936 Acting out not now to Hungary, 1938. Ambassagor at Moscow April 1938.

A very agreeable official, whose Russian is better than his Persian. He must have an intimate knowledge of the Caucasus and of Soviet methods of admir stration. He has a handsome Latvian wife. Always widing to help. Appears the no delusions about Russia. On the other hand, some members of the Persian Government look askance at Said, as he was brought up in Russia.

Recalled from Messaw to be Manuster for Foreign Adams in Qu.——Saltaneh's Cabinet August 1942. Held the post in Solienly's Cabinet of F. 1943. In the running for Prime Minister, being favoured for that post by in Shah 1949, but the Majlie would not agree and, indeed, Said seems to have neither to personality, the energy ner the intelligence for the post. His running of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs resulted in a sort of benevolent anarchy in that department.

197 Sopped, Mahammed,—Born in 1899 in Tehran. Son of a Mulla Employed in the Ministry of Justice by the late Davar and later transferred to the Customs as Acting Director-General 1934. Then employed in the Tolacco Monopoly until 1937, when he became Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Communications. Acting Minister of Communications on Ahr's dismissed in November 1938.

Minister of Runds in Ferught's Cabinet of September 1941, and then head of the Tehran Mancipality in 1942. Since then has been interested in the "Adalat" party. A talkative and clever man, with a rather attractive air of bufferness, but superficial. Married his brother's mile.

huffconery, but superficial. Married his brother's wife.

Arrested and sent to Saltanabad by the Attest security near tire-

Spent several years in France, and speaks French.

about 1900. For some years employed as a secretary in the American Legation at Tehran. He is not to the first of the first of the Ministry of Finance through the influence of Davar, and appointed director of the opinion monopoly, and afterwards director of the tobacco monopoly.

Head of the customs for a short time. Then accountant general An intelligent and able young man. Speaks French and English

Sent to Washington on an economic mission 1941. Returned in the automo of 1942 to be Minister of Finance in the hope that he would work well with Dr Millspaugh, but he proved a disappointment, quarrelled with Dr Millspaugh, and was allowed to resign by Scheily in March 1943.

Sent on a Commercial Mission to India September 1943.

199 Sam'i (Samyi), Hussein (Adib no Sultauch) — Born about 1878, a native of Resht. Spent his early career in the Ministry of Interior and was once Governor of Resht. Appointed Minister of Public Works 1921 to June 1922. In March 1923 he became Minister of Interior for three months. When the present Shah became Prime Minister in October 1923, Samiji was chosen as his a substitute of the same of the

Ambassador to Kabul 1939 Returned to Tehran July 1942 and became Minister of State, without portfolio, in Quwam-es-Saltanch's Cabinot of August 1942. Appointed Minister of the Interior by Sobelly in July 1943, ostensibly in order to supervise the elections to the 14th Marks, but he soon resigned President of the Farbangistan (Academy) at Tehran 194

" mi'l to a pleasant man, but of little influence. He is not very energetic nor

highly intelligent. He speaks no foreign language

200 Sami'i (Samyi), Kazis —Born about 1887. Educated in Tehran Married to the daughter of the Imam Jumeh of Tehran. On the staff of the Ministry of Justice for some years. Director-General of that Ministry 1921-27 Director of the Civil Registration Department 1928-34 Director of Exploitation of State Agricultural Establishments, January 1939

Speaks French, A consecretious official of the old school. Living retired at

Islahan 1943

201 Sonjabi, Keron — Bora 1904 near Kermanshah a nien ber of one of the principal families of the well known Sonjabi triba. In 1920 came to Tehran for study and completed the courses at the Political and Law Schools at Tehran 1928 went to France and spent three years in Paris and three in the provinces Doctor of Law of Paris. In 1934 returned to Persia, and served in the Religious Indowment Department of the Ministry of Education and also taught law 1940 head of the statistical department of the Ministry of Finance. In 1943 professor of law at the Tehran University

A well spoken young man with progressive ideas, wished to stand for the Majhs 1943, but decided not to do so owing to our discouraging attitude

202. Sayyah, Hamid.—Born in Islahau 1886. Brother of Humayon Sayyah Educated at Moscow. Entered the service of the Ministry for Foreign Afford in 1910. For some time a judge in the Tribunal of the Ministry. Commercial secretary at Moscow 1922-20. A director of the Caspian Fisheries Joint Board 1927-21. Chief of the Russian section at the Ministry in 1932. In charge of the Fasters Department 1938. Commit general at Boirut, March 1934. Minister at Warnaw, June 1936.

and was most heapful to us. Again Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in Quwam es Saltaneh's Cabinet of August 1942 until January 1943. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs again December 1943.

but afterwards divorced but. A charming man knowing too much shout Russian methods over to incline towards bolshevism. A good bridge player

203 Negati Hamagan Born about 1883. Fidest son of a famous of a said character? named Haji Sayyah. Educated in Persia. Served in the Ministry of Finance for some years. Was financial agent for various with a served of the June of the

Retired from public service in 1938 and went to live in the provinces, in 1940 went to Isfahan to preside over one of the factories at Isfahan.

Speaks French. A worthy follow, with little claim to brilliance.

Service A m. Is an its t 1822 V. B. of Ice, she described service and the serv

A man of the world, capable of good work, and claims to be well-disposed

towards us. Married to a Greek

worked there till 1910. Vice-consul at Vladskavkaz in 1910, and thereafter served at different posts in the Caucasta till 1918. Then chief of a section at the Minister; in charge of the Protocol Department in 1926. Minister in Switzerland 1929 33. Under Secretary at the Minister for Foreign Affairs, July 1938. At the beginning of 1934 made Minister at Rome, being accredited also to Vienna, Prague and Budapest. Ambassador at Moscow, June 1936, until April 1938. Minister, Paris, July 1939, and also accredited to Spain in June 1939.

Ambiasendor to Turkey 1940, due to return to Tehran 1943 but on Bagher Kazemy being appointed there was a hitch and Kazemy did not proceed.

A man of no particular family, he has made his way to the top while still young. Speaks French and Russian. Is quite well supplied with brains, but is often too laxy to use them.

200 some band life, a fath of boat 1885 for select Person and 1882 Vis. I see the life of the 1887 select Person and 1882 Vis. I see the life of the 1887 select Person and the purchase of a life of the 1887 select Person vis. I see the life of the 1884 on 1888 select Person vis. I see the 1885 select Person vis

Speaks 1 Than.

Imployed at Court 1943, and supervised the Arms and Powder factories his services appear to have pursed the Russians.

Minister of Industry December 1943, but in coping with a strike had the minfortune accidentally to kill one of the strikers. Resigned March 1944

An annuable and jolly old soldier. Is a Bahar

207 Shahhakhti, General Muhammad — Born about 1882, the son of a pensant inhabiting the village of Islithar, near Tehran, but has now been heard to describe himself as a native of Azerbaijan, possibly to cover up his humble

DELIZIO

He enlisted in the Cossack Brigade about 1901, distinguished himself by bravery in the field, and received a commission. In 1914 he was a captain. He attached himself to Rera Khan, whose influence with General Starouselek, excited him promotion to the rank of colonel in 1919. After the coup d'Etat of 1921 he was appointed to command the Ahan regiment of infantry. In 1925 he was promoted general and given command of an infantry brigade in Tehran. In 1926, which is the law were not too infantry brigade in the spring of 1928 or a rank him he had were not too in the start of the spring of 1928 or a rank him he had were not too command the Persian troops in Knr lister. I. Descript 1928 is was sent to command the troops in Fars but was experseded by General Shaibani.

Appointed to command the troops in Azerbaijan in 1932. Promoted to the rank of Amir Lashkar in March of that year. Transferred to Ahway as general

officer commanding. January 1039

Appointed commander of the Western Forces October 1941, with the rank of Marshal as palled. Controlled the Kerman stal area pretty thoroughly

guerring completely the civil governor, till be was transferred to Fars to quell the Qasaquis under Naser Qashqui in February 1943. He was not very successful in that campaign and after the defeat of the garrison at Semiram in July 1943 came to Tehran to report. In his old age he seems to have become more arrogant and unapproachable. Suspected of taking large bribes when at Kermanshab.

An almost entirely unediscated survival from the Cossack Brigade, resembling appearance and manners the more famous product of that corps, Reza Shah

Placed on retired list October 1943

208. Sharbani, General Habibullah.—Born about 1865, the son of Nazm-ed

Dowleh, who came of a middle class family of Kashan

In 1906 Shaibani went to Saint Cyr, where he graduated in 1910 and joined a French regiment. Heturned to Persia in 1913, and was commissioned into the Swedish officered gradermerie as a captain. He was highly regarded by the Swedish officers, and was promoted major in 1914. He was strongly anti-Russian. and consequently anti-Ally, during the war, and be joined the Muhajerin (the Reza Khan about 1920, and was working in his interests before the coup d'Etal Promoted colonel in 1921, he served in the operations against the Jangans and a President Presid College and graduated with distinction in 1925. He attended the Arms Traffic Conference at the League as Perstan representative in the autumn of 1925, and the General Staff. He resigned that appointment in March 1928 owing to his disagreement with certain and Live and March 1928 until December, when he lost that appointment and was placed an disposibilité Appointed a member of the High Military Council in January 1929. Promoted General of Division in June 1929, he was sent to command the army in Fare to deal with the rebellion in that province. He was successful in rectoring order, as the Qashgai, although in a fighting mood were short of munitions. In 1930 he commanded the operations in the Mamasonni district and against the Kuhgelus, and by October he had succeeded in reducing the Kuhgelus, only one of the khans still refusing to make his submission to the

Shaibani is a man of independent views, and is somewhat rigid and narrow minded. He is a strict disciplinarian, and does not play to the gallery. He military ideas are conservative and sound, and he is perhaps the only French-trained officer who has not been led away from the realisation of realities. He regards Russia as the enemy of Perma, of the motives underlying British policy he has a fair understanding, and he thinks that Britain can and should help Persia in her own interests, but he believes that Britain will always sacrifice Perma if it should be in her interest to do so. He is intensely patriotic, and will stoutly oppose whatever he considers to be derogatory to Persian sovereignty or detrimental to Persian independence. At the same time he views with disfavour Persia's hasty efforts to play the rôle of a civilised nation. He is enarched with Persian officialdom. His nickname in the same is "Feranghi," not by resson of any imitation of Europeans, but rather because of the un-Persian nature of his character.

He speaks French fluently

Tried by a military coort-martial in the autumn of 1991, on a charge of military inchiciency in his 1930 operations against the Manuscani and the Boir Ahmedi tribes, resulting in some 500 Persian casualties. Sentenced to two years' imprisonment and deprivation of all his ranks and dignities. He was released after few and the sentenced to two years' in the sentence of the sentence

200. Shams al-Malk Ara'i, Asadullah (Shahab-ud Dowleh), K.C.V.O. A to prove the first shan 1900. Fit ared a Fersa for many years employed in the Telegraph Department. Governor of Yead in 1911. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs 1914-15. Minister of Public Works 1915. Master of Ceremonics at the Court 1922-25. Governor of Kermanshah 1929. Recalled 1933, and appointed Governor of Kurdistan in October 1934. Recalled April 1936, owing, it is said, to having incurred the displeasure of the Shah through not accelerating reforms in his province.

Holds the dignity of K.C.V.O., received when in attendance on Ahmed Shah during his visit to London in 1919.

Governor General of Fars early 1942, but was superseded in the following

summer without having accomplished much

A rather pompous man, said to be a great entriguer, but he is not averse to the society of foreigners, and probably regrets the good old days

Speaks English and French fluently

210 Shaquqi, Hadi (Hien-ed Douleh). -Born at Tehran 1890. Educated in Persia, Russia, and France. Did his military training in France. A cavalry i into the ter of cavalry, with the runk of brigadier general

Commanded troops at Isfahan 1942. Considered a competent officer without any feills. Inspector of Artillery 1943, and later to the year head of the Military

Speaks French and Russian

211 Shaquqo, Hassan - Born in Tehran about 1893. Educated in Persin and in Switzer, and, where he studied civil engineering. Returned to Persia 1914 Finployed on surveys by Prince Saram-ud Doulah 1948 19. Joined the Ministry of Roads 1920, and employed in road construction since then. Inspector General at the Department of town 1920 72 Days R We 1989 Is considered an able engineer with a good deal of experience of roads in Persia. Director General of the Menutry of Roads and Communications 1933.

Arrested on charges of embezrlement with other members of the Ministry of Roads in 1935 and sentenced to impresonment. Later released, but not heard of

212 Shariat Zadah Ahmad -- Born in Maxanderan about 1880. Educated in Johran. Entered the service of the Ministry of Justice in 1909, and rose to the past of Procureur-General in 1916. Resigned from the Ministry soon after and began practice as a lawyer. His practice rapidly grew and he soon gained the reputation of being one of the eleverest lawyers in Tohran. Retained with a large fee by the Imperial Bank of Persia 1921-24. Deputy for Mazanderan in he fifth Majhe Owns considerable property in Mazanderan.

Speaks French. Is much feared, owing to his reputation as a dangerous

opponent in the courts. Is a rogue.

213. Shayesteh, Muhammad Born in Tebran about 1895. Son of a merchant. Educated at Tehran in the law and political schools, and entered the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Served for some time as a member of the Teibuna! of the Ministry before the abolition of Capitulations. Then became head of a department and about 1940 was transferred as counsellor to Washington, where he was charge d'affaires for a long time. Has also served as coursellor in London, where he astonished everyone by his powers of talking rolably on any subject without saying anything useful

An unrel'able and false bitle bureaucrat.

214. Shireans, Abu Tdlib (Banan es Sulton).-Born in Islahan about 1809 believe to the over schools, and a so f , two years a la Chinh Mr govers School. Studied English, but cannot speak it well. Led a disreputable life in another original alashanan Khan. So ted to find at land in 1919. On writing an article criticising Major Fazioliah Khan, the head of the gendarmeric, he was arrested and whipped by order of the major. In 1921 started the paper M.h.m at Tehran II a paper was Nationalist and superloss Published articles against the Sinclair Company in 1922, doubtless for a consideration. Deputy for Islahan in the fifth and sixth Majlises. Interested in the Khourian Oil Company Visited Moscow by invitation in 1927 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the resolution. Visited London December 1927 Became an advocate in the Tehran courts in 1927

Came again into prominence on the fall of Reza Shah. Head of the Department of Propagare a 1942 had be lad to be greening to heattle correction in cartain newspapers accusing him (with truth) of being a Christian. Has claims

to land in Fars.

An unprincipled intriguer, quite without scraple and quite untrustworthy

215. Shukuh, Hussein (Shukuh-ul Mulk) .- Born about 1890. Educated in Telrain Area of the say A seach alta bed that I The base in Government service for about thirty three years, having held various production d flerent M macres Chef ac calinet is the Prime Minister in 1819 and ngain in 1921-23. Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs 1924 25 et correct to the effecte to the special office since 1928. Accompanied the Shah on his State visit to Turkey in June 1934.

Kept his post at the Court on the fall of Reza Shah; still remaining the soul

of discretion and eschewing the society of foreigners.

Speaks French. A capable and polite official

216. Stan (or Stassi), Alt Akhar - Born 1893 Educated in France 1911 and stayed in France till the ontbreak of the 1914 war. Took a course in from about 1917 to April 1941. At the same time he was instructor in psychology and law at the University of Tehran; later professor. Went to Europe 1927 and took a further course in France, obtaining a doctorate in philosophy Married the daughter of the late Bayat, and so acquired wealth. One of the founders of the French sponsored "Young Persian Club" in 1921

An intelligent man with a perfect command of French; his outlook is more French than Perstan in some respects. Always polite and agreeable to talk to.

Is also able to make a very good speech in English
Minister of Education, August 1942 Resigned from Schooly's Cabinet in

August 1943. Dean of the University of Tehran.

217 No. of (Sohody), Ali - Born shout 1890. Educated partly in Russia and talks Russian well, also French and a little English. His career has been was us Government administrations. In January 1931 was appointed Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Roads and Communications under Kazimi. In September 1933 he was transferred to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs as Under Secretary, when Kuzimi was appointed Minister Schelly had also served as chief Persua representative on the board of the Caspian Fisheries Directorate Minister in London March 1937. Minister for Foreign Affairs May 1938, but distrissed in July, owing to the late Shah's displeasure over a telegram concerning the Paris Exhibition. Ustandar (Governor-General) of the VIIIth Ustan (Kerman) February 1939 Ambassador, Kabul, October 1939

Became Prime Minister rather unexpectedly, in March 1942, after having been Minister for Foreign Affairs in Ferought's Cabinet from September 1941 drawlate I wall. Property at real he Try est Te two February 1942). His Cabinet fell in July 1942, partly owing to lack of support from the Court and the army Again Prime Minister on the fall of Qawames Saltaneh in February 1943, once more unexpectedly, this time it was largely because Mu'tamin of Mulk could not stand and the Majlis did not want the Shah's candidate, Seed. Proved himself once more a hard worker, but carried little weight in the country and had to maintain himself by various

" combinations " and political deals with Majlis Deputies.

A very reasonable, matter-of fact person, with a businesslike manner. Hard working, and a good deal more approachable than some of his colleagues. In his Table Land to be be day to be opposed this willingness to help and to arrive at reasonable settlements.

flas a Cancasian wife with a " past," and is universally suspected of having

taken a great many bribes

218 She Q might emerly Swell fort. Rep t. Tearna also it 1980. The son of Haji Mirza Hassan Khan Mustaufi. Editor of the paper Sur-i Israft ber of the part of fill and the fill the part of a many Laborat for soundist, views, was suspended by Mohammad Ali Shah several times, and one s editors was hanged. Sur was elected a Deputy to the second and third Majlises. Left the country with other Democrats during the war and went to Unrkey. Joined the Socialist party when it was formed in Tebran in 1922 "Chef de cabinet" to Mustaufi ul-Mamalik when the latter was Prime Minister 1922-23. Acting Minister of the Interior till 1924. Minister of Posta and Telegraphs 1923-32. Member of the board of the Agricultural Bank 1933, and sater in the year appointed Governor of Islahan. Governor of Gilan, October 1937 Acting chief of Tehran Municipality, December 1938 to July 1939

An amusing little man, usually very helpful when he was Minister of Posts

and Telegraphs, and not devoid of ratelligence Living in retirement in Tehran 1943

219. Surari, Mukammad.-Born about 1900. Served in various Government Departments, being one of the favoured young men selected by Davar, then 29048

Minister of Justice, when he revised the organisation of the Ministry in 1929. Has been judge in the Tehran courts, and Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Justice. Director of the Agricultural Bank 1942, but removed from that post June 1943. Posted to the Ministry of the Interior to look after it till Hajhir's return, January 1944.

Businesslike and said to be bonest.

2. 1. Toba. Dr. Abdul Hussein. Born in Tehran about 1914. Educated in medicine in England and qualified in medicine and surgery after eight years in Birmingham and at Guy's Hospital. Real name is Tabatahar of the Yexdi family of that name. Employed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company as a doctor 1940–42 and since practising in Tehran.

A bright young man who seems keen on his profession. Married the youngest

daughter of Vosugh ed-Douleh.

Mohammad Tabatabat, Muhammad Sadiq.—Second son of the late Seyyid Mohammad Tabatabat, who was a prominent figure in the Nationalist movement of 1906 to 1910. Born in Tehran about 1880. Elected to the third and fourth Majlises. In close touch with pro-Germans during the war of 1914-18. Prograted to Turkey in 1916. Returned in 1918 and co-operated with Suleiman Mirra in forming the Socialist party. During this phase he was in close touch with the Soviet Embassy. Ambassador to Turkey 1924-27. Recalled in 1927 and offered a post son judge in the High Court of Appeal, but did not accept it.

Speaks French Said to be intelligent and hard-working. Was more or less under arrest for about ten years in Telican until the fall of Reza Shah 1941 Gradually entered pointical life after that and initiated and fostered the only Liberal party of Persia, called the "Millat" party ("The Nation"). In his old ago has become very garralous, but is shrewd, and is one of the few Persia politicians who tries to bridge the gap between the die-hard Conservatives and

the young soomhatic hot-heads

Hour of the Flection Committee for Tehran 1943-44, and himself elected Deputy Aspires to becoming Prime Minister, but, though intelligent, has ruined his health by excessive opium-smoking

222 Tabatabas, Sayard Zia-nd-Din.—Born about 1893. Son of the late Soyyed Ali Yazdi Tabatabas. Edited the newspaper Rad (Thunder) in Tebraa in 1915-10. Played a considerable political role in 1917-18. Sent to Baki by Vosuq ud Dowleh in 1919 as Persian representative to Caucasian Azerbaijan, inturned to Tebraa in May 1920. Carried out comp d'Etat with the help of the Consacha in February 1921, and seized the reins of office. Appointed Prime Minister with full powers by Ahmed Shah on the 1st March, 1921, and effected numerous arrests. His reforms were too radical for the country and the time, and be fell from power in June, floring the country. He has been in the tobacco business while exiled

Took a prominent part in the Pan Islamic Congress at Jerusalem in 1933 Said to have assisted Kazemi in the negotiations with Iraq at Geneva

nriise 1935

In 1842, being by that time the owner of a very prosperous farm near Chazza in Palestine, which he had developed himself, he began to think of returning to manage the state of the state o

Speaks French and English.

Has something of the mystic in him.

223. Todayen, Seyyad Mahammad.—Born about 1884, a native of Birjand to East Persia, educated in Tehran, where he graduated and became a school of the After the split up of the original Democrat party in 1912, Tadayun became the leader of one of the more important Democrat factions. He was elected a Deputy

from Tehran to the fourth term of the Majlis, and from Birjand to the fifth and sixth terms. Was elected President of the Majlis in the second half of the fifth term, and again at the beginning of the sixth term. In February 1827 he was appointed Minister of Education, but in December he resigned that appointment owing to disagreement with his colleagues in the Cabinet, but he resumed office nine days later at the personal request of the Shah. On the 7th January 1928, the Shah ordered him to resign, and his fall was said to be due to the personal animosity towards him of Teymourtache, who even vetoed his candidature as a Deputy to the seventh term of the Majlis. In June 1930 he was appointed Governor of Kerman, and appears to have recovered the Royal favour to a certain extent.

Tadayan was one of the principal supporters of the Republican movement and the state of the principal supporters of the Republican movement and the state of the

He knows a little French.

He was recalled from Kerman in March 1931, and he appears to believe the state of t

Returned to politics on the fall of Reta Shah, was Manueler of Education to Ferought's Cabinet of 1941 42, and spoke eloquently in favour of the Impartite treaty of 1942. Minister of Food after Farrish in 1942, resigned in

July 1943, becoming a Minister of State

Minister of the Interior September 1943, and did well in running the elections. But was not included in the reshuffled Cahmet of December 1943. The Russians, who for some reason are against him, seem to have secured his exclusion.

224 Taken, Dr. Hadr.—Born at Yezd about 1888. Son of a mulia. Lend owner and proprietor of various concerns at Yezd. A great rival of the Nawwah family of Yesd. Elected to the Majlis on various occasions, and has served as president of the Financial Communion of the Majlis. In the 18th Majlis was one of the vice presidents and was considered one of the leading members of the Majlis. Served on the Committee of the Anglo Iranian Relief Fund. 1943, and was helpful in providing local knowledge. Was largely responsible for the success of Savvid Zia-ed Din in the Yord elections of 1943, thereby incurring the dishke and district of the Shah. Very friendly to us. Accused of various peculations at Yezd, but nothing has been proved, and be is considered one of the most solid and reliable Deputies.

225. Toybakhah, Mehdi Quli --Born about 1885. A Tehrani, and a land owner in the districts of Malayir and Sultanahad. A military officer. Was on service against the Bokhtiaris in 1929. Commanding the Mixed Independent Brigade of Lucistan 1931-32. Acting military governor of Lucistan 1934 Governor General of Mukran (Baluchistan, Zabul and Zahedan), January 1935 to December 1937, when summoned to Tehran. Rank brigadier (1938). Acting Desert in the Control of the Commanding Lucistan 1942, but did not succeed in apprehending the murderers of Harris and Griffiths

Sensible able, energetic and sociable

Relieved of his command December 1942 and retired from the army September 1943

220. Toquadek, Hasaa —Born in Tabric about 1880, the son of a snar preacher. He was educated in his native town, and used to haunt the case are slope where a broad preacher, they are an ardent Nationalist, and was connected with the haironalist movement in Persia from the beginning. He was elected to the first term of the Majlis and was one of its most prominent members. Mohairmad Ali Shah haired and feared him, and, when the Shah made a coup d'Etat in 1908 and is, he did not be used to the Shah made a coup d'Etat in 1908 and is, he did not be shad to be a proposition. The transmitted was transmitted and feared him to the shade of a proposition of the instead him excitors a state of the shade of th

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which was set up to decide on the Government of the country. Went to Europe in 1910. He was elected in his absence to the third and fourth terms of the Majlis, but did not take his sent. He stayed in Europe and America during the whole period from 1914 to 1923, and was for years in Berlin, where he editea paper called Knock. For publishing certain articles of an anti-Islamic nature he was excommunicated by the Mujtehids. He negotiated the Perso-Soviet t ommercial Treaty in Mescow in February 1921, and finally returned to Persia n 1024. He was elected to the fifth term of the Mails 1924-26, and to the sixth term in 1928. He visited America again in 1926 as Persian delegate to the Philadelphia Exhibition. Appointed Governor General of Khorasan in January 1929, he was recalled in May and appointed Persian Minister in became Minister of Roads and Communications. In August 1930 be was appointed Minister of Finance, in addition

Taquendeh is a well-bred man, and has travelled extensively. He is no fonger so notably popular as he was in the early days of the Constitution, and Majlis marked him as a man of common sense and moderation and were in sharp

contrast to the atterances of the former fiery young Nationalist Taquadeh fell from grace in September 1933, for reasons which are obscure connexion with the purchase of gold. He was, however, soon re-employed, as he proceeded to Paris as Minister in December 1933.

Recalled from Paris in August 1934, but obtained prolonged leave of absence and did not return to Persia. Appointed Iranian representative at the Congress of Orientalists at Rome in September 1935. But an article which he wrote for the official Journal of the Ministry of Public Instruction, in which he said the revision of the Persian language must proceed gradually and without the use of force, annoyed the Shah and caused the suppression of the paper. He maret do a German and talks German Steel by He steeles Feg 18h.

and French less wo-

Appointed Minister in London by Feroughi 1941 and has been suggested as Preme Minister on more than one occasion since then, but he has always preferred to stay in London. Became ambassador in 1944.

227 Yakılı, Ali - Born about 1897 at Tabrız Started as a carpet merchant and general exporter of produce. Was sole agent for Dr Ross's life pills, from which he derived considerable profit. Has also managed the Ginema Sepah at Tehran. He still has the agency for certain American products

A Deputy for Tehran in the tenth Majlin. Member of the municipal council for Tehran. Director of the Central Company, which imports cars, &c. An energetic person; a protégé of Davar, the late Minister of Finance.

228 Valatubur, Abol Fath KBE (Hishmat ad Boulek, previously named D'ho Anastar of The Theory of The Late By a good 1885 A chumberlain of Muzaffar ed Din Shah whon the latter was Crown Prince residing in Tabria Private recretary to Mohammad Ali Shah before be came to the throne, and continued in that post till 1909. An open enemy of the Nationalists Governor of Resht in 1915. Minister of War 1916-17. Governor of Kermin 1918-19. Minister of the Interior 1920. Imprisoned by Seyvid Zia. Governor General of Khorassan May 1924; resigned the next year owing to differences with the military authorities.

Has owned large properties near Tabris, but has spent most of his substance.

Living quietly in Tehran 1943. Made a pilgrimage to Kerbela early in the year Aspired to employment in a saltable post at Court, and attained an appointment as a kind of chamberlain at the Court in 1943.

A respectable old-timer who helped us during the 1914-18 war and received a K.B.E. He took no part in politics during Rezz Shah's reign and is too old to do tauch now

229 Yangi (Vasnighi), Sadiq (Sadegh). Born in 1898 at Tahriz, but of a Mazanderan family Employed for many years in the Department of Commerce. of the Ministry of Public Works, and in the Ministry of Commerce since the former ministry was divided up. Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce. until April 1938, when he became Acting Minister on the dismissal of M Ala-

He has paid several visits to Europe, notably to Germany when the Clearing Agreement with that country was negotiated in 1935, and to Moscow in 1939 when the question of renewing the Russo Iranian Trade Agreement arose. Head of Agricultural Bank in 1842, but was removed to make room for one of Qawain 20 Saltaneh's political nominees. Member of the board of the Iran Insurance Company February 1943. Head of Mortgage Bank December 1943. Secretary of the Perso-Soviet Cultural Relations Committee February 1944

Educated in Tehran at the Ecole Polytechnique (Dar of Funna), and speaks

French and English.

430. Voscog, Hassan, G.C.B. (Voscog-ed Dowles).—Born about 1868. Began his career in the Manistry of Finance. Liected a Deputy to the first and second terms of the Majles, and in 1909 chosen to be a member of the Nationalist Committee, which directed the affairs of State after the abdication of an interest in the set of the parties of Justice in October 1909. In the following month he became Minister of Finance, but resigned in July 1910. In July 1911 he became blinister for Foreign Affairs Again Minister for Foreign Affairs in Japuary 1913, he left for Europe in June of the same year. Minister for Foreign Affairs, July August 1914, and Minister of Figure, August-December 1915. Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, August 1916 to May 1917. Prime Minister and Minister of Interior from August 1918 to June 1920. Argotiated the Auglo Persian Convention of 1919. Visited Europe in June 1920, and only returned to Persia at the beginning of 1926 Appointed Minister of Finance in June 1926, but resigned in November to take his seat in Parliament. Elected as a Deputy from Tehran to the seventh term of the Majlis 1928-30. Appointed President of the new "Academy" for the revision of the Persian language, December 1935

A man of great ability and character. He became unpopular over the Anglo-Persian Convention, but, after a most able and convincing defence of his acts as Prime Minister during the period 1918-20 before the Majlie, he regained a large measure of popularity. Still has some bitter enemies, who seem to have prevented

him from acquiring the favour of Reza Shinh.

Went to Europe for a serious operation 1940, survived it, and is now reported to be living in Switzerland (1943), unable to return to Persia, he was appointed ambasisador to Turkey by his brother Qawani es-Saltanch in 1942, but could not proceed.

Speaks French fluently, also a little English

231. Yezdan Penah, General Murteza,-Born about 1801, son of Mirzu Ali Akbar, a small shopkeeper to the village of Serdasht. In 1907 Murieza acres everyl to the second to the second the second to 1912 showed strong pro-Russian sympathics, and consequently gained rapid promotion San described by the same of t service he was intimate with Reza Khan, and accompanied him on the march to l'chran in February 1921 which cultiminated in the coup d'Etat. Was premoted general and given command of the Central Division. In July 1927 he fell from r always addrage the a hart the for at the ware sor. Whatever the suspicions against him were, they appear to have been unsubstantiated, for be was released very soon. In the autumn of 1928 be was pointed inspector of the gendarmeric, but was superseded in 1930 and left Without any active command.

Murteza Khan was always regarded until 1927 as a very loyal supporter of Reza Shah, but after his arrest in 1927 he appeared to have lost confidence in Reza Shah. He is active, intelligent, ambitious, and a strict disciplinarian. His litary ideas and his general education are very limited, but he has shown respected. Holds aloof from foreigners, and is a strong opponent of foreign

interference in Persia.

Despector of a featry 1935, Consenting to care and to go 1934. On the fall of Reza Shah, Murteza Khan cause again to the fore. He soon became Chief of the General Staff and gradually worked as a loyal supporter of the young Shah. On the appointment of Amir Ahmedi as Minister of War in 1943 it became apparent that the two could not work together, and Murteza's department became quite separate from that of the Minister of War, in fact, the Shah took to giving orders to the Chief of the Staff without the knowledge of the responsible Minister. Murtera took two months' leave in June 1943, but was soon appointed commander of the Tehran garrison. On the whole, was a disappointment and was suspected of having sold himself to the Germans.

Speaks Russian and has a Russian wife

Appointed Adjutant-General to the Shah autumn 1943. Member of the Perso-Soviet Cultural Relations Committee February 1944.

232 Zuhidi, Fazivilah (Basir-s-Diran).—Born in Hamadan about 1883. His father was for many years in charge of the late Nasir-il-Mulk a property at Hamadan. Joined the Constitutional movement and was wounded. Joined the Cossicks and thus came into contact with Reza Khan, under whom he served. Rose to the rank of general in 1921 Commanded the troops at Shiraz in 1922 In 1924 commanded the troops sent to Khuzistan, and helped to arrest the Sheiku of Mohammerah in 1025. Transferred to Resht in 1926, where he commanded the Northern Independent Brigade. Recalled to Tehran December 1928. Commanded the Road Guarda 1929. Arrested and degraded for neglect of duty in 1929. Soon after I was pure and and provided of after police 1931 Relieved a track port after a few months owing to the escape of some prisoners from I'm to Dismissed from the army in 1031. Turned his attention to business and leaves a partner in the "Kazadema" Ford agency. Reinstated in the rank of general 1932 and made A D.C. to the Shah. Member of the Iranian commercial delegation to Rusha in April 1935, and subsequently visited Central Eu-pe

More of a politician than a soldier. Made a good deal of money in Khuzistan Being capable of generosity he was not unpopular with the troops under his

command

Married the daughter of Hussein Pirnia (Mo'tamen al Mulk) in 1927. Commanded troops at Isfahan 1942, and gradually took charge of all 1 year iments of Government; proof was found that he was working with the Germans, and he was arrested by British troops and taken out of Persia in the autumn of 1942

238. Zand Ibrahim (Ebruhim) - Born about 1890. Educated at the Cadet College at St. Petersburg. Then sent to study law in France, where he was a became an active member of the Musawat party in Azerbaijan, and in 1919 became a member of the short lived Azerbaijan Government. After sta fall be went back to France, and a few years after returned to Persia, where Davar employed him in the Ministry of Justice as an adviser. He was subsequent a transferred to the Ministry of Finance, and in 1938 became a member of the bound of the National Bank. On the appointment of A. H. Ebtebaj as director of that bank he left the bank and was employed at Court as Comptroller of the Royal a counts. Minister of War in Schooly's third Cabinet, December 1943.

Married to the mater of Farajulish Bahramy. Speaks Russian extremely well, probably better than Persian. A harmless but weak man, who has not succeeded in making his mark in either politics, law or banking, and has obtained the post of Minister of War in order that he should enable others to run that

24 / Jan a Hace a New ord Z rear warm to refer to a man war Qualibrah. Second Secretary at Constantinople 1924-28. In the Treaty Departand in London, 1934-37 Retransferred to Warsow, May 1937, and recalled to Telran to be Acting Chief of the Third Political Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (dealing, inter also, with Great Britain), November 1937 At Geneva, August 1938 to October 1939, studying League of Nations organization employed in the Inspection Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, October

Consul at Basra at the end of 1942

Speaks French and some English. Has an Armenian wife Agrecable, though alightly clammy

235 Zarghami, Azizullah -- Born in Tehran about 1882. Educated in Person. Joined the gendarmerie under Swedish officers in 1911 and has been se vi in a strict or the area or in e commanding of eer of the Raad Guardo since April 1030. Officiating Chief of the General Staff in August 1934 with the rank of major general. Chief of General Staff 1938. Retired in

A deeply religious, well-educated and capable officer

246 Janua haleh Lee Capture Borr await 1805 of a Tebran faculy of Kird'sh desert for or the Privat Seed a Tehran and employed in the Ministry fire reign Affairs spared to posses for several years. In 1923 and 1924 was head f a section of the Mastry at was always very year and it. . . what ever referred to an unsafers of the I thereas Spring as helde a net Miran Mr or soil A Kain berough, while the latter was Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was

subsequently posted to Washington, where he spent more than a year as T 1 1 T White 1927 surely was Person Lago t 11 . and served in the Ministry of Justice for a time under Davar, at the time when the Ministry was being fundamentally reformed. He was for a time a judge of the Cour de Cassation. He then was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior where he was serving as Under-Secretary when the Minister of the Interior, Mirza Alı Khan Mansur, was transferred to the Ministry of Roads on the 26th January, 1038. From theuceforward he served as Acting Minister of the Interior until Feroughi's Cabinot was formed in September 1033 A charming man to meet. Speaks English and French. At the Ministry of

Justice earned a reputation for severity, which was no doubt needed

Proceeded to England as commissioner of the Person Government with the Angle-Persian Oil Company in December 1933, with his wife and two children

Honorary counsellor to the legation in London 1987 Returned to Porsia December 1949. Under accretary at the Ministry of Justice from 1941. Has always been helpful in settling cases and giving advice on points of Persian law. On Hikmat's resignation from Scheity's Calindet in June 1943, became Acting Minister of Justice, but on the appointment of Sadr

as Minuster returned to the post of Under-Secretary

E 2135 189 34)

No. 11

ir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 6th April)

N 127

Takeon 20th March, 1944 31 WITH reference to my despatch No. 121 of the 26th March, 1945 the honour to transmit herowith a review of the principal events affecting our

interesta in Persia during 1948. 2 I am indekted to Mr Holman for the political sections, to Colonel Macann Mr Hiff, Major General Fraser, Air Commodore Runeiman, Mr Troit,

Mr Cumberbatch, Major Savidge, Mr Simpson, Mr Bingley and Colonel Ross for contributions regarding their respective spheres, and to Mr. Somers Cocks for co-ordinating the report

8. I am sending copies of this drepatch to his Excellency the Vicercy of

India and to the Minister Resident in the Middle East.

I have do

(for the Ambassador J S SOME STORE

a lumpre 5 1

Report on Political Events of 1943.

Ingle Person Relations

During 1943 Persian cabinets came and went in gloomy procession with little to distinguish them from each other in composition and quality. Each lure the traces to a remarkable degree of those three well-known Perman characteristics dishonesty inefficiency and mertia. The more the political pack was shuffled and reshuffled, the more drab the hands became without even the appearance of a joker to break the monotony and enliven the scene. For structurally the whole year the destinces of the country were in the hands of M so s 1' e tind and let e til to the prevalent our official business had to be transacted For Anglo-Persian relations if was not an entirely happy year, though far easier than its predecessor. The Persian ship of State weathered many storms in an inexplicable manner and at the close of the voyage had reached comparatively calm water. This may bode well for the future, but in a country like Perma it is better to refrain from reckless

but war has multiplied the importance of those interests out of all recognition in view of the widespread responsibilities, both direct and indirect, now placed on the shoulders of ourselves and our Allies. At present Persia constitutes first and foremost the vital supply line for carrying aid to Russia and, although the operation of the Trans-Iranian railway was transferred on the 1st April

[29046]

to the American mulitary authorities, responsibility for the security of the railway a self of first of the second transfer for among supplies from the south remained vested in the British military forces. In address the person of a section of the section of t provided our troops with a further heavy responsibility. Persia, too, is perhathe vication of the transfer diet is an exist form and if not carefully handled, are hable to clash. A spanner thrown into the Allied machinery by an artful Persian may do antold harm. It is in the light of these considerations and of the inherent weakness of the structure of the Persian State that our policy in this country during the last year should be judged. As as well known, the Persian economy has, under war conditions. failed to carry unaided the burden which it has been called to shoulder in the economic, financial, military and other spheres, and in order to carry out efficiently our vital war responsibilities here, we and our Alhes were forced into a considerable measure of interference in many branches of the Persian Administration, which we should naturally have preferred to avoid Further, as the success of our war effort depends to such an extent on calm not be at less for any at the sent of the series of the second of the se taken shape in 1942 was necessarily developed and extended in the year under review For matance, the complete mability of the Persian Government to maintain order in large areas of the south, which will be dealt with more fully in another section of this despatch, compelled us at one time to provide military protection for convoys on the Bushire-Shiraz-Islahan road, whilst later the presence of Germans with the Quangar tribes, which constituted a potential danger of sabolage to the Trans-Ironian railway and the oiffields, called for annilar intervention, for lawlessness and insecurity could not fail to affect our vital interests. At the end of the year a measure of peace has been restored and that was our principal immediate consideration. Again, under war conditions the outcome of the general elections could not be without interest to us. Consular officers were accordingly instructed to encourage and support those elements that appeared to be honest and animated by public appear

3. Generally speaking our policy in the economic field was on increasing our contribution to the welfare of the Persian people to the greatest extent consistent with the carriage of the necessary supplies to Russia. The principal element in the principal of their welfare could only be internal reform, which we encouraged to the bost of our ability, and the reorganization of the real of the real of the real of Finances, in order to cope with the chaotic financial attention, and pressed for wide powers to control prices, reorganize the system of taxation and balance the budget, &c, he had our fullest backing in all his measures. Similarly, every occasion was taken by us to support the American advisers in other 1

to the departments concerned. Throughout the year cereals, transport and civil supplies presented serious problems. There again, all our efforts were directed to the full quots of wheat was imported under our Food Agreement of 1942. British Consuls and Consular Liamon Officers continued to work at high pressure to the first the close of the year the British army averted a shortage of wheat the first transport of the first transport Board was set up and Lease Lend lornes were supplied, and in this way a semblance of organization was introduced into the civil transport system. In addition, steps were taken to increase the supply of consumer goods, porticularly from India, and to allocate additional toppage for civil supplies on the Trans-Iranian railway. On the financial side the scute shortage of currency notes was eased by the arrival of considerable consignments from the United Kingdom. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, too, assisted Dr. Millepaugh by making advances to the Persian Government on the oil coynthies payable in 1943. 44.

4. All the measures which we and our American Allies took to alleviate the lot of the poorer classes and to establish some order in the corrupt and antiquated machine of Government aroused the most bitter opposition from Personal coasts but the Personal make up. Economic tenses was also so the call to be personal and the Personal make up. Economic tenses was also so the call to be personal and the Personal make up.

popularity and it unfortunately acquired some show of just fication when, at the beginning of the year, owing to the unforeseen interruption of the rail traffic and other causes for which the British were not responsible, Tehran w. threatened with a serious shortage of oil. The public had naturally been greatly influenced by the fullminations of the press at our expense, which for long periods were allowed to continue their campaigns unchecked by the Government I ese attacks might have become even more violent if it had not been for our valories in the various theatres of war. Fortunately, lowards the end of the year with Persia's declaration of war on Germany and her adherence to the United Nations, and the issue of the Tehran Declaration, the position returned to normal and there was little to complain of in the attitude of the press. It was at times rather galling that Soviet Russia, having done little or nothing to help the Persian economy and at times having even acted in a minner detrinental to vital Persian interests, should remain immune from attack. The Persian attitude, bowever, towards Russia remains one of deep respect based on fear the people of the second of the Russians because they s compared to the state of the

Ref. Record to the first term of the Land of the Person would thereby mean and what advantages she would secure. An agreed reply by the three Governments was in due course returned to the general effect that (a) Person would on entering into a state of war with one or more of the Axis Powers become eligible for adherence to the Declaration of the United Nations (b) such adherence would not entail for Person additional economic or military obligations, and (c) Person would enjoy the benefits of full partnership with the thirty two United Nations, and would have equal rights with them to participate in the appropriate conferences connected with the peace settlement

6. On the 9th September war was officially declared on Germany, and Person finally adhered to the Declaration of the United Nations on the 14th September 1 p to that time Person had really been an unwilling and purely nominal ally flowever, the actual declaration of war, while not aftering the situation fundamentally produced a psychological change in the Person people, considerably ready-made justification for taking strong action against Axis sympathiners. In fact Person felt that she had at tast became a full blown ally. The news was well received by the Majlis and the press, and gave intense satisfaction to the Shah who had always been keen on closer participation in the war, though for reasons of his own connected with the morale and equipment of the army. It was only the

relatives of those serving in the army who bewarled the event fearing that their menfolk would be called upon forthwith to proceed on active service

7. It was not long before Persia figured in the binelight again, although to a minor degree. The Secretary of State passed through Tehran in October on his way to the Moscow Conference Considerable interest and even apprehenance was arranged in official circles, as it was feared that independent devisions might be taken at the expense of Persia. As it turned out, the British and American Representatives were mable owing to Soviet opposition to secure agreement on the issue of a declaration which would have reassured Person as to the intent one of the Allies. On their return journey to Tehran the American delegation informed the Person Government that during the Conference the Russians had repeatedly declared their intention to execute the provisions of the Tripartite Treaty of 1942 This gave general entisfaction and relief. According to the British records of the meetings, however, it would have been more accurate to say that the Soviet delegation considered readirmations of the first in the considerance the Persian Government and complete confidence in the very star target and the and a contact temps or it sold exercises to bell issues that reacy obligations

Tehena Conference

8. For Persia all other events of the year were overshadowed by the historic Tehran Conference, which was attended by President Rossevelt, Marshal Stakin and Mr. Churchill and their staffs, and lasted from the 27th November 1, the 2nd December. The meeting, which passed off without a hitch, excited the interest and flattered the vanity of the Shah, the Government and the whole nation, in that Tehran had been chosen as the seat of such an important conference. For reasons of security the strictest measures in regard to secreey

had to be observed, and the news of the impending arrival of President Roosevert and Mr. Churchill was only communicated to the Persian Government a very short time in advance. In the case of Marshal Stalin, longer notice was given by the Soviet Embassy without our knowledge. This veil of secreey, which virtually prevented official visits and entertainment caused some alight resentment and disappointment to the Shah and the Persian Government. It was quickly dissipated, however, by the osme of the Anglo-Soviet American Declaration

b When the Secretary of State called on the Porsian Prime Minister on the 29th November, the latter stated that Tehran was expecting that some communique renting to Persia would appear as a result of the conference, and suggested the lines on which such a communiqué should be based. A similar appeal was made to Mr Churchill by the Shah. The Persian Government clearly knew that the British and the Americans were both sympathetic and that all that was required was to secure the assent of the Russians. In the cordial atmosphere prevailing their assent was secured without difficulty, and a Declaration was aventually issued a) recognizing the assistance given by Persia in the war effort (b) agreeing to continue sconomic assistance to Persia, (e) expressing readiness to give full The state of the same and (d) confirming the independence and territorial integrity of Persia. This Ing - s a Prince Minister gave Ferma all that she had asked for and was bailed by the nation as the first occasion on which a country had been given such a guarantee by the three Great Powers.

10. It was in the course of the Conference that took place, both the handing over by Mr. Churchill of the Stalingrad award to Marshal Stalin at the Soviet Fighnesy and the celebration on the 30th November of Mr Churchill's 69th birthday by a dinner party in the dining room of the British Legation in the presence of President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin. These historic events served to reflect the close spirit of friendship and cordulity pervading the whole atmosphere of the Tehran meeting

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11 In the spring of 1943 the Person Government expressed a desire to send e growth say, the two countries. The Government of Indea concurred and His Excellency, M. Ababyar Saleh, a former Perman Minister of Finance, left Perma in November for Bombay, where he has set up his headquarters as Persian Trade Commissioner 1 11

12 Apr (a) and the indention by the Government of I . for an t a 1 a . a . . . Indian Trade Commissioner to

the factor (1) () () community in this country with special reference to anti-British and pro-Axio activities. As a result of Major Nagy:'s report on his return to Judia the Government of India requested that the Covernment be asked to withdraw the permits de séjour of eight Indiana. The Person Government agreed to do so and the Indiana were arrested under the Defence of India Act as they crossed the Indo-Personn frontier. As a sequel to this, the Government of India are sending Major Naqvi back to Tehran, where he will be attached to the comminte as a temporary measure in order to continue under the supervision of the Additional Connector, his study of the Indian community in Person. His first duty will be to cultivate the better types of Indian, and consider in what ways they can best be helped-whether in trade Pread to reput the transfer the or anti-British activities on the part of Indians.

14. Towards the end of the year the Government of India extended an invitation to the Persian Government, through His Majesty's Legation, to send a small Cultural Mission to visit a number of Indian Universities. It was contemplated that the tour should begin and end with a few days in Delhi and take approximately a month in all. The Government of India have offered to be responsible for all accommodation and travelling arrangements and expenses from the moment the Masson reached Delhi till it left Delhi at the end of the tour.

15. The Government of India, on being asked for a contribution of cloth to the Auglo-Iraman Relief Fund, made a generous grit of Rs. 50,000 worth of thick and this cloth suitable for winter and summer clothing for men and women. At the end of the year the cloth was on its way to Zahidan from India

Soriet Interests.

16. Soviet policy in Persia remained during 1943 somewhat of an enigma Officially it was based on strict non-interference in Persian internal affairs, that was invariably the attitude adopted by the Soviet Embassy whenever they were approached for their views or concerted action on any issues which happened to arise during the year. Their real intentions were difficult to fathom, and it may to the state of th ry. From the short-term point of view it was clear, however, that they were nously preparing the ground by all forms of propagands, pressure and quiet nterference to serve their interests as circumstances might later require. In spite of these difficulties and the natural language harrier this legation made every effort to work in the closest harmony with the Soviet authorities and to give them no cause for compinent, but unfortunately the Soviet Embassy seemed quite menpable of acting without clear-ent instructions from Moscow, and in any case the views of the embassy often carried little weight, when the interests of the Sorret army or other authorities were directly concorned. At times there was a surprising lack of frankness and candour in questions which concerned the Allied war effort in Perma, and any more on our part was invariably viewed with deep demanded some measure of Alised collaboration that the Soviet I and the seed more willingness to co-operate. (For instance, the said to be a real part of ed with us over the arrest of the Persian suspects in Angeles and a great that British and Russian air spheres). The absence of a Soviet Ambassador for many months of the year did not render our task any more easy, but fortunately the victories in the Mediterranean, and later the more cordial atmosphere generated has been been a set to a set of the steel of a set of

segree in the attitude of the Soviet authorities in Persia.

17 The Soviet authorities have continued to show particular interest in Central and Southern Persia and increasing ampienon of British and American policy. For matance, a Soviet accentific expedition toured Southern Person at the beginning of the year, whilst Soviet consular officers have increased their activities, particularly at Kermanshah, in connexion with political, economic and tribal conditions in various parts of Persta. The Soviet authorities have constantly asked for information about road and aerodrome construction by the British army and our troop movements in Eastern Person and have gradually extended their military posts southwards. On the other hand they, for their part, have refused to issue passes to British military personnel to visit places where Russian troops are stationed, unless they are satisfied that thou yourney is directly concerned with the furtherance of aid to Russia, or to agree to a British liamon officer residing at Tabriz. This attitude of suspicion which is characteristic and hardly surprising in view of past history, has been much increased by the support which we have consistently given to the American advisers in this country. No doubt a deep scated fear exists that the influence of the Americans in the administration of the Government will in some way or all extends set Read a by tale is some set here thorde and of the existing chaos. There is little doubt that the Soviet Embassy are working against the American advisers. Other grounds for suspicion are our alle a support of Seyvid Zia, who returned to Persia in October. The reason for this attitude is not entirely clear, as he has never been associated with anti-Soviet policy, in fact, it was during his premierably that the Anglo Persian Agreement of 1919 was to cel T' Land to the transfer based on the fact that he had lived so long in Palestine and was therefore regarded as an instrument of British Imperialism.

18. As was to be expected, the Soviet Embassy took an exceptionally keen interest and part to the general elections. The ground was well prepared as closer contact by the Persians with the Russians, their discipline and morale and their sympathy for the lower classes had greatly affected preconceived ideas of the Soviet system. They began to be looked upon as the champions of the a pressed and as possible supporters of revolution against the present ruling see The Till or Left parts was red stedly to pres stappered financially and otherwise by the Soviet authorities, however much they may deny this. Although the election results must have been rather disapprointing to the Russians, they managed to secure the return of a few Tudeh candidates in the north, who will be more or less subservient to their views. The Tabriz electrons, when completed, will probably include more Soviet protégés. The bogy of a targe Soviet party in the Mailis has not materialised.

is. Soviet propaganda has been extremely active. Large increases in custoral activities films and exomitions have been noticeable. As a counterbast perhaps to the ministry hospital which we opened in Tehran for Persian typhus patients, the Russians offered to piace their military acrosses at the disposal of the equipped Russian hospital was opened in Tehran, though it does not ester exclusively, or even mainly, for the poor. Their math weapon of propaganda, however, has been the press, and ostiain organs are known to be the monthpress of the exclusively.

20. It is in concern usues that co-operation with the Soviet Embassy has proved particularly difficult. The terreal shortage at the beginning of the year was due largely to the failure of the northern zone to make that contribution in grain which, as the most fartile part of Person, it might have been expected to do, and had in fact always done hitherto. It is difficult to decide to what extent this was due to a definite Russian prohibition and to what extent to Russian acquiescence—unlike the netive co-operation with the Person authorities which we showed in the south-in the slackness of the landowners and the officials Both factors were present, and the Russians made a virtue out of their antisocial attitude, for they featered the abourd opinion that if there was more food in the north than in the south, this was because the Russians were more generous than the British to the Persian population. Owing to shortage of wheat, the bread usued in Tehran at the controlled price remained poor in quality for the total two rates and the second of the second improve with the arrival of the first consignments of the 25,000 tone of wheat promised to Persia by the British and American Governments in the previous year, when the Seviet Government, without consulting the British or Americans (who, of course, had kept them fully informed of the progress of their negotiations of the previous year and had even suggested that Russia should sign the whent agreement even if only as a gesture) suddenly amounteed that they would supply 25,000 tons of wheat for Persia. The Supply Department suggested that the Soviet Government should not take from Azerbasjan the 5,000 tons of wheat they had induced the Person Government to sell them and abould reduce by that amount the wheat to be supplied from Russia, but this would have reduced the publicity value of the Soviet offer and the canctimonions reply was given that this was impossible as the whole of the 25 000 tons from Russia was menut for the poor of Tehran. In spite of this the British and American representatives made further attempts after the 1943 harvest to secure Russian co-operation in the matter of our our los for Televie and there to have Ambassador declared that the Soviet authorities would not need any wheat (they continued however to collect the arrears of the 5,000 tons for which they had contracted, as well as the rest of the 15,000 tons of barley). Later they even admitted that the north ought to contribute 40 000 tons for the feeding of the rest of Perna, and promised to assist in the carriage of this grain both by rail and, where necessary by the back loading of motor larries working under Iransovtrans. By the end of the year one lifth of this programme had been fulfilled and the prospects for its complete execution were poor

remain free from its regulations, the Soviet authorities did not keep their process to are pute in the activities of the Albed Road Transport Board simply. Let the process of Middle East Supply Centre and Porsian colors, as, for instance, the Soviet-Persian Financial Agreement, which was in much less generous terms than our own, and the Munition Factories Agreement for the supply of rifles, &c., to the Soviet Government under such conditions that only less could accrue to Persia. At the end of the year no price had even been fixed by the Russians for the payment of munitions supplied.

22. Russian influence with the Shah has increased to a noticeable degree at a the a quotience of Control Russian in Denote as Charles at the shall. Military Cabinet. This officer is known to be well disposed towards Russia and hostife to the American advisors, and he will no doubt be used by the Russians to counteract Anglo-American influence. Further, at the time of the Tahrai Counters of the Shah was done to fitter at by the counterproperty of Shah was done to fitter at by the counterproperty of the Marshal Stalin at the Palace, particularly in view of the sympathy which His Marshal Stalin at the had found in the Marshal for his personal ambitions and

the security of his position as Shah. The Russian offer of aircraft and tanks ande on that occasion flattered the weakness which the Shah shares with his father and predecessor for an army which looks impressive rather than for one aim afterwards the Shah removed from office the Ministers of War and Interior the only two strong men in the Cabinet, in view of their supposed anti-Russian strange coming as it did from a person whose embassy was openly backing the Tables of the coming and direct his coming and places.

4 merican Interests

23. American advisers in the different branches of the Persian Administration played a prominent part during the year and in spite of the constant betraction of the constant part during the year and in spite of the constant succeeded in making considerable progress. Dr Milispangh arrived in February to take over the post of Administrator General of Finances and gradually built up around him an American staff and organisation to enable him to cope with the chaotic state of the country in the financial and economic fields. Transport, finance words and the country in the financial and economic fields. Transport, finance words and the country in the financial and economic fields. Transport, finance words and the country in the financial and economic fields. Transport, financial anthorities many obstacles were overcome and adequate organizations set up to deal with important issues. On all occusions the American advisers could rely on our warm support and sympathetic understanding of their difficulties.

24. Close contact was minimized by this legation with Mr Sheridan, the American Food Advisor, in his efforts to feed the country provide for the maximum possible collections for the next harvest and secure funds and transport to put his plans into effect. He had the build of our constant advice, and of our assistance in the provinces through the labours of our consular haron officers, but he proved unequal to the task and in Angust he resigned. He was replaced by Mr Crawford as Chief of the Cercain and Bread Section. The Alined Road Transport Board, with Anglo American-Person representation which had been set up to remedy the defects in the Porsian civil transport system and to supply forms, &c., under a system of control to the Person Road Transport Department, worked harmonically and in spite of disappointments, did much to improve conditions. Mr Bickle, head of the department, left in the summer and pending a permanent successor, was replaced by Mr Vivian and the sing was strengthened by the addition of several Anglo Saxon assistants. The Anglo-

American strol of the strong o

The little of the part of the part of the stratum of the last of t

Government to vary the rate of exchange without prior consultation with Bis Majesty's Government

27 An American Persian Commercial Agreement was signed in Washington

on the 8th April

28. In spite of the rather shifty and weak attitude of the United States Minister our relations with the United States Legation have, on the whole been very saturfactory, in fact, far more so than those existing between the United States Legation and their own military. These have been marked by a distinct coldness and have frequently been the subject of complaint to me by my United States colleague and of hints by the American General Officer Commanding. In a country like Persia, where whole hearted collaboration is all important in Allied interests. It is unfortunate that we have been unable to secure more sincere in from Mr. Drevius. He left for American on leave after the Tehran Conference, and in his absence Mr. Ford, the chargé d'affaires, has proved an ideal colleague.

Polish Interests

29. A dual authority administered the Polish refugees from the Soviet Linux. On the Polish aide was the Polish Civil Delegation directly dependent on the Polish Ministry of Labour and Secial Welfare in London. On the British aide was a small organisation set up by the Middle East Relief Refugee

Association, Carro, at the sustance of the Minister of State

JO. The opening of the year found an acute situation among the refugees in Purna there remained a total of about 24 000 (not 22 000, as stated in last zero a review) of whem 15,500, incholing 500 sick, were in camps near Tehran 2 500 were in Infahan (including 1 700 children), 3,300 were in Ahwaz, 660 were in hospital and 2,000 were laving in Tehran itself. These figures did, however, represent a small reduction on the maximum number of 25 700 which had existed in October 1942. The number of stek also showed a reduction from a maximum

of over 2,000 in September 1942

31 There were three main problems connected with the Polish refugees The first was economic, the scale shortage of wheat and certain other stable commodities in Persin was used by many malevolent and irresponsible persons to blame the prosence of the Poles in Person for this state of affairs. Arrange ments had been made to import all the flour, ten and sugar which the Poles had been mong and which they would in future require and there was little or no truth in these asseverations, such other items as were required were available in the country without affecting the ordinary consumption of the Persuan population With the diminution of the number of Poles to 9,500 by the end of the year, this & tastion improved considerably. The next problem was political, here again ill menning agents used the prisonce of Poles as an excuse for attacking their British spotsors. These attacks have coved, though there is no guarantee that various considered programmes involving the apportunition of shipping for I wante o prediction and a second to The number of ships available was nearly always much less than find been expected, at the same time the necessity for keeping the Polish transit campi at Abwat filled to capacity was due to the fact that ships were liable to arrive at any time without due warning and had, owing to general exigencies of shipping space, to carry away a full complement of passengers.

32. The total number of Polish men wereen and children evacuated during the year was about 14,500. A large majority went overseas to East Africa or to India, a small proportion were sent to Palestine and some who had relations in the Polish armed forces in the United Kingdom joined them there, a few, whose number did not exceed 2 000, left via Karachi bound for Mexico Recruiting among the refugees continued throughout the year, 800 young men joined the Polish army and 2,600 young women joined the Polish A T S. Y M C A and Y W C A. 760 boys and 250 girls also joined the youth organisations (These figures refer to 1942 and 1943.) All these were sent to Palestine to join

the Polish armed forces there

33. The morale of the Poles as a whole remained at a fairly low ebb incertainty as to their future fate, the relations of their Government with Moscow, failure to provide shipping and lack of employment were all responsible for this. Employment was, nevertheless, found for more than 3,000 Poles throughout most of the year, mainly in various Polish official institutions; about \$50 found work with the British and American armed forces and a few with the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation and similar organisations.

British Military Interests

Person and Iraq Command, in the hope that the mentary governor would be guided and invigorated by his advice, and in October he was succeeded by Colonel H J Underwood (a former military attaché at this legation) with the title of Political Adviser for the Province of Khariston I nderwood was able to report that security me amproved and that at present conditions gave no cause for alarm. First a number of measures had been taken, or were impending unprove the officiency and terms of service of the Person police in the area.

35 At the biginning of the year His Majesty a Covernment considered.

the question of exil defence duties for British nationals in Perus, in the light of the changed military situation in Russia. They concluded that whereas the risk of air attack was now remote it remained essential to protect Abisian against the risks of sabolage or accidents due to special war conditions. They do ided, therefore, to apply to the Province of Khuzustan Regulation 20 B B of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and on the 7th May His Majosty's Minister signed or order under paragraph 7 of Regulation 20 B B requiring British nationals

including Indians) in Khuzistan to undertake civil defence duties

Relations between the British and the Persian authorities and people of the whole and the Wernin Most of these, however were petty Many tented and out of date, no His Majority's Legation has been as a few of the Coverament that to the same to reduce the phiering to the Majority's Legation at the phiering to the Majority's Legation to reduce the phiering to the Majority's Legation at the phiering to the Majority's Legation at the phiering to the Majority's Legation at the same to reduce the phiering to the Majority and the Majority's Legation at the Majori

of the prevailing insecurity the inefficiency of the Persian forces and the demand of the American Persian Guif Command for a high degree of security. British troops have had to undertake increasing corponsibility for the protection of supply routes to Russia and of installations and the war effort. In the latter half of the state of the sta

Persia and Iraq Command placed at the disposal of the Persian Government

1,000 bed Indian hospital in tents, complete with doctors and orderlies. The hospital remained open from the 11th April to the 10th July and treated 2.036 patients. This gesture on the part of the Persia and fraq Command erented an excellent effect among the Persians and served as good propagand.

39. During the antumn the Persian Government pointed out to His Majesty's Legation that no procedure bad yet been established for denoing with civil and criminal matters affecting Persians on the one hand and the British forces on the other, although article 4 (1) of the Anglo-Soviet Persian Treaty of the 20th January, 1942 provided for the settlement "in co-operation with the Iradian authorities," of all questions concerning relations between the latter and the Allied forces. As the Persian Government's contention appeared reasonable. His Majesty's Legation communicated it to the Persia and tray Command, who expressed the view that the same arrangements for the judicial immunities for British troops should be made in Persia as in Iraq so as to secure uniformity throughout the command as far as possible. The command then submitted a draft agreement on this bans, the text of which His Majesty's Legation forwarded to the Foreign Office for instructions and to the United States Legation in Tebran for comment (since co-ordination with the United States authorities on this matter seemed desirable). That was the position at the end of the year

40. In January the Soviet Ambassador in London complained that His Majesty's Government had made important changes in the disposition of British troops in Persia without notifying the Soviet authorities. This, the ambassador asserted, was a breach of an indertaking given by Mr. Eden in letters dated the 21st October and the 21st November 1941, that the Soviet authorities should be consulted on such occasions. His Majesty's Legation, commenting on M. Maisky's complaint, pointed out that they had always informed the Soviet Military Attaché in advance of all important movements in South or wast Persia. But these had been confined to a few reconnainsances. The Soviet Embassy, however, had never reciprocated with information about movements of Soviet treops. Every facility had been given to Soviet authorities to visit the British zone, but here, too, the Soviet authorities did not grant reciprocal facilities. In April Mr. Eden wrote a letter to M. Maisky suggesting the following proceedures.

The military attaché to this logation should communicate to the Soviet Military Attaché in Tohran, on condition that the latter reciped advance information regarding minor changes in the disposition of temps in Persia which did not involve a substantial change in some times number, on the other hand, unior movements, involving a substantial change in the total number should be communicated in advance through the diplomatic change.

The Seviet Government accepted these proposals. The Seviet Embassy in Learning the seviet several seve

In the autumn the Persian Minister of Communications, while in Lorder applied of it His Majing the disposition of British troops in Persian notwithstanding His Majesty's Government's undertaking to do so in the Anglo-Soviet Persian Fronts of the 29th Januar, 1912. His Minister of Communication of the changed strategical citiation within the recession and true Communications of the representations made by the Persian Minister of Communications of ferrors. For the Communication of the Persian Government provided that the actual designation of formations and units was not divulged.

Security Questions

As in 1842 the rounding of the analysis of the analysis continued to exercise the closet at a part of the analysis of the anal

that at that time the Deputy Naubakht had tabled an interpellation in the Majlis attacking the Persian Government and the Allica, Therefore, as a first step, I provided the Prime Minister with full evidence about Naubakht's treasonable activities to enable the Covernment to reply. I also asked for his parliamentary immunity to be withdrawn to facilitate his arrest by the Persian authorities After interminable delays the Government failed to take any action and Naubakht fled to the Unshgai country without proceeding with his interpellation. Seyvid Abul Qasun Kashani, the anti-British mullah, went into hiding simultaneously It then soon became clear that, if the Axis-controlled organisations were to be effectively dislocated, a much larger number of arrests than originally foreseen would have to be effected. Accordingly, having obtained the collaboration of the American authorities in the arrest of some railway employees and relying on the acquiements of my American colleague, I handed to the Prime Minister on the 29th August a joint Anglo-Soviet list of 102 suspects with a request for their immediate arrest and detention and interrogation at Sultanabad. As well as the railway employees the list included Naubakht, Kashani and a number of sensor army officers. On this occasion I was able to secure the support of the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, and the Prime Minister agreed, and by the end of the very about 138 had been arrested and handed over to us at Sultanubad. In the extend of the strategy of the tree of the Harman similar action, and the majority of these were arrested. This constitutes an example of the good effect of joint Anglo-Soviet representations to the Persian number of suspects proposed by the Russians against whom we had no evidence In view of the embarrassing position in which we were placed the matter wtaken up by the legation with the Soviet Embassis with the request that the should either take over their suspects or take part themselves in the interrogation at Sultanabad. Finally, after considerable delay and notwithstanding the apprelicasions of the Perman Government, it was agreed that the suspects in question should be transferred to Resht for examination, although the move had not taken place by the end of the year,

43. On the whole the position as regards Axia activities in Persia has been vastly improved during 1943 owing to the prompt manuse in which the Persian Government reacted to the joint Anglo-Soviet representations referred to above In addition, in dealing with suspects the Persian Government have had the bands strengthened by their declaration of war on Germany and adherence to the United Nations. In fact they have at last come down completely on the Allied aide of the fence. The course of the war, too, has had a sobering effect of potential Axia agents. Even so we shall always he up against the ventity and cowardite of the Persian authorities, and evidence of this is that well-known suspects such as Naubakht, Vaciri and Kasham are still at large, whilst a few German agents are known to be in hiding in the south. Active measures are however, being taken by us to round up those concerned in apite of the very considerable difficulties involved.

Anglo Pereian Public Relations

44. The entry of Albed troops into Persia in 1941, while it resulted in the elimination of many nationals in the country, had done little to win over the Government and people from their deep-rooted admiration and friendship for everything German which had been so acalously and thoroughly fostered by the Nazi party during the latter years of Reza Shah's reign. It became apparent ther five that I are a securial to carry out British propagands and to counternet the general feeling prevailing in the country that the Allies would be defented Accordingly in the early months of 1942 an office of the Ministry of Information. was established at Tebran as the Public Relations Bureau of His Majesty's location. The new organisation was austably located in the old centre of German propagate the live three rites and or as firstman expanded rapidly. By the beginning of 1943 the first English newspaper in Persia, the Tehran Daily News, had made its appearance. A film unit had been set up to promote the showing of British news-reels and propaganda films, both through Persian commercial channels and by means of mobile cinems vans in the provinces. Steps had been taken to disseminate large quantities of reading material throughout the country, and a start had been made with the establishment of information centres in the provinces in conjunction with the sarious consulates. The field of broadcasting had also been entered and a daily buff hour broadcast in Persian organised from Radio Tebran. Visual publicity.

had been entered for by a special production unit in the barean, which prepared product a little to the prepared in the various consular reading rooms throughout the country. The office of the press attaché bad been incorporated in the new organisation and had set itself the upball task of securing the co-operation of an unfriendly local press.

45. During the year under review these activities were further expanded and systematised. The Tehran Daily News, which had first appeared as a cyclostyled builetin, was converted into a printed newspaper with a special supplement once a week. By the end of the year approximately 4,000 capies were being sold daily in Tehran and the provinces, and a substantial circle of purmanent subscribers, totaking over 1,400, had been built up. This paper, in addition to providing remails information about the course of the war, was also used considerably as a medium for publicising British activities such as those of the Aphilip Religious and the Aphilip Religious Aphilip Religious

46. In the course of the year considerable expansion took place in the publicity work centred on our consulates, and separate public relations units were brought into being at each consulate under the local supervision of His Britannie Majesty's Consuls. In addition to arranging for the distribution of reading material of all kinds, several of these provincial posts undertook the publication of local news builetins and the establishment of numerous reading rooms for the public in outlying areas where, besides facilities for reading, daily breadcasts of the Histish Broadcasting Corporation and other British radio services were made

47. In the field of local publications a weekly news commentary in Persian, Tafsir, published by the press attaché's office, attained much popularity and the press of the press of the press of the press of the popularity and the view to influencing the younger generation of Persians a special fortengistly newspaper for schoolchildren was introduced in October and its popularity proved so great that the original circulation of 5,000 copies had the title to 17 and the title to 17 and

to I are and we down an applied the Andrew of or and portraying the ordinary life and institutions of the British Commonwealth were arranged from time to time and a regular circuit of such displays was catablished for our consulates.

49 During the year the seven mobile others units of the bureau covered many thousands of miles and gave performances to audiences in outlying are which had hitherto, in many cases, never seen a cinema. In Tehrau a special newsreed enterna was built in a central part of the city and after a medicere start succeeded in altracting considerable attention locally.

50 In order to meet the demands of the representatives of our many Allies in Tehran, a special section of the bureau was formed in October to carry out propagands towards foreign nationals in the capital. As part of its duties it undertook the teaching of English to the various foreign communities, and by the end of the year over 500 Czechs and Poles were receiving regular instruction

of war altered fundamentally the basis of our propagands in Persia and the need for special emphasis on the war largely diminished. Propagands policy towards the end of the year was, therefore, directed more to supplying the people of the country with not read of a general not is open in all the said of Brands. Infe. There is no doubt that a knowledge of how the average Briton lives and of how his civilisation has been established will go far towards laying the foundations of a better understanding between Britain and Persia, which is an essential to the two countries in the post-war period

British Council Activities

52. The first member of the British Council teaching staff arrived in Tebran in January 1943 and an institute building was leased in February, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary staff and equipment the formal opening was delayed till June. The institute now has 650 members taking English lessons and 400 members who have joined for other activities. These include a lecture, fit and for a more and did to see the control of the control

transferred leaving the present building for teaching only. The permanent teaching staff of five is also teaching in the university, teachers' training college, schools, technical college, national bank, railway acbool and elsewhere, the number of students in this category being over 2,000. The Agricultural College and Department of Mines have also asked for leasons. In a separate building lent by the Ministry of Education 700 adults are taught in evenings by British personnel who are employed during the day in the cubassy, army, it A F and other British organisations. This is obviously not altogether eatisfactory, but no other teachers are available. The number now being taught English could be noticed at ely tret kild.

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permanent British staff of three. There are 500 members taking English leasons and 200 have joined for other activities. As in Tehran the staff is teaching at the technical college and schools. Teaching could be extended to the staff of twelve factories which employ 25,000 operatives, to the large Armentan community in Julfa (a suburb of Isfahan), and to the 2,500 Polish children and adults who will remain there for the duration of the wat, if sufficient staff were provided

57 There is an argent demand for institutes in other large towns of Persia if permanent staff and "" if family conset the considerable overfield expenses for institutes are not forthcoming, temporary staff for tenching should at least be provided.

38. At the end of the year the Russians were planning to open an institute in Tehran on the same basis as the Anglo Persian institute.

Internal Affairs.

a) Martin

50 The 13th Majlis came to an end on the 23rd November. For many reasons less was board than in the previous year about proposals for the limitation of ste powers or it. complete alex with These secons as horse oven a general feeting that the powers of the Shah were tending to increase and ought to be held in check by the Majhs. Further, the Prime Minister had shown signs of using the Majlis as a smoke-screen to cover up his fathere to pass distasteful legislation, whilst the Shah no doubt felt that the Majlis had its uses in curbing the power of the Prime Minister. At any rate, the provisions of the Constitution as far as they affected the Martin . Their is lost of it a 11 to 11 to 10 to go we ere greent teres - is in 12th Lagrangie was usty published on the 23rd June. Up to the and of the year more than half the Deputies had been elected although electrons in Tehran and Taltin had not been compressed. In spile of Russian pressure, which resulted in the election of a few Communists. voting was less of a farce than in the time of Rezn Shah and, on the whole, the superpectal candidates it d papercent their cars a new Constituental later terence, pregularities and corrupt practices, being endense in this country and toot he all mounted.

60. Legislation passed by the Majlis during 1948 included Bills for computative education the establishment of a police transfer of military personnel to the jurisdiction of civil courts, except in case of purely [29046]

military offences, insurance for workers and various important measures sponsored by the Millspaugh Mission, which are referred to in other parts of this report

(b) Cobinets.

61 At the beginning of the year Qawam-es-Saltaneh was in power, but soon began to lose ground. His relations with the Shah had never been good. Both were determined to control the Ministry of War and the Shah was openly advocating social reform and the limitation of the power of the moneyed class, to which Qawam es-Saltaneh belonged. Internal troubles in the Cabinet also embarrassed the Prime Minister. Seyyid Mehda Farrikh, the Minister of Food, resigned and, after carrying on practically single handed for some days, the Prime Minister presented a new Cabinet to the Majlis in the third week in January. It was composed as follows.—

M noter without Portfono Ibrahim Hakmi War. Marshal Atoir Almosti Chalation—Ab Akoar Slissi Industry and Commerce—Abdul Hussein Hajhar Agriculture—Abmed Adle Food—Mebdi Farrokh Foreign Affaira. Molamimed Saed Justice—Jawed Amery Finance—Allahyar Saleb Interior—Korajullah Bahranay Posta and Telegrapha—Mulsin Rais Rosals—Ib Motameds Health—Norrollah Intizane

The first three were the Shah's nominees and were relatively young men, without previous Cabinet experience. Early in February the Cabinet showed argue of disintegrating owing to internal dissension and the Prime Minister's treatment of the press, but he managed to obtain a vote of confidence by a small majority. His position can deep the Majlis was becoming hopeless. In a desperate attempt to appears the Deputies he tailed Bills (a) to abrogate the fundamental law that no Deputy might become a Cabinet Minister, and (5) to receive the Majlis powers over the appointment of the head of the National Bank sympathum were absented by the Prime Minister's declaration that, in order to establish the authority of the people the Constitution should be revised, and by his legitimate attempt to such the Shah's control of the army and the General Staff, it became evident that the game was up and Quenames-Saltaneh resigned 62. Schooly was the next Prime Minister, and on the 21st February the following Unbinet received a ununimous rate of confidence from the Majlis.

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. All Scheily Commerce and Industry: Mahmond Roder War. Marshal Amir Ahmedi Communications: Abdul Hussein Hajhar Justice. All Asghar Hikman Fore gn Affairs. Mohammed Saed Pronice. Allahvar Saleli Fills atten. All Akhar Siassi Posts and Telegraphs. Nasrollah Intizam Health. Asganollah Ardelan Ministers without Portfolio: Mohammed Tadayvan and Hussein Same's

63. Such a team seemed the best available to the circumstances, with the public exception of the Prime Minister. The programme of the Cabinet included the supply of food the stabilization of prices, the improvement of the welfure of the peasants, the workers and Government employees, and co-operation with the Allies. Tadayyna, an experienced Majlis debuter, was appointed Minister of Food in March, and Fittebar, a Majlis Deputy, became Minister of Agriculture a fortuight later. The Prime Minister managed to curb the excesses of the press, largely as a result of representations from this legation. The offences for which newspapers might be suppressed were also re-defined and eleven organs of the prices were actually suppressed. The Bill defining Dr. Millspangh's powers was proceeded with in spite of agriculture against it, as expressed by the closing of the bazants. However, the whole effect of this show of firmness was

runsed by the Prime Minister declaring in secret session that such action had been forced on him by the British

64. As a result of a dispute between the Minister of Finance and the American advisers, the former resigned and was replaced at the end of April by an elderly Majlis Deputy, Murteza Galt Bayat. The Government survived with a large majority an interpellation in the Majlis in May challenging the legality of the appointment of the Majlis Deputies, Ettebar and Bayat as Ministers, as well as the right of the Government to transfer their authority under the Military Governor Law to the Minister of War and to interpret in their own way a section of that law. The Government victory was alleged to be due to the fact that there was no obvious successor to Soherly. Strikes of engineers and professors, the rise of the Tudeb party and the refusal of Marshal Abmedi to continue act-. V our serious liver should never to a serious and a seri May 100 33 man services at the town a clip a 18 In . It is a refreshible flower that the see a see Copperate to a reful to the life to the result of the second to set a legal of the establishment of the set unpopular and resulted in the resignation in June of the Minister of Justice and the Director of the Department of Press and Propaganda

the Interior, and Khatil Fahimy filled the vacated post of Minister without Portfolio. Disorder and insecurity consequent upon the disaster at Semirim in July second likely to create an ugly situation throughout the country, particularly in the tribal areas. How the tovernment dealt with that problem is told in the section on the Tribal Situation. The vacant post of Minister of Justice was given to the elderly reactionary, Muhsin Sadr, early in August. At the end of August. Sisses reagned owing to a difference of opinion with Solietly Hussein Sami's found the Ministry of the Interior too exacting for him and resigned early in September, and was replaced by Tadayyun. The latter had the invidious and impleasant duty of administering the elections throughout the country, and carried out his duties with firmness and courage, though the inevitable accusations of bribe-taking and corruption were made against him.

The complicated disputes between the General Staff and the Ministry of War concerning their spheres and relative positions proved a great embarrass ment to Sobelly. Dr. Milispaugh also became restive at the programment to the Majlis in connexion with the passing of the Income Tax Bill, and threatened to resign. To make matters were for Sobelly about thirty of the Depute. Who had found that they had no chance of re-election to the 14th Majlis, he are intrigue against the Prime Minister in every possible way. An interpellation concerning the nation a bread supplies was taken on the Stat October, and resulted in a rote of confidence for Sobelly. Eventually, in November, the Income Tax and other essential measures became law.

67. Throughout the last three months of the year Soberly had to deal with the threat to be possible that the control of Seyyid Zia aid Din Tabatabai after 22 years' absence in exile, latterly in Polestine. The Prime Minister profited from, and probably absited, the numing against the Seyyid, which was instigated by the Russians and by the same and it was not owing to Seyyid Zia but to the Shah that Soberly had to resign in the middle of December. It soon became apparent that the Shah's chief interest was to eliminate from the Cabinet the only two strong men therein Tadayyun at the Ministry of the Interior and Marshal Amir Abmedi at the Ministry of War. Soberly was called upon to form a new Cabinet without them, and on the 16th December the following Cabinet was appointed

Prime Minister Ali Sobeily
Foreign Affairs Muhammad Saed
Justice Muham Sadr
Finance Amanullah Ardelan
Interior Abdul Hussein Hajhir
Roads Nasrullah Intizam
Agriculture Moosa Noury Esfandiary
Education Issa Sadiq
Posts and Telegraphs Hamid Sayvah
War Ibrahim Zand
Public Health Quam Ghan:
Commerce and Industry General Shafai
Without Portfolio Mistal Adde

Of these Zand, Shafai, Intizam and Noury Esfandiary were nominees of the shab, and it was generally thought that this was the Shah's first step in the experiment of governing the country through a subservient Cabinet, as his father and done. Zand was the first civilian to be Minister of War for a long time, and the general opinion was that the Shah was determined to become commanderin-chief of the army in fact as well as in name, and to circumvent the weak civilian Minister by issuing orders through his Chief of Staff, in spite of the decree he had signed in the spring making the General Staff subordinate to the Manistry of War

Tribut Setuation

68. The weakness of the Government, its lack of any consistent policy and the meffectiveness of its forces have been responsible for its failure to re-establish control in large areas of tribal country. An uneasy peace has been secured by a policy of giving way to tribal leaders and by avoiding undue interference in tribal affairs. But this policy, by strongthening the influence of the tribal leaders, thust movitably increase the difficulties of the eventual establishment of Government authority, which must be preceded by disarmament. For the time being the atronger tribes have little to complain of from the oppression of for a distribution of the property of the second of the se mitten and wool, they escape conscription to a large extent, and if they do not always the leavest of the control of the test to a control of another. On the other hand they can justly complain of almost total neglect by the Government in the matter or provision of modical and educational facilities

and of test, augar and cloth.

00. In Fars the situation is particularly unantisfactory. After the demoralising defeat indicted on the Persona army at Semirum (see section on Persian Land Forces), the Persian Government realised that they could selv neither on their commanders nor on their troops to compel the submission of Name and the Qashgar tribes. Frightened at the prospect, they called on Quyum-ul Mulk to raise the Khamseh tribes, who had formerly been under his and his family's feadership, in support of the Government. But, hardly had they made this decision, when they wavered in the face of the criticisms of Nasir's supporters in Tehran and of the champions of peace at any price, and, taking the numeriately easier way, they approved a policy of conciliation of Nasir and his brother Khosrow and the tacit recognition of their leadership of the Quishgar tribes. They made certain conditions, which have, of course, not been fulfill, Nour was to succender the arms which had been taken at various times from Government forces and to hand over certain Germans who were known to be in Quibgas territory. At the end of the year the situation was that Nasir and Khoarow had greatly increased their influence in Fars, the Government being unable to give any protection to property situated in areas dominated by the Qualigat tribes, landowners were forced to accept Nasic's terms, Nasic has been atendily acquiring wealth by the sale of grain on the black market and by levying tribute on villages and landowners. German agents are still at large, if not always in Qashgat territory yet still under Qashgai protection; and the Persian army appears to be no nearer the day when it can deal with Nasir by force. But there is no serious disturbance, and provided that Nasir is allowed to continue to have his own way it will be to his interest to show that he are reserve the severe said of his triben within moderate bounds.

70. He seeks to extend his influence to Kul there of hope and other Boar Ahmadi, of whom certain sections played the principal part is the attack on the Persian troops at Semirum. But the rebel Boir Ahmadi leader, Abdullah I to special as it course that the Quitar are a will compell will dissensions in his own tribe and rivals in Kali i-Galii. These dissensions ted to some unrest on the horders of the oil fields from Masjid i Suleiman to Gach Saran, but, except for an occasional hold up of road traffic and a raid on the pumping station at Do Gumbadan, where the raiders contented themselves with looting the houses of some employees, there has been no direct interference with the el on any subserves. Any respects all they a respective a set to unlikely, but while Germans are present with the tribes the possibilities of

sate tage must be guarded against.

71. In Bakhtnarı also the old ruling family has got back to power. Again because of the weakness of their forces and the inefferency and corruption of their officials, the Persian Government were obliged to depart from their avowed policy of preventing the return to positions of authority in their own country of

important tribal chiefs and to call on Morteza Quin, son of the late Samsames-Sultaneh, to accept the governorship of Bakhtiari. He is the most respectable and influential of the Bakhtiari Khans and the least likely to indulge in adventures harmful to the Government. In the short view his appointment has been an undoubted success. Bashtsari is more settled and peaceful than for many mouths past. The rebel Khan Abul Queen, seeing that Morteza Quli's influence was ousting his own, decided to submit, and he is now living in Tehran. There are mevitably the usual family fends and jeaksumes inseparable from any Bakhttart rule, but it is to be hoped that Morteza Quli's sense and anfinence will prevent their leading to disturbance. Bakhitari is relatively peaceful, but it is to a large extent an autonomous tribal entity

72. Some of the Arab tribes of Khuzestan were persuaded by a show of outbreak of the Janeki tribe which required the whole attention of the available Persian forces. Since then they have been left in relative peace. They still possess a large number of arms and they have been guilty of much robbery with violence. Large numbers of them are employed at good wages by the Allied military forces and they should benefit by schemes of agricultural development

now being planned by Colonel Noel.
78. The Lara bave shown little unity, inter-faction joulousies are much a tre. It is doubtful even whether they would combine effectively against an attempt by the Government to disarm them, as there are no chiefs of outstanding influence. Meanwhile, if reports are true, they are purchasing considerable aumbers of rifles from Iraq to be used against each other or in certain

eventualities against the Government.

74. The Kurde of Northern Kurdestan have been disappointed to find the Sere as restern, that it and restrict a a anth as a ainst the Kurds and showing clear disapproval of Kurdssh raids across the This is the first of the state heatherstant of Renavirogs and a correct of the property of a coger to . more distant areas. In Southern Kurdestan the tribes are to a large extent being left alone to run their own affairs. There are the usual inter faction prevented these from developing into serious disturbances. The Kurdish tribes of Perma continue to demonstrate their mability to co-operate or to show a united

Perman Land Forces.

(a) Army.

75. Regrettably little progress has been made in the reform of the Perstan attent. The use creature be to car il a tracel to be a series of an as predicted to the solution of the section of the a very person control and at actual by parameters and a serior in a relative considerations and to insist that Persia must have an army at least equal to Turkey's. On the one hand, fear of public and parliamentary criticism, added to his own defects of character, do not allow him to exercise effective command; and, on the other, his jealousy and suspicion lead him to oppose the exercise of authority by the Minister for War or Chief of Staff Staffin's offer of agreeaft and large tanks and his alleged advice that Persia needed a strong army for the defence of the dynasty and of the country's independence have made him more than over unwilling to accept schemes of reorganisation drawn up to suit the I " ted financial provision which Dr Millspaugh is prepared to make, still less inclined to authorise and support their execution. The attuation is further complicated by widespread corruption and by dissensions in the army white is feared, are encouraged by the Russians in their opposition to the increase of the ir fluence of the American advisers

76 to 1 ma R diev state of a way of the softers with pine more a dentative At its (I f William to be a a Protte service of the Recolations law beauty of the the pursuites and forton til for a adviser her e len e ant en mode to ged in the ortuit rather at a to the rate the rett the flow is The difference or an all the form the to at a second to their lack of experience of any montar problem and by their ignorance of the country and the language. Since their plans are

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designed to improve administration, and since that entails a check on long standing habits of embezzlement, they are meeting with much opposition and progress is very slow. The arrival of 600 lorgies from America has enabled them to begin the organisation of much-needed transport services, and they are working hard to bring some order into the medical, supply and finance services of the army. The American advisers appear to be leaving the development of the Persian air force to the Royal Air Force.

77. Some attempt has been made by the present Chief of Staff to discourage corruption. A number of senior officers have been placed on the retired list, but while military tribubals continue to acquit with monotonous regularity, even in flagrant cases, and the Shah to intervene to protect his favourites and their favourites no great change of heart can be expected. The application of conscrittion continues to be one of the most scandalous abuses in the country the sale of exemptions being a steady source of profit to the police, the gendarmers and the modulal and military officials connected with the calling up of recruits. The

result is that the army gets only the pourest men-

78. The only actions operation ventured on during the year was that carried out by Guneral Shahbakhti in May and June in an attempt to occure the submission of Nasit Queligat. After weeks of programmation, an initial niccess was scored by the driving of Nasit Quahgai from his stronghold at Firuzabad. This however, was not followed up, and the tribes retalisted by inflicting on the Persons garrison of Semirum, in the Quahgai summer quarters, a serious defeat which resulted in the capture of all the arms and equipment of the force of some 900 men. Some minor operations were carried out in different parts of the country normally for the collection of arms, but there is no reason to believe that any of them was more than partially effective.

79. At the end of the year the nominal strength of the Persian army was 80 000 but it is doubtful whether its real numbers exceeded 70 000. It remains widely dispersed over the country organised nominally into ten so-called divisions, two of which are at Tahran. The spirit of the officers remains very poor the botter upon are dislouritened and discontented, the others make as much profit as

they can.

(b) Gendarmerie

80. Although American advisers have been at work in the gendarmeric for over a year no considerable improvement is yet visible, nor is any real improvement before a test to get a test and the provement of the recently been given fairly extensive executive powers, and, as he has energy, determination and much optimism, it is hoped that he will soon be able to show results. His schemes are perhaps too ambitious. He aims at creating a force which will be entirely independent of the army in all respects, with its own services and equipped to carry out initiof operations. As the rôle of the army in present circumstances is nothing more than the restoration of internal security, it seems that a close co-operation between the two forces and a pooling of certain resources would lead to economy aim efficiency.

81. The official strength of the gendermens at the end of the year was 937 officers and 22,303 men. Its actual strength was probably considerably less

Persian Ase Force

82. The strength of the Imperial Air Force on the 31st December, 1943. after deduction of \$3 officers and 196 non-commusioned officers awaiting transfer or discharge, was 225 officers, 433 non-communicated officers and 506 conscripted the left which the edge of a man belongers good and the thorn observers. This is a reduction of more than one-third from the strength of a year before and reflects a wholesome attempt at reorganisation on realistic lines. The strength in aircraft was I-9, of which 101 were Hart Variants and 78 Tiger Moths. No new arresult were brought into service during the year. The morale, discipline and training of the force remain poor, but there are signs of improvement in all of them. This is due partly to the efforts of the present head of the are force, General Mohammed Hussem Firms, and largely to the encouragement given by His Majesty's Government in the promised supply of fifteen new Anson aircraft and the assistance and advice of technical officers of the Royal Air Force. The return to the Imperial Air Force of certain buildings at Dosban Tappeh and the completion of the hangars at Islahan should belp to improve the standard of maintenance of aircraft. In this respect better organisation and a proper stores procedure should also in time show good results. A drastic reform of the headquarters organisation is in progress. It will, nevertheless, be some time before the force can hope to have any serious operational value

53. Relations between the Persian Air Force and the Royal Air Force are

good

Finance

(a) General

84. Our financial relations with Persia in 1943 were more amicable than they had been during the previous year, principally because the vexed question of the supply of currency for the Allied war effort in Persia seemed at last to have been settled. But, although relations had improved, the financial situation had not. Several crises arose during the year which threatened to wreck the whole had economic structure of the country and in turn the entire machinery ament. Only by a very narrow margin was this avoided, but the elements which were responsible for the crises still exist, and Persia's financial future and these durantsfactory and the crises still exist.

When, in 1942 the Persons Government saw their country sliding into financial and economic chaos, chiefly because of their own reluctance or imbility to adopt and enforce the measures which have been universally accepted as

recently to combat war time inflation, they decided to mivite Dr. A. C. Millspaugh . American who had headed a financial mission to Persin in the years transchately following the last war- to undertake the guidance of their country's finances in the difficult time that lay ahead. He arrived in Pebroary 1943, with a smell staff of assistants, to take up this thankless task in the face of a covertly time de Majlia which, in the months which were to follow obstructed by all the and restore the country's economic equilibrium. The reason for these was . o seek. The Deputies of the Majlia were themselves the very people who would profit by a continuation of the existing state of affairs, i.e., landowners merchants, contractors, &c. They wanted days in futile debates and used every articles of or ertal paint at day and cause are essential regishitton, either for their own selfish ends or for those vested interests of which they were the willing tools. Eventually at the beginning of November, Dr. Millspangh a patience ran out, and he delivered an ultimatum that he and the members of his ir senon would rough if the Majha failed to pass within a week the Income Tax. Bill and a Bill authorizing the ongagement of a total of sixty Amer ... whenever of his they of off of two reach a classification consisting a me one game was up, capitulated and passed the two Bills. At the same time, they hastened to proclaim that it was the y dir thin to their colonity a demant to the pelled them to subject these Bills to such close scrutiny

And that's the wavering Majlis, for their love Lies in their purses, and whose empties them, By so much fills their hearts with deadly hate.

(b) Price Control.

to the bloomed ask to Manus for special powers to country of record as the state of the state of

soft Armed with these wide powers Dr M spanish proceeded tester regulations aimed at checking hearding, shoothing to the proceeded tester essential commodities. As often as not active comparing of practiff we have their publication, and in some cases be had to how before if the same amendments to conclinate the opposition elements. Not the last first the same abuseancracy tacking any serious experience of active structures of the structure of all the control of active structures of the structure of all the chandicaps. Dr Menspaugh has been able at the structure of all the chandicaps. Dr Menspaugh has been able at the structure of a structure of all the source process which have given Permanance of the rule of observable to the rule part.

(c) Financial Crisis

situation. Dr Millspaugh estimated that, in excess of ordinary taxation revenue at least another 1,500 million rials would be needed to balance the country's budget. He could rely upon internal borrowing only to the extent of 500 million rials, to be obtained from the National Bank, and he suggested that the Allies should grant an emergency loan to cover the remainder of his apprehended defect to the event he has been able to carry on up to December 1948 without recourse to foreign loans, though he had, in fact, applied to the State Department for a loan of \$30 \tau 11 \tag{3.0 \tau 12 \tag{3.0 \tau 12 \tag{3.0 \tag{1.0 \tag{

89. As the year progressed, and anti-inflationary legislation was slowly forced through a reluctant Majlis Dr Millspaugh began to take a more optimistic view of the Government's financial position. Revenue returns exceeded his experintions, and it was this combined with his reluctance to put before the Majlis another major controversial measure, that induced him to postpone his request for a foreign han. It is interesting to note the Persian Prime Minister's reaction (and presumably that of the Majlis) to the loan project. It can be summarised as follows—

Purely American loan acceptable

British participation, unwelcome, but acceptable if unavoidable

Russian participation entirely unacceptable

And that, perhaps, sums up the degrees of confidence which the Allies enjoy

(d) Inflation.

10. The trend of inflation throughout the year can best be gauged by a stray is the cost of living index was 614 and wholesale price index 556, by December 1943 the cost of living index was 614 and wholesale price index 556, by December 1943 they had risen to 1076 and 1855 respectively. (The heavy comparative rise in the cost of living index figure is an indication of the extent to which retailers are amassing profits.) The internal price level in this country at the end of the year was therefore probably higher than in any other territory in the Middle fast. In the closing months of 1943, however, wholesale prices eased, although the relief had not begun to be felt in the retail market. To some extent this set least of which had not begun to be felt in the retail market. To some extent this set least of which had been a supervised in the interior of stocks of goods that had lain for months in the Gulf ports, this also added to the anxiety of honders and contributed to the weakening of black market prices

91 The scarcely concealed activities of hourders and speculators also greatly hampered Dr. M. Paparghis, offers, a property of a state of the property of these regulations, more particularly against bourders, some of whom were sent to prison. The primary cause of inflation in Persia, of course, was still the uncontrolled pressure of a constantly increasing amount of internal purchasing

power upon a static or diminishing supply of consumer goods.

(6) The Income Tax Bill

92. Of all Dr Milispaugh's anti-inflationary measures placed before the Maylis, the Income Tax Bill was the most unpulatable, as it directly affected all the Deputies, and created the crists which almost led to his departure. The Bill hung in the Financial Commission for many weeks, and went through a process of emasculation which destroyed much of its original purpose. Finally during the first week of November, it came before the Deputies in full session for enactment. Amendment after amendment was proposed—all directed towards relieving the pockets of the rich from the incidence of income tax. It was a for at least the remainder of their term of office, which had almost expired Dr Milispaugh thereupon decided to let it be known that unless the Bill was passed in its antirety, except for reasonable amendments, he was not going to remain. On hearing of this the Shah promptly intervened, indicating that it was his wish that the Bill, and the Bill to engage more Americans, should be

enacted without delay. So, on the 11th November the Maylis capstulated, and the Bill was passed. In its final form, the Bill represented a substantial compromise on Dr. Millspaugh's original proposals, but no amendment was memporated which seriously jeopardised its principles though the postponement of its application for a year deprived the country of suitch needed revenue.

(f) The Budget Law

Another major item of legislation which the Majia passed in November was the Budget, it is a like the Bill was divided into two parts—the Ordinary Budget, which showed a deficit of about 1,460 million rials, and the Extraordinary Budget (covering the industrial and trading operations of the Government), which was could see of balancing the Ordinary Budget was by horrowing from the Alice, the Deputies, in their patriotic real, preferred to produce a balanced budget the various Government trading organisations at the beginning of the financial year, rather than consent to a foreign loan.

(g) Sale of Gold

94. By no means the least important weapon employed in the light against the first was to be a first than a substituted of good to one open market, in order to withdraw the excess purchasing power from the people to some extent to the military of the where would was a good or June 1948, the proceeds of the sales of gold were allocated to the British military night and the sales of the war, an arrangement was concluded a profitable plan for financing the cost of the war, an arrangement was concluded between Landon and Washington whereby the whole of the local currency proceeds derived from sales in Persia were placed at the disposal of the American authorities with effect from 25th September, 1943

(b) Note Circulation

95. In January 1943, the value of notes in circulation was Rials 2,193-24 millions compared with 935-93 millions on the outbreak of war By December 1943, notes in circulation had risen to 6 150-75 millions, on increase during the year of 2 957-51, or almost 100 per cent.

for anxiety, but there were no acute shortages such as were experienced in 1842. At one stage early in the year, however, the currency authorities threatened to same no more notes against sterling until we delivered the gold due to Person under the Financial Agreement. The noutron we had adopted were that

under the Financial Agreement. The position we had adopted was that we would land over the gold when the Majha ratified the agreement. As it happened the threat was never carried into effect, and the agreement was ratified in June

(i) Sale of Silver to India

97 When the National Bank of Iran decided, as a matter of policy, to replace the silver in the Currency Reserve by gold which the Government was purchasing from the United States authorities, the Government of India were a field fitting we had to be a man at a fine to be deep were a war aranage out some in the open market. Of this amount the bank offered to sell 120 tons at Ropees 80 per 100 tolsa 916 fine—the approximate price at which the Government of India had sold a similar amount to the Persian Government in 1042- and the remainder at the current Tehran price. The offer was accepted, and at the end of the year arrangements were being made to pack and ship the silver to India Altogether the quantity of silver in the Currency Reserve amounted to 1,600 total and the National Bank hope to be able to sell the whole amount to the Government of India. If this can be done, the Persian Government will not only stand to make a substantial profit (the silver stands in the Currency Reserve at the oter tend market fine had as for he Fire the theremen, the rapers paid by the Government of India will qualify for convertibility as to 60 per cent into gold. On the other hand, the Government of India are buying the silver at a price well below that ruling in Bombay.

Civil Supplies and Transport.

98. The new import beening system introduced in the latter part of 1042 at the request of the Madde Fast Supply Centre to restrict in ports to essential

the modifies was functioning by the beginning of the year. Of the total unport quota for the period January-June of 71,000 tons, heedees were assued for 59,000 tons, the difference being due to a reduction in the originally planned of the specific of the

99. The Middle East Supply Centre, Tehran, moved out of the British Legation in May and set up in separate offices as an Anglo-American body The stuff nevertheless continued to be entirely British, for repeated efforts on our part to find Americans to share the work (and the odnum) and to facilitate co operation with the American advisers and the Lease-Lend organisation metwith no ancesas, and American participation was limited to attendance at committees and to the provision of an American room, which is usually empty, in the Middle East Supply Centre building. In the middle of the year Dr. Millapaugh's Price Stabilisation Section, as part of its attack on high prices, the ed a sector , age of the core is property and I to bed to got at y to desconrage merchants and caused a diminution of activity, but many of these restrictions were later withdrawn and merchants' imports of the goods that had not remained Government monopolies (e.g., cereals, migne, ten and cotton piecemods) filled the available quotas. Co-operation between the Middle East Supply leatro and the Millspaugh Muston, though tenuous at first, grew steadily, thanks mainly to the initiative of the former, rate a very close and constant

100. In the antumn clear aigns of potential crists during the winter appeared, but energetic action all round has removed our worst fears. Owing to low rates and poor control Government transport had become seriously discreamined and the ability of the Roud Transport Department to meet many vital demands arising concurrently was seriously reduced, although at that time the Government owned 900 recently arrived Lend Lease trucks and bad under contract (on paper) about 1,000 other rehicles. Cereals collection and the distribution of other essential goods were very seriously threatened by this prevailing lack of transport. Furthermore, the Government monopolies of sugar, ten, cutton piece-goods and drugs were not operating, and in fact had resulted a ly in substantial stocks of these goods not reaching the public. On top of all this came the threat by Dr Millspaugh and his entire mission to resign. Happily thus was withdrawn in time for the mission to co-operate with the Anglocivil aupply crisis. The Persia and Iraq Command and the Middle East Supply Centre came to the rescue. The British army undertook to carry cereals for Tehran from the west and ou from Kermanshah to Tabriz and from Shahrood to Meshed, and arrangements were made for the seconding of Middle East Supply Centre officers to Persia to supervise cereals collection and civil road transport.

for. The year closed with the economic situation much steadier and with prices showing a tendency to fall. The new Government formed in December indicated a desire to work closely in economic matters with the British and American Legations and the Middle East Supply Centre, the new Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines, General Shafai, even paid public tribute to the help given in the past to Persian industry and trade by His Majesty's Legation and certain Middle East Supply Centre officers.

102 With the end of the war in eight many Tebran merchants began thinking of re-establishing connexions with United Kingdom firms; and the number of enquires received by the Commercial Secretariat on this point increased

Industry

103. Early in the year an Industrial Development Committee was set up under the regis of the Middle East Supply Centre, with Persian, British and American participation. Its object was to promote local industry in order to economise imports. This body was able to give substantial help to Persian factories, and it was mainly thanks to its efforts that the sugar-beet crop was

barvested and local sugar production maintained. Lack of transport hampered todustry throughout the year. Latterly, signs of labour unrest mareason, but direct Russian encouragement, though widely suspected, could not be proved

Agricultura

104. In the early spring the Persian Government asked the Allies for help to provide seed for apring sowing. As a result, arrangements were made to import 2 000 tons of sorghum (a variety of millet) from Iraq and an Angle American result committee was set up to supervise distribution. Thanks to the work of this committee a large part of the imported seed was sown, but the results unfortunately, were not good owing (it is alleged) to the quality of the seed having been poor. The Khuzustan Agricultural Society, under the management of Lieutenant Colonel E. W. C. Noel, D.S.O., C.I. E., continued its activity, but will not be extended because the soil in that area has proved to be unsuitable Irrigation schemes in the vicinity are, however, being proceeded with more Lieutenant-Colonel Noel's direction and with the support of the Persian Loparitment of Irrigation.

Grain Collection.

105. Our efforts to assist the country as a whole to feed steelf, so as to be independent as far as possible of supplies from abroad, continued throughout the year. Thanks to this, to arrivals of wheat from North America and adulterants from Iraq, and of wheat from Russia, the country reached the 1943 harvest without widespread famine, though there were undoubtedly many deaths from starvation in various places, including Tehran, and the free market price rise in some places to £40 a ton. The small band of British Consular Lifeson Officers worked untiringly; without their help the aituation would have been much worse. The central control of grain collection was transferred from Mr Sheridan, who resigned in August, to Mr. Crawford, another American Mr Crawford was without experience of such work, but he in less aparapodic than Mr. Sheridan and he welcomed from the start the aunitance of British officials of whose value at took Mr. Sheridan acone time to be convinced. Towards the end of the year the control of the Consular Liaison Officers, which laid he reple tope a real of the Marchan Language and transferred to the to East Supply Centre, who also interested themselves in the question of additional belp of Dr Millapaugh. As Americana to fill the Millapaugh endre of sixt. were coming in very clowly it was agreed between the Americans and the British concerned that the British authorities should lend for work in Person a conaderable number of officers and men who had bad experience in grain collection and cool to something the Secretary of the Albert Secretary denoted he reviewed to decide whether this help was still needed or not.

106. The difference between the British attitude and the Russian has been touched upon in the section on "Soviet Interests." The north, though the main grangery of Persia, contributed little towards the feeding of the deficit areas furing the 1942 43 harvest, and against the histrionic gift of 25,000 tons of wheat from Russia must be set the large quantities of grain, especially rice but if and great random some a present an arm and arrive who to the Sea deauthorities except to the army or exact trought. The burner armses which was secured all over the country in 1948 raised the hope that this time the porth would contribute its quota for the common good. Every reference to this subject in conversation with the Russians was met with the enquiry what Hamadan and Kermanshah were doing. In fact, not only did these two districts, we to experi atent done totana is eas with a remain a deficit area, the British Consular Liaison Officer made contracts for a quantity of grain exceeding local consumption. The large quantities of wheat which, thanks to the energy of British Consular Liaison Officers, were collected in Hamadan and Kermanahah might, however, have been useless to the capital at its time of greatest need if the British imilitary authorities had not carried grain from these two places to railbead at Sultanabad with military transport. B. the aid of a control open to creed out exceeded 10 obs rank and the lift was continuing. The Prime Minister, stimulated by Dr. Millspaugh and the British Legation, approached the Soviet Embassy about grain supplies from the north, whence Dr Millspaugh had hoped to obtain 50 000 tons towards feeding the deficit areas and building up a reserve. The Russians admitted 40 000 tons as a fair quota from the north, and offered to help with the carriage from the main centres—provided that adequate road transport was provided for local hauls. Considerable numbers of lorries were sent up to Meshed and Tabriz,

but by the end of the year the quantity of grain received by Tehran from

Khorassan was small and from Azerbaijan, mil

107 On the other hand, the position in the central and southern regions of Persia is vastly different. Out of a target of 170,000 tons up to the harvest of 1944 140 360 tons had actually been collected by the end of the year and grath was still coming in antisfactorily. Provided that 20,000 tons only out of the 40,000 tons boped for from the northern areas are actually received in Teliran, it seems likely that grain supplies will be sufficient to last till next to and the training it will be because, whereas the north has served the State very ill, the south has made an unprecedently high contribution—thanks to the assistance afforded by British consular officers and British Consular Liaison Officers whose local knowledge, energy and powers of persuasion have been invaluable

Lacust Control

168. Since 1943 was the third year of the current magnetory cycle of the Desert Locust and a serious influx of swarms into Person was expected, the British, Soviet and Indian Governments lent every possible assistance to the Persuin Government, with a view to obviating emergency shipments of food to this country and also to handering the mass reproduction of the insect which

threatened India and the U.S.S.R.

100. A mission of Seviet entomologists (who had been in Persia since 1941 under the provisions of the Persian Soviet Auti Locust Agreement) and a British Locust Control Other (Mr. O. B. Lean) co-operated with the Persian Ministry of Agriculture in perfecting as far as possible the Persian control Anglo American-Persian Road Transport Board. In addition, the support of the Inter-departmental Committee on Locust Control and of the Minister of State Resident in the Middle East enabled Mr. Lean to secure very generous assistance from the British military authorities. An Indian cavalry regiment was placed at his disposal for scouting and eventual control opertions in Khuzistan, and when it transpired that the unissial weather conditionof the winter of 1942 43 laid confined the invading awarms to East Press Indian army despatched several companies into Kerman Province, where the slid excellent work with Mr. Lean. Meanwhile, the Government of It is desputched a representative to the Tehran International Locust Control million (Dr. K. D. Buweja), whose first hand information about the westward movement of swarms from Inita and whose assistance in the forward planning of the Person campaign were of great value. The Soviet mission, for their locusts from the air by poison dust and after having installed aimilar apparatus

into five Person arrivalt they supervised effective operations by this method to Khoroson towards the ord of the summer. In spite of the considerable effort employed against them the locusts penetrated as far north as Meshed and no far west as Hamadan district, but the damage to crops was insignificant

110 In July the Perssan Government called an international anti-locust conference in Tehran (at the suggestion of the Auti-Locust Research Centro in Loudon) at which it was generally agreed that preparations must be made in Consequently, a Soviet aerial control unit was established at Jiwani, a Royal Air Force unti locust flight at Bandar Abbas, and British military units at both these centres. Large orders for a new lethal dust (with di nitro-orthorresol hase) were placed in the United Kingdom and the United States. And by November every preparation had been made for a deviatating campaign against the swarms which were expected to enter from India and Oman.

111 The non-arrival of Desert Locusts in Person (owing mainly to a successful campaign in India during the summer of 1943) has been a source of justifiable disappointment to those who worked so hard to prepare for them. because the success of such a mechanised campaign (an attack on and not a defence against the pest) would have been epoch making. However, the preservation of the crops from locusts now is the most important thing, and the exper ence gained from training the units concerned will undoubtedly be of

value in future migratory cycles.

E 2156 422 34]

No. 12

Sir R. Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received 7th April.)

(No. 137)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Print ral Range for a factor of the last last to transfer a rewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 12 for the period of the 20th to the 26th March, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran 27th March 1944

Enclosure in No. 12

(Secret)

Military Attacke's Intelligence Summary No. 12 for the period 20th to 26th March.

Persian Affaire

Political.

1 THE new Prime Minister is having difficulties with the Majlia over the empertue for the growth in the the Deputies Lad assuren him that they would give him a free hand, expressing, however, the hope that he to retain the Cabinet as it was, with the exception of Seyyid Mushin Sade, the Minister of Justice, and making a new appointment to the vacant Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The Majlis however indicated that this did not fall within their interpretation of a free hand and the representatives of so-called Majlis parties demand that more of the young and progressive should be reprewith their approval. The five days of the Noruz holidays postponed the usue.

2. The absence of spring raises in large areas of the country is arouse , at viety regarding it is a 1 st with the net maker essent of a time or privile in the wholesale and free retail markets and an increase of boarding and specific tion. The immediate grain situation is autisfactory some 300,000 tons of the 410,000 required to feed the towns until the next harvest having been collected. But the latter figure includes no reserve, and the Government abould have a reserve of at least 50,000 tons. The prospects of coffecting this amount are not good. alth of the are of the about of up to the country of the substance appointed from Azerbaijan only 700 tons have as yet reached the capital

Perman Forces

Army

3. Eight more American officers have arrived to join General Ridley's The second to be a second with the second with the posted to the Headquarters of Provincial Divisions, so that there will be one American officer at each Divisional Headquarters,

Appointments-military.-

4 Sarlung Hummat to command the 6th (Fare) Division vice Sarlung

5. The following promotions have been announced ---

Army Sartips to be Sarlashkars-

Abdul Reza Afkhamt (F.O. 2, M A. 2), Commanding 7th (Kerman and Mckey Dischar

Raballah Karbansi M.J. tary G. vernor of achien to

Muhammad Hussein Firur-Commanding Persian Air For v.

Va Rizzi-Chief of Staff

Hassar Arfa-Commanding 1st Division. Haji Ali Razmara-Commanding Officers' Cadet School and Chief of Shab's Miniary Secretariat,

Sarhangs to be Sartine-

Reza Javadi Commanding 3rd (Azerbaijan) Division Assadullah Guishayan-Commanding 5th (Luristan) Division Hushmand Afshar-Commanding 4th (Kurdistan) Division. Mansour Muzayini-Commanding 2nd (Tehran) Division Faziullah Humayum Commanding 10th (Khuzistan) Division. Assrullah Motazedi Commanding Independent Cavalry Brigade Abbus Wahdati-Commanding 19th Brigode Khwash, 7th (Kerman and Mekran) Division Ali Akbar She'ri -- Inspector of Infantry

Muhammad Baqir Amir Nizami-Head of the 2nd Bureau, General Abdallah Qalabogi Military Prosecutor-General

Sevid Wahullah Ray-Medical Services Ali Firuzi-Veterinary Services

Gendarmene

Sarhange to be Sartipe-Farzaneh-Chief of Staff of the Gendarmerie Fernidan-Commanding Gendarmene of 2nd (Azerbaijan) District Muqaddam-Chief of Gendarmorio Modical Services

Internal Security Farm

d. Four of the five Germans who were being harboured by the Qualizal have her fall ort a harmon so rt a rais la and greate tout the the possibility of attacks deliberately aimed against British war interests. The usual disturbances are, however, to be expected during the magration, which is likely to begin earlier than usual this year for tribes in southern and south east Fars, owing to lack of rais and grazing

h horassan

7. Dissensions between Kurdish chiefs of the Bujuurd. Quehan area, notably Far H Is Zust and A. K. has the late but may disturbed the peace of that district. The Persons Government have been able to do little to maintain order owing to the Russian probibition on the entry of Persian troops to that area. The Russians have, however, recently agreed to the stationing there of a multi-detachment

Unervent Affairs

8 There are now American advocers to the following departments of Persian administration -

> Aemy Leudarmerie . 3 Police -Irrightion |

Popance, Audit, Internal Revenue: Contonia, Price Stabilisati- Ray Transport, Cereals and Bread, Monopoly Gooda, Ceded Properties and Public Domains-all under the supreme control of Dr. Millspaugh 31

Russian Affairs.

9. In Summary No. 2 44 paragraph 15, it was stated that M Keeley the Seven Could are a le les me a tract to the Iree Alien Luropean Commission. This has now been cancelled and he has been appoin weight Mill der or Mary 11

10. Over 3,000 tons of stores were delivered to the Soviet authority - by no I k C C by the 7 to Me but the day of earned 2 121 tons of stores for the the 4th March In addition, the U.K.C.C carried 2 121 tons of stores for the Several authorities from shabited to the Riss and trout or at Ba, " rail die it the same period

British & Hairs.

11. The total amount of grain lifted by British military transport for the Person C service to 18240 one see surrours to \$ 44 paragraph 16

French Affairs

12 M. Pierre Lafond, delegate to Persia of the French National Committee, has now arrived in Tehran.

Person Affaire.

Political.

13. The Prime Minister presented the following Cabinet to the Shah on the evening of the 26th March :-

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs: Muhammad Sa'ed Ministers without Portfolio Mustafa Adl, Morteza Quis Bayat (FO. 50, MA. 65)

Industry and Mines: Amanullah Ardalas Roads and Communications Hamid Sayyah

Interior: Abdul Hussein Haghir

War Ibrahim Zond

Public Health Dr Ghani. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Abul Quaim Fermilian (F.O. 74.

M A. 69) 1 duestion General Ali R agi Justice : Assada ab Mamachani Agriculture Mahmud Fatch Finance Malimud National.

The last five are new appointments. They can hardly be said to represent progressive youth. Feroubar has been a Minister in Reza Shah's Calmet and was Deputy for Tehran in the last Marin. General Ali Rings was Chief of Staff. He is not ill stated to his present post, but his appointment to the Cabinet is robably due mat ily to the Shah a deare to get rid of him politely from the to cols and your le a concert total Assadullah Mamaghant was a Judge of the High Court of Appeal, with a none too good reputation as regards his scutiments towards the Allies. Mahmud Fatels was Under Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture. Nariman is a former Director General of the Department of Indirect Taxation. Bayat, who has been all that the sight 1. of parliamentary work and to deal with Depoties, for which he is better qualified than the honest and not too elequent Prime Minister, was Minister of Finance in Schooly's second Cabinet in the apring of 1943. The reactions of the Maylis are not yet known, but it will be surprising if this Cabinet has a long life.

Tehran 26th March, 1944

E 2385 422 341

No. 13

See R. Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received 19th April)

(No. 147)

111S Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affiliars, and has the honour to transmit berewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 13 for the period the 27th March to the 2nd April, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this embassy.

Tehran, 3rd April, 1944.

Enclosure in No. 13

(Serret)

Wilstory Attache's Intelligence Summary No. 13 for the Period. 27th March 2nd April, 1944.

Perman Affaire.

Political

THE Muslis did not take long to signify their disapproval of the new Cabind when a few a six Six and an in 12 1 13 The Prime Minister then invited the Deputies to furnish him with a list of thirty persons acceptable to them from which he would select his Ministers. By [29046]

allowing that the Deputies might dictate to him the composition of his Cabinet the Prime Minister has weakened his position, and even among the Deputies one of the five parties which have been formed and the independents, who have joined no party profess to be averse to any such intervention by the Majta. It is understood that a good deal of the opposition of the Deputies to the present Cabinet is concentrated against Ibrahim Zand, the Minister for War, Dr. Chani, the Minister for Public Health, and General Rizzi, the Minister for Education, because it is believed that they were nominated by the Shah. Two of his selections in the previous Cabinet, Nuri Islandiari and Nasrillah Intizam, have already been dropped. The opposition of the Deputies to these Ministers arises not so my h f on objection to them personally as from resentment at the Shah's interforence. There is a very strong feeling in the Majlis that the Shah's activities must be confined within strictly constitutional bounds. Dr. Millspaugh, too, is tikely to come in for vigorous criticism.

2. Five parties, or rather groups, since, with the exception of the Tudeh they are not political parties in the ordinary sense, have been formed in the Majlis. They are the Democrats with 10 members, the Ittifuq i Mills with 18 members, the Mahas with 10 members, and the Iran with 11 members. The last immed is composed entirely of Deputies from Khorassan. These groups include 69 of the 106 Deputies elected up to the 2nd April. Some Deputies who are their to be influential in the Manathly Sovied Zia ed Din Tabatahni Seyyid Muhamman and the Manathly Sovied Zia ed Din Tabatahni Seyyid Muhamman and the Manathly Sovied Zia ed Din Tabatahni Seyyid Muhamman and Fark. Of the 10% Deputies to be elected, mostly from Azerbaijan and Fark. Of the 10% Deputies to be elected, the certificates of election of eighty three bare been necepted by the Majlis.

3. The Prime Minister announced the programms of his Government as collaboration with Persia's alkies on the basis of mutual respect for each other a rights and interests, strengthening of friendly rolations with friendly and neighbouring countries; re-establishment of public security and faithful execution of the laws, measures to assure the provision of food and essential needs of the population, measures to assure to peasants and the working classes the securital minimum in food, housing, hygiene and education, administration of the securities to associate the people more closely with the administration of local affairs, long term plans for agriculture, industry, commerce public health and education, improvement of the attention of Government employees, encouragement for the deserving and purphenent for the delinquent.

4. A Tradesmen's and Guilda' Union has been formed in Tehran whose

alleged objects are to improve the economic position of the country, to fight against speculation and profitnessing a profitness of the country, to fight workers and employees of trades and guilds, and to strengthen the system of parliamentary government

5. The arrest and trial of Schooly, the previous Prime Minister, has been dear which the checkions, illegal suspension of newspapers and snuggling swels out of Persia in the baggage of agents whom he had provided with diplomatic passports.

Economic

6. His Majesty's Committeeral at Tabriz reports that, owing to the ban imposed by the Soviet nuthorities on the export of dried fruits from Azerbaijan great bardship is being imposed on growers and merchants. Estimated stocks are now 2,100 tons of almonds, 15,000 tons of raisins and 8,000 tons of peaches.

7 The municipal tax of 3 per cent, levied on all goods and food-stuffs brought to towns for sale has been abolished from the 21st March

17 4 atmin & facil

8. Muhammad Nakhus to be Parliamentary Under Secretary of State to the Prime Minister

Person Forces.

Appaintments Willing

9 Sark at Kamtan Pursaif to command the Behbehan Brigade (10th

(v) Sarhang II Habibuliah Defbini, Chief of Staff of the Southern Army, to be Sarhang

(iii) Sartip Ali Akbar Sha'ri to be Military Governor of Tehran

Internal Security.

Pare.

elected for Shirnz) and are so likely to be driven to despair by famine that he dissociates himself from any responsibility for the good behaviour of the teibes. This mood, if it lasts, may result in some robbery. A village has already been looted on the night of the 27th-28th March—in the near vicinity of Shiraz, but tashgai complicity has not been proved. Nasir's demands grow more ambitious. It is a last the market of the control of the situation may get out of hand.

Kerman

In October last operations were carried out by Persian troops against a second control of the submission. His son, Akbar Khan Shajapur, however, remained an outlaw and has only recently surrendered howself bringing in with him the rifler taken last year from the gendarmerie at Baft. The remaining prominent outlaw of this tribe, Murad Ali Murad, is still at large.

British Affairs.

Rusnan Affairs

13. Further information shows that the movements of Russian troops along the Turkish frontier, referred to in Summary No. 11/44, paragraph 10, were almost certainly merely normal reliefs. The increase in numbers is inconsiderable from Sabzawar, 100 miles west of Meshed, comes reliable information that the Russians have secured accommodation there for fresh troops, sufficient, according to local reports, for 6,000. This is certainly an exaggeration, but the arrival of Russian troops in Sabzawar is confirmed, and coincident with their arrival the Soviet commander in Meshed ordered the closing down of all public traffic over the Khorassan telephone lines.

14. The Tabriz elections are now finished, but the counting of votes will take about another month. His Majesty's Consul-General at Tabriz reports that Russian interference on behalf of their candidates has been open and aggressive and so effective that it is likely that they will be elected in spite of the fact that they command no respect locally.

American Affairs.

15. The appointment has been announced of Mr. Leiand Morris as American Subassador to Persia

E 2386 189 34}

(No. 148.)

No. 14

Sir R. Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 19th April)

AS the elections are not yet over in some parts of the country I am not to a person to reserve the country I am not note on the present position may, however, be of interest

2 By the 2nd April the electron of 108 Departes had been announced leaving 2s results a refer to the first No. 124 to a first N

3. Of the 108 Deputies 40 were members of the 18th Majlis, 32 having been re-elected for their old constituencies and 8 elected for different ones.

[29048]

Behbeham, Ali Dashti and Tebranchi. The notorious trouble-maker, Majid Muwaqqar, has not so far secured re-election, nor has the reactionary businessman, Nikpur. Among the new Deputies are several well-known personalities such as Sayyid Zin and Dia, Tabatabai, Sayyid Muhammad Sadiq Tabatabai and Dr. Mahammad Masaddiq, and, apart from the Tudeh, a number of comparatively young men of the professional classes.

The usual groups have been formed among the Deputies who have reached Tehran and account for about two-thirds of them, the rest considering themselves "independents." With the exception of the Tudeh none of these a detailed account of them. The Tudeh group at present numbers eight lakandari (Sara), Folskar (Isfahan), Gunabadi (Sabzawar), Kambakhsh (Qazvin), Khalathari (Babul), Kishawara (Pahlavi), Radmanish (Lahijan) and Shahai Firdowsi (Firdows),

election of its members of the composition of the c

to I was been a design of the Majha when the

7 Copies of this despatch are being sent to the Government of India, and to the Minister Rev lent in the Middle East.

I have &c R. W. BULLARD

E 2389 189, 34 |

No. 15

Sir R. Bullard to Mr. Eden - (Received 19th April.)

(No. 180. Confidential)

Tehran, 6th April, 1944

WITH reference to my despatch No 10 of the 1st January, I have the honour to convey to you herewith a report on events in Persus during the first three months of 1944

Raising of His Majesty's Legation to Status of Embanay

2. At the end of 1948 the State Department informed Hin Majority's limboury at Washington that the President of the United States had decided to raise the American Legation at Tehran to an embassy, as a result of the Tehran to assumed the status of co-belligerent and it was the general policy of the United States Government to have embassies in to belligerent countries

3. In view of this decision His Majesty's Government decided to elevate the status of His Majesty's Legation. On the 16th February His Majesty's Mission insided an announcement to the effect that it bad been decided to raise the status of the firitish and United States Legations to that of embassion. His Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion that in view of their special relations with the Persian Government, recently strengthend by the Persian declaration of war on Germany and the adherence of Persia to the United Nations, this change of status of their pression constituted a natural development and would serve to be the first of the control of the Control of the control of their pression constituted a natural development and would serve to be the control of the co

4. I presented my new credentials to His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah on the 9th March

5. The Perstan Legation in London has likewise been raised to an embassy

Relations with India.

6. As part of a move to improve Indo-Persian relations, the Government of India in December 1943 assued an invitation to the Persian Government to sond a small ordinal mission to tour India this cold weather as guests of the Government of India. The mission, chosen with the concurrence of His Majesty's Embassy, consisted of Alt Asghar Hikmai, an ex-Minister of Education and of

Justice, Foor Davond, a professor of interature and a specialist in Aveztic studies and ancient Persian law, and Rashid i-Yasemi, a professor of history

7. The mission reached New Delhi on the 8th March, 1944, and are still in India. They stayed a few days at the Viceroy's house, visited Delhi University the fields Polytechnic, where they saw war technicians under training, All India Radio and the ancient monuments of Delhi. From here the mission proceeded on a tour of Labore, Aligarh, Benares, Allahabad, Bombay and Hyderabad (Decan) visiting museums, interestines, industries and colleges of all kinds. After visiting Bangaiore and Mailras the official tour will terminate, but it is understood that one or two members of the mission propose to spend further time in India by Governors of provinces and other distinguished persons, by city corporations, Islamic and other societies and the staffs of universities and colleges. From depend on the extent to which the members disseminate the facts they have used in India on their return to Persia. The majority even of educated by and in India on their return to Persia. The majority even of educated by and matters to be found in India.

where the standard of the property of the prop

Security

9 As a result of further strong pressure by this mission the Persian Government and the Soviet Embassy overstually agreed that the Persian suspects at the internment camp at Sultanniad on the Russian list should be transferred to the Russian zone. They were removed from Sultanniad on the 3rd February, a second to the suspects of the British list was completed to the 23rd February, and it was decided to release twenty three, only one of thom, however, was found to be completely innocent. The remainder were made to sign an undertaking.—

(a) To refrain from anti-Allied activities,

(b) To notify any change of address.

(c) To report to the police when required, and (d) To communicate to the Persian and British authorities any information

regarding anti Allied activities which might come to their notice.

The Soviet Embassy was kept informed of the release of these misteria

10. In the middle of March the Persian towerament pressed His Majesty's Mission to above the internees still remaining at Sultanahad to be transferred to Tehran. This has been agreed to in principle, and the internees will be transferred as soon as the new camp has been made secure

11. After prolonged aegotiations with the British Security authorities the Quarter in the control of the contro

12 Our Security authorities had intercepted in Symu worf Masir Quahgan's brothers, who were returning to Persia from Germany and have not without influence on the outcome of the negotiations. The two words are a way of restored to the bosom of their tribe.

Anglo-Persian Public Relations

13. The Public Relations Bureau continued to disseminate propagnish material in considerable quantities throughout the country. This reading matter is eagerly sought after and the principal periodicals are now firmly established A new venture in the form of a fortnightly children's newspaper, designed primarily to project Britain and the Commonwealth to the impressionable youth of Persia, has been particularly successful, and over 17,500 copies are regularly bought by school children all over the country.

14 The half hour daily broadcasts from Tehran Radio by the Public Relations Burean were favourably received, and particular interest was shown in a new series of talks given by Persian "guest speakers." The mobile cinema

[29048]

vans of the bureau continued to give performances throughout the country, and in several areas reached audiences which had hitherto never seen a cinema

a businessed user of the war of the there ... of people.

16. Publicity was given to the activities of the Middle East Supply Centre and other British institutions giving material help to the country through the medium of special articles written for the English daily newspaper published

by the bureau and for the local Person press.

17 Special attention continued to be paid to propaganda directed towards the many Allied nationals in Telican and the classes in English instituted by the Bureau by agreement with the British Council attracted over 400 pupils from the Czech and Polish communities

British Council Activities.

18. Tokrus.-The Anglo Persian Institute in Tehran now has 800 adult students and 750 club members. The staff also teaches in the University Teachers' Training College, schools, Technical College and Survey Department of the Ministry of Mines, and the National Bank. By using the voluntary services of British persons employed in the embossy, Army and Royal Air Force evening classes for 500 more adult students have been opened in a action (previously the American College) belonging to the Ministry of Education. Unseem in the Agricultural College, near Tehran, have been started, and selected students will be sent to agricultural universities in India. A large building belonging to the Tehran Municipality has been leased and all council activities, other than teaching, will be moved to it. The Anglo-Persian Medical Association Dramatic Society, Art Club and Munic Society have increased their activities A Shukespence play will be staged out-of-doors in June. It is intended to publish the British medical bulletin in Persian, and broadcast English lessons. from the Tehran Broadousting Station will commence in April.

10. Isfahan .- The Anglo-Persian Institute in Isfahan now has 350 adult students and 150 club members. To accumundate the increasing number of monbers the removal of all club activities to another building is under consideration. The demand for further teaching, particularly to the twelve I a lankan factories, is maintent but cannot be undertaken owing to shortage

figureal.-Special courses in the Tohron and Isfahan institutes for those wishing to take entrince examinations in Porus for British universities will be started in April. Many applications have been received for the six sesses to lar hip it I' handers as east, colored by the council, for October 1944. The opening of matitudes elsewhere in Person (which has been strongly urged by all consulates) cannot be considered until more staff is avail-

American Interests

21. As stated in paragraph 3 the American Legation has been raised to an embassy. Mr Dreyfus, the Minister, has been on leave since the Tehran Conference and is not returning. It is announced that the first American Ambassador to Tehran will be Mr Leland B. Morris, at present Minister in Iceland, where he will be succeeded by Mr. Dreyfus,

22 On the 3rd March the Foreign Office informed His Majesty's Mismon. e i there might be some discussions regarding Moddle East policy with Mr Stettimus, who was to visit the United Kingdom in the second bulf of Morch of there were any special to the trees in reply, His Majesty's Mary was get a mile

(a) The lack of co-ordination between the American advisers in Persia was somewhat disturbing; the United States Government and His Majesty's Musion were equally desirous that the advisers should succeed being convinced that if they failed Persia had a poor class of keep no her foot and we the received at the rest of the tree of the tree of the selves and His Majesty's Mission wished to suggest that there should be some co-ordinating authority. This should be the American Embassy and His Majesty & Mission considered that instructions to that end should be given to the new American Ambaesador, Ilis Majesty's Mission added that the American Charge d'Affoires.

Mr Ford, was in general agreement with their views

(b) The Standard Vacuum Company and the Shell Group, backed by American and British Governments respectively, were competing for oil concessions in Persia. The Persians, and probably the Russians, were likely to regard this as a cordict of antional interests and to rejoice accordingly. Apart from the desirability of avoiding, if possible, Anglo-American rivalry, His Majesty's Mission suggested that the Persian Government were not likely to grant a new concession to British interests when the grant of a concession to American applicants would at once give the powerful United States Gove . ment an economic interest in the fate of Persia. (To this the Foreign Office replied that the desirability of reaching an understanding with the Americans over oil concessions was fully realised by His Majorty's Government, but that meanwhile His Majesty's Mission should continue to support the Shell group.)

Societ Interests.

23 Director to a some or to the care a tival f fresh Soviet troops in North Person, after making originates, His Majesty's Mission reported to the Foreign Office that the rumours were not confirmed although there had been some reliefs of Russian troops and an additional labour battahon had been brought into Persia. In March, however, confirmation was received from several sources of incorements and increases of Soviet troops alonthe Turkish frontier, previous troops had been relieved by fresh troops and present history in the later was a later a large scale. The Soviet military attaché demed that there had been any theteases

24. The Soviet section of the Tripartite Consorship in Tehran has recently - you to examine, with the greatest care, all books sent out from the United Kingdom to booksellers in Person, and they have now listed about twenty as prohibited. The list includes a number of books which are admittedly biglify oritical of the Soriet régime, but also Modern Iron, by Mr. Elwell Sutton. a member of the staff of the Public Relations Bureau, and Robert Byron's First Russia, Then Tibet They have also refused to allow to be distributed many items of news in which the British section caw no harm. In some cases, the items have subsequently been published in The Harly News which, bor is regarded by the Soviet authorities as il to to to the Mr. and the sound tray which the transfer to the street of the street. den ed at the transfer terms the extremat the Pass with the rest of rest rest colosh cases. One enter at we re in the Daily News after the Soviet section had prohibited its general distribution, merely pointed out the obvious fact that the splended Russian victories had been facilitated to some extent by the Anglo American air atlacks on German industrial targets

25 The cultural activities of the Russians in Persis are increasing. On the 6th February the manguration ceremony was held of a newly formed properties for Say of P. C. It of Relatives (Plane and Parasons and the Soviet Ambassador are honorney presidents. The committee has not yet taken any building for cultural activities in spite of many rumours to the contract Picture in the Paris of the contract schools, and in technical and agricultural colleges is now being strongly urged upon the Persian authorities.

Polish Interests

26. The main event affecting the Polish refugees in Perma during the period under reference was the visit of M. Henryk Strasburger, the Polish Minister of State. This was the second time that a member of the Polish M. Stanczyk, the Munister of Social Welfare, in the spring of 1943 [29046] L 4

M Strasburger arrived on the 24th February, spent fourteen days in Tehran where he made a thorough tour of inspection and then spent four days visiting the Polish children's colony in Islahan He left Persia on the 12th March

27. The total number of Polish civilians in Persia on the 1st January was 9.622. By the end of March this had been reduced to 6,366. In the interval one ship left with 849 Poles with Rhodesia as their ultimate destination. The remaining odd 400 left for various destinations such as Palestine or (in the case of a few) the United Kingdom either as military personnel recruited in Tehran or as civilians. Negotiations were started for the settlement of 500 Poles in Syria and for about 200 Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association and Red Gross personnel to be transferred to Palestine. Neither of

these plane had matured by the end of the period under discussion.

28. As the bulk of Polish refugees come from the eastern provinces of Poland, the declaration by Mr. Churchill concerning the future eastern frontier of Poland had a disturbing and demoralising effect on the refugees in Perma and rendered more difficult the task of the British authorities who deal with them. A fresh difficulty was created towards the end of March when some Poles representing the Union of Polish Patriots in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republicate up an office in Tehran and began to angle for support among the refugees, using as built he offer to allow the refugees to communicate with their relations in Russia and to send them parcels.

Internal Politics and Majlis

the 19th legislative period having come to an end and the 14th not having commenced. About one half of the Deputies had been elected, but the results of the Tehran elections were not known, though roting had finished. Provincial of Deposit to a largery and all arrangements were made, when, as the result of a series of intrigues, the ceremony was postponed. The Shah was certainly against the opening, and went so far as to suggest to His Majesty's Minister that as the elections had been so hadly conducted it would be a , sidplan to ar nul them and to have fresh elections under a Prime Minister in which everyone would have confidence, viz., Dr. Musaddiq. His Majesty spoke of large sums apout on votes and interference by officials and by the Russians. The tru b seems to have been that what the Shah really wanted was to have a more subsees the same and all wells as a seed of Zia Tabatabai took his sent, and hoped that in fresh elections the Seyvid might be defeated. His Majesty's Minister deprecated the Shah's plan and pointed out that it did not seem to be founded on good constitutional grounds as the electoral law promulgated by decree, would therefore be likely to arouse feeling against the Shah himself. The Shah finally abandoned his plan, alleging as his reason that Dr Musaddig wanted first to hold a referendem to amend the electorni law

30 The date of formal opening was finally fixed for the 26th February, and the Majhs was in due course opened on that day by the Shah, who made a speech setting forth the tasks which lay before the Majhs during the

14th legislative period

31 Then costed the usual examination of the credentials of Deputtes. A number of objections were tabled, the most interesting being those against the election of Soyyid Zia Tabatabai. The attack was led by Dr. Musaddiq, who based his objection not on the election proceedings at Yezd but on the Seyyi sunfitness to be a Deputy owing to his chare in the coup d'Etat of February 1921 in 1 Is. I show that the state of the s

32 Ma aren c and American was elected error and resident of the Majis for the examination of credentials, and afterwards Seyyid Muhammad Sadigh Tabatabat, who had been in charge of the Tebran electoral

committee, was elected president

33. The Tehran elections passed off without any great surprises, no Tudeh candidates got in for Tehran, nor did Qawam-es-Saltaneh nor Seyyid Zia, and some rich contractors who bought votes on a grand scale were also disappointed. The notorious mujitalid Seyyid Abul Qasam Kashani, was among the first twelve, but after pressure from His Mayesty's Ambassador his name was omitted from the list by the Government. The highly-respectable but aloof Ma tamin al Mulk Pirma was high in the list of successful candidates, but as usual refused to serve Another successful candidate was the aged Firmashada, but objections to his emilidature on the ground that he was older than the age limit of 70 were made and appeared likely to unsent him. The elections of Tahriz were at last finished by about the 21st March, but the votes had not been counted by the end of the period under review

34. Apart from the resignation of General Shafot in February circumstances mentioned below the Soheily Cabinet, which had been formed in 18th December, remained in power till the business of passing credentials had been the Market a good deal of talk about Any, Ambassanar in Market 18th and 18th and

21st March cowards Sa'ed announced his team as follows:-

Prime Minister: Mahammad Sa'id Maraghe't
Agriculture: Mahamd Fateh.
Commerce and Industry: Amanulish Ardaian
Communications: Hamid Sayyah.
Liucation: Sarinahkar Ali Riszi
I nance: Mahamd Narimon
Foreign: Muhammad Sa'id Maraghe i
Interior: Abdul Hussein Hajl: r
Justice: Asadullah Hamagan
Posts, Telegrapha and Telephones: Abul Qasun Fernhar
H. h. l. Q. n. Cl.
W. H. et J. J.
Without portfolio: Murieza Quls Bayat, Mustafa Adl

35. Two Ministers who were thought to be the nonneces of the Shinh, viriatizate and Mouse Moory Estandary were thus dropped, though a third, Zand Minister for War, remained. Two new names appear: Mahmoud Fitch and Mahmoud Nariman, the former's appointment was interpreted in some quarters as a mark of the Shah's appreciation of the opposition of Mustafa Fitch Mahmoud's brother, to Seyyid Zia. The latter was known as a young man of the control of the shahes and an analysis of the March Sa'ed had only announced his programme he did not venture to present his Cabinet for the Majita's approval, as the Chamber showed itself divided and caprictous in fact, at the end of the quarter it looked as if the Majita would accept Sa'ed but not his colleagues.

this quarter. The first is the fact that the Russians discoved very a very me the internal affairs of the country. Evidence was or noted that the fact that the Russians discoved very a very make a large of the country. Evidence was or noted to the fact that the fact t

37 The second general remark concerns the Shah. There has been a definite increase in the anti-Shah feeling which was noticed in previous reports. The Shah's intervention in the army continued, he went on insuing orders on

military matters without informing the Chief of the General Staff. His Majesty I do no lo M to and a state of Man at west to a objected to the Shan's nominees in the Cabinet, his support of the candidature for Min for Sage to refer to the process In frequent changes of opinion, and his support of General Shafat, the Minister of Commerce, when the inter accidentally killed a workman in the course of a strike, were all the subject of adverse criticism.

38 The third remark is the growth of the power of parties and unions The sa-called "fractions" in the Majlis had little programme and no cohesion but the Tudeh party spread its influence in various parts of the country notably at Isfahan and perhaps in Abadan various workers' organisations, usually called " Itt hatch Karne " appear I to the Se 17 .. i'w har a de reparations towards founding a brand new party of his own, by a process of

forming "circles" of progressive elements throughout the country

39. Further evidence of popular determination to show detestation of Reza Shah was afforded by the trial of various police officials in connexion with the deaths of the Communist Dr Arani and the Zoronstrian Deputy Arbab Kei Khosraw one police doctor being centenced to death and other officials to terms of imprisonment.

40 Threme the quarter the mall known leader fithe " but par", Selimin Mirza Muham Iskundari died and was given an impressive funeral, some members

of the Soviet Embassy being present.

41 Princess Ashraf, the Shah's twin sister and previously the wife of A r term a rried on Egyptian named Ahmad Shafiq, the son of a pasha

4. A good deal of popular indignation was worked up about the execution f . Personn pilgrum at Meeca on a charge of poliuting the boly thrine, the Persons Government went so far as to threaten to break off relations with Sandi Arabin unless they were given saturfaction

Tribul Situation.

43. The tribal attraction has remained comparatively peaceful since the beginning of the year, the tribes having been allowed in large part to manage their own affairs. On the other hand, no steps have been taken by the Government towards a permanent cettlement of the tribal problem an essential condition of which is the establishment among the terbor of some confidence in the Lovernment. It is true that, thanks largely to the instintive and co operation of British officials, rationed usages of tea, sugar and cloth at controlled prices were made to common lar and Bithe or take large adjacens to the same and to some of the Kuhgalu tribes adjacent to the officeds area but this will be interpreted as a recognition of the capacity and opportunities for muchief of those tribes rather than as a reward for virtue or an indication of a change of heart in the Government. The tribes generally get no share of the Government stocks of these commodstics.

44 In Fars the growing conviction that the Government is powerless against Nasir Qushgai is inducing tribes such as the Khamseh and the The state of the s whether they really reliable the prospect of having to recognize his overlordship cutathing, as it would the payment of tribute in money or in kind and there are indications that Nastr is none too confident of the support he would receive if Government should ever plack up the conrage to assert its authority. A peaceful demonstration by Persian troops towards the Bahmai and Janeki tribes. north east of the oilfields, with the object of inducing them to surrender some arms, though they lie for from his sphere, is reported to have provoked in Nasir an outburst of nervous anger at such improper conduct of the Persian army and threats of raising all the tribes from Khuzestan to Persian Balachistan in the before of tested interests of the large of Fara. It is possible that he may instigate some brigandage in order to squeeze ment on the first of the first terms affect any Bretish war interest; most of the tribes in close contact with the orllields and the railway -the Darashuri and Quahquli sections of the Qashgar. some of the Kungalu tribes, the Bakhttari and the Lurs although none of them will miss a chance of threving are not, as far as my present information goes, usely to be a serious threat to British interests. There is more doubt as to the pessible action of these sections of the Boir Ahmedi who follow Abdullah Khan Zarghampur, but even they do not as yet give any real cause for anxiety

45. In Bakhtiari some discontent is becoming evident with the rather arbitrary government of Morteza Quis Khan, who, in spite of his protestations to the contrary, appears to be reverting to the customs of the days of Ilkhani Park the real rates while the at the inthe return of the military régime of Reza Shah's days. Morteza Quli Khan m reported to be levying on the tribe the old taxes levied by the Ilkhanis and abolished by Reza Shah. And he is departing from a well established custom of the old days when the increative posts in tribal administration were evenly distributed between the two rival branches of the ruling family. Now only his own relatives get these opportunities, and the diagrantled Khans of the other branch heartsly encourage all the discontent they can find

Persian Forces.

the france to proper that the expense of preterate a set, entre level peter ese tre set a cep so eraso to a majorare the be extended a some some some and a some a second to be become sees, and a sure of a contract to a consider last a grant the transfer of the second of t that are the second of the sec HAM property of a country and an area of the country and an area of the country and a with I have by a series bure a single take an intimate and aggressive interest in the execution of their schemes. Such of these as have been instinted are not functioning in a manner that current conviction of their value, but this is due more to a lack of determination as operation than to unabundness in the schemes. It should, however he remainbered if it the advisors are very few for the difficult task before them. With the arriva. of more officers it is to be hoped that the estantion will improve. Of the name additional officers demanded from America to make a total of twenty, two have arrived and seven are on the way. They will, however, continue to be bandi pied to refer or a fine approximate of the two, will built provers und influence as will establish them as the deciding factor in the advancement of officers. What is needed in that they should have the full support and confidence of the Shah. It is to be regretted that this they have so far failed to get. The Shah is disappointed because they have been imayinpathetic to his desires for a large army with quantities of the most modern arms and because they have hitherto failed to obtain more than a few items of the stores and equipment he would like to have. Moreover he has allowed himself to be persuaded by the hostile criticism of his two irresponsible military advisors. Generals Yazdan Panah and Razmara, and the implied criticism of the Rusmans, that the proposals of the American advisers, oven those to which he has already given his approval are unsuited to the conditions of Persia

47 The American mission has begun the organization of transport units re upped principally with the 600 trucks recently received from American sources. Here there is not because the properties in space of the many distanties that cross from indiscipline, corruption lack of workshop equipment for maintenance and of trained personnel. Their plans are ready for the organization of field medical signal and engineer units as soon as equipment is obtained. The new systems of o . It is d par have not vet copyan of the private soldier that there is anything of every harriver desired in a madvinera. Lack of reliable personnel t and for the state of the stat de the art to part a real dement have effectively prevented the

sy a ration of the new system

48 For a time the Shah's head seemed to be completed turned by his conyer is with Marchal State die the Tele . Cor one wells the latters Her I well as the end are aft. He appeared to have consulted from self that he would have Stalin's support in his ambition to have a large army under his personal command and Stalin's assistance in the large army for master of the Stalin's Research to the set of t we stor War was a said and a state Russ and He was now clearly anxions to replace General Riozi, the Chief of Staff who has co-operated frankly with us and with the American advisers by General Yazdan Panah who would be more acceptable to himself and the Practice For 10 11 1, 10 40 ar not a ly will display the extra year at most British gesture, he postponed action until the formation of a new Cabinet gave but opportunity of getting rid

of General Ruzzi from the General Staff by appointing him as Minister of Education. His successor has not yet been named.

49 Reflection and the views of his Ministers have to some extent modified his elation and roused doubts of the disinterestedness of the Russian gift, to which it has been found certain unwelcome conditions were attached. For the Russian offer extends to the organisation of tank and aircraft regiments with a strong framework of Russian personnel, and obvious Persian unwillingness to walk into this trap may result in the withdrawal of the batt

30 There has been much discussion as to the strength of the army that aliculd be budgeted for in the financial year just beginning. The Shah held out to 12 101 for Maria. The financial year just beginning. The Shah held out the 100 million tomain allotted for the past year. The final decision of the Government was that the Ministry for War should budget for a strength of 10,000 Dr. Millspaugh being left to find the money as best he could. The Shah has however, demanded that a further credit should be allotted for an additional 10,000 men, to be drawn against only if circumstances should demand this increase to the army. The organisation on which the figure of 90,000 is based.

hy the Commander in chief of Perus and Iraq Force and it is a direct the consider at reasonable having regard to the task before the army.

51. (b) Gendarateres—In the gendarmeric Colonel Schwarzkopf has been the Mark of the Mark

Perman Air Parce

52. The reorganisation of the Persian Air Force drugs skowly on. They are resuming nucler Royal Air Force guidance various branches of training which have been neglected over recent years and a certain amount of their equipment in being above to be more serviceable than they thought. It is hoped that the delivery of their eagerly awaited Ansons may be the beginning of a serious attempt to reach a degree of operational efficiency.

63. Colonel Stedakh, who was attending the Middle East Staff College, has had a nervous breakdown and has had to be recalled to Tehran. Headquarters, Royal Air Force, Middle East, have offered to accept another officer, if a suitable one can be found, for the summer course at the college.

Lonance

64. The inflationary situation remains serious, though the prespects of keeping it under control are better since the staff of the Millspaugh Mission has been increased. It is hoped to achieve more success in the enforcement of the Property of the Relative of the Relati

On the 14th December currency notes in circulation amounted to 5,195.07 million ratio, while on the 12th February they had risen to 5,701.06 million ratio

55. The currency attuation gave rise to some anxiety in February. It was found that, nuless a substantial portion of the note forms which are being printed an London were flown to Tehran immediately upon delivery from the printers, there would be a serious currency shortage in April and air transport did not seem to be available. If such a shortage occurred, not only would it seriously embarrass the Persian Government in its financial obligations, but it would also affect the supply of war materials to the Soviet Union. A peculiarity of the attuation was that, although the National Bank of Iran was short of notes, the Imperial Bank of Iran had a surplus of about 300 million rials in excess of its normal reserve. It was suggested that these rials might be utilised to finance British military expenditure in Persia over the crucial two or three months when the currency shortage would be most acute, thus easing the position of the National Bank, which would otherwise he called upon to produce rink against sterling to meet this expenditure. Several technical difficulties arose in trying to find the manner in which this could best be accomplished to everyone's satisfaction, but in the event it was found possible to transport to Persia by air notes to the value of 450 million rada, which relieved the situation.

56. The conclusion of a financial agreement to cover the use of the Iranian State advanced by the American were speeded up, and a draft agreement was prepared by us in compilation with the American authorities, and submitted to the Russians for their approval. The draft as finally agreed between the Russians, the Americans and ourselves will then form a hous for subsequent in a submitted to the region of the form and ourselves will then form a house for subsequent

was put into circulation for the first time on the 20th bebruary. The discretions of the coins are I rial, 2 reals, 5 reals and 10 reals, and are legal tender to the extent of 500 reals. So far, only the 1- and 5-real process have appeared. The coins are if the first time of the extent of 500 miles reals. Although adver is being sold in the open market in the will be 100 miles reals. Although adver is being sold in the open market in the Tehran bazzar at 760 rials per 1.000 grantoss (916 fine), and the value of the new 1 real pieces at that price is therefore. 795 reals there was an immediate run on the banks for these coins and later the 5-real pieces were being sold on the street for 6 or 7 reals each. These are presumably being hoarded

58. The silver deal with the trovernment of India, under which the National Bank of Iran sold to them 500 tons of cut rupees, rist and kran coins, has now been completed, the final shipment being made on the 10th March. The hank sold 120 tons at 50 rupees per 100 tolsa (916) fine) and 380 tons at 93 rupees 12 annas per 100 tolsa (916 fine). The former price was approximately that at which the litter is the price ruling on the open market in Perma.

Economic Situation.

thousand lend lease trucks, the country was faced at the beginning of 1944 with another bread and transport crisis. This was happily averted by the combined efforts of the Milispaugh Mission, Parforce and the Middle East Supply Centre Ur Milispaugh recognised the need to concentrate on cereals collection and is organisation of transport; and the Person Government were fortunately able to have the help of these Allied organisations. The Middle East Supply Centre provided fifteen British officers and incos. to help in supervising the collection and movement of grain and another twenty five to assist with the control of civil road transport. Parforce provided transport companies, which moved 17,000 tons of cereals from the Kernanishah Hamadan area to the ratiway. Thanks to this measure, bread supplies for the population of Tehran and other centres were assured. The transport of civil goods by call from the south to Tehran also improved following the appointment of a British officer to the Millspaugh Mission to supervise loadings.

60. The distribution of tea, sugar, piece-goods, drugs and other essential goods was another story. Thus was a failure, in spite of the Government's large stocks of these commodities and of considerable efforts made by Dr. Milispage and his mission. Most of the civil population did w thout these "necessities" and bazaar prices remained at very high levels. Unfortunately, some of the measures aimed at roducing prices which were passed by Dr. Milispaugh have tended to aggravate the situation by holding up distribution by merchants. Some

of the harmful measures were later rescanded, but the monopolastion of the commodities mentioned above is still a hindrance rather than a help to

istr bution.

61. The Persian Government agreed in January to supply the Russians with 36,000 tons of low-grade rice at considerably below cost price in exchange for Russian goods to the value of about £320,000. Like the arms contract now in force between the Persians and the Russians, this agreement is financially disadvantageous to the Persians. A new Rice Monopoly Company was set up to collect and deliver rice to the Russians (and also to the civil population of Persia), but its success up to date has not been remarkable.

Transport

62. Mr Floyd F Shields arrived from the United States during the quarter and assumed the direction of the Road Transport Administration. He has three American assistants and the twenty-five British officers and n.c.os. provided by the Model of Supply Centre to work temporarily with the Persian Government to help organize civil read transport on a proper basis. The Government the first and the first of the first of the first of the held that the future will be brighter. Supplies of tyres and space parts for motor vehicles are being received satisfactorily but lack of maintenance facilities is still one of the chief handicaps to the proper use of the Government's fleet of motor vehicles.

63. With the extra staff at its disposal the Road Transport Administration began to exert its authority in the provinces. In some places, particularly Khorassan, it encountered opposition from local efficials. In Meshed the Governor-General and the local read transport officials have developed a very transported and very little that is really essential. But as the influence of the Road Transport Administration increases a diminution in these practices and

an increase in the transport of essential goods may be expected

84. The movement of civil goods by rankway from the south to Tehran
improved considerably, and no anxiety is felt on this score either in connexion

with applies of oil or of other commodities.

Cereals

66. It may now be stated with reasonable certainty that there will be no need to separt the food of the second to separt the food of the second to feed the towns approximately 305.000 tons have been collected. There are at present about six weeks stocks in the Tokan allo and over 12 000 tons surplus (almost two months stocks) available in

the southern region of the country for transport to the capital

The target of \$10,000 tons, however, does not include the substantial emerge necessary to maintain confidence to tide over the period of harvesting and to provide against the possibility of an indifferent harvest this year. The failure so far to accumulate this reserve is entirely due to poor deliveries from the northern region. Deliveries to Tehran from the southern region have, by totalling 50,000 tons, exceeded expectations. Similar deliveries from the northern and most fertile region of the country have only just exceeded 17,000 tons instead of reaching the 40,000 tons which might most reasonably have been expected. The difference of 23,000 tons, when added to further possible deliveries from the north, would be reflected a reserve, albeit a small one, with which to start the next agricultural year. Unless deliveries from the north increase materially during the next few weeks the Persian Government grain reserve at harvest time is likely to be reasonable and

67 Lateness of rain, and lack of rain in some areas, have caused anxiety regarding the forthcoming crop. The profiteers have taken full advantage of this because the for rearbet price of their and by aread as extract rated a matter of the regarding test of the second at less than the form an estimate at this stage, that the present crop is unlikely to

exceed 70 per cent, of the last crop.

Locust control.

68 From the beginning of the year until the 23rd March there were no learn new and the analysis receiver for British Palish stan and from Oman had been consistently reasoning. Preparations had therefore been made for the withdrawal of the Royal Air Force Anti-Locust Flight to East Africa, the return of the mechanised regiment of the Transpordan Frontier

Force to Middle East Command, and the early withdrawal of the British Locus.

been received which indicate that three or more swarms of inactinite size are moving in the Kerman and Eastern Fars provinces. Unfortunately their appearance was so unexpected that the British anti-locust unit was not also to attack any of them with D.N.O.C. poison dust as they crossed the coastal area. The situation is still very obscure, as exact information has not been received about the size of the swarms or the maturity of the keepsts.

70. Mr Lean at once asked for the retention of the Royal Air Force and onlitary units, and A.H.Q., Persia and Iraq, have agreed. General Headquarters, Middle East, however, could only agree to the retention of the mechanised regiment of the Transpordan Frontier Force until the 10th April, as they are

required for duty in the Middle Fast Command thereafter

It is therefore to be hoped that in the next ten days the swarms will be proved to be small (and therefore controllable by the Persian authorities) or clice will immediately after the arrival of awarms in this country will not only impress the Persian Government unfavourably but may also do harm to the Allied war effort if Persian crops are exposed to serious damage.

72. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Government of India, to the Manas, or Resident in the Middle East, to Ris Majesty's Ambassador in Moscow

- to all consular officers in Person

I bove & R W BULLARD

E 2589 422 84

No. 16

Not he But rot to Mr be n (Recent 24 to 1 pr

(X) Illi

Hes Ma to a representative presents his compliments to His Magesty's Proposition of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the bosons to transmit becewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 14 for the period of the 3rd April to the 9th April, 1944, compiled by the military attacké to this legation

Tehrun, 10th April, 1944.

Enclosure in No. 16

(Secret)

Military Attache's Intelligence Summary No. 14 for the Period 3rd-9th April, 1944

Persian Affairs

P. 1 al

AFTER some days' discussion, the different Maylis groups and the independent of the first of the suitable to be Ministers. On the 6th April the Prime Ministers he had presented to the Shah his reconstituted Cabinet. Three of the five new Ministers he had presented the previous week—Mahmud Fatch, General Ria and Mahmud Nariman—were dropped and in their places he introduced Nari Figure 1 Agriculture and Dr. Sa'ed Maik as Minister of Hygiens. Dr. Ghani moved from the Ministry of Hygiens had been and for the Ministry of Post and for a place of General Riam and Feronhar from the Ministry of Post and for a place of Schedy's Cabinet in 1948. Dr. Mahik has not previously been in the Government. The Cabinet does not appear to be any stronger than its predecessor, and it all it is said to be a probably for the good reason that any such appointment would raise a storm of jealousy and hostility from all the

disappointed young and celf styled progressives. It will not be greeted with any enthusiasm in the country nor raise hopes of better days, nor is it likely to be able to deal effectively with a Majlis which shows signs of being critical, trouble some and too distincted to be constructive. It may last longer than its merits work a scrat to war at the same at the same and too distincted to be constructive. It may last longer than its merits work ascent to war at the same and too account to same and Seyyid Zia, who besides being opposed to each other have both powerful enemies.

2 The Cabinet is now composed as follows -

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Muhammad Sa'ed bimisters without portfolio: Mustafa Adi, Morteza Quli Bayat. Industry and Mines: Amanullah Ardelan. Ronds and Communications: Hamid Sayyah. Interior: Abdul Hussein Hajhie War Ibrahim Zand Public Health. Dr Sa'ed Malik. Education: Dr Ghani. stree: Assadallah Mamaghani. A. diture Nasir Flainadi. Fone Abul Qasim Feronia.

3 The programme of the Government is the same as that reported in Similarly No. 13 44 paragraph 3. Twenty seven Deputies have announced their intention of speaking against the Government when the programme comes up for Majlis approval but the forecast is that it will be approved by a small majority

4. The Shah is reported to be much concerned at the growth of Seyyid Zen's makes lattle secret of his intention to raise at the secret of his intention of the Shah and to be a secret of his intention of the secret of his intention of

befaling almost to war at the second to the fact of th

Leonomic

6. The press has been making critical attacks on Dr. Millspaugh and homeston on the general grounds that the achievements of the American advisers do not justify their cost to the country. The discontent with the American Mission is widespread. They were never popular with the rich and the poor are disappointed that conditions have shown so little improvement from their point of view since their arrival. There is no noticeable decrease in the cost of living and monopoly goods—tea, sugar and cloth—which should be distributed at controlled prices on rationed scales, rarely reach the peasant or the tribesman. A weighty attack on Dr. Millspaugh has already been made in the Majlis by Dr Missaddiq.

7 A beginning has, in fact been made it a stall and with the fistribution of tea sugar and cloth. Rationed quantities of these goods have been usued to some Liu and Bakhtiari tribes on the railway and to some of the Kuhgalu tribes. Arrangements are also being made for issues to the tribes and, it is hoped, to some of the vanagers of Fars. The status of the communities selected for these first issues should be convincing proof of the value of a number operatial in attracting

consideration. .

Appointments-Civil

6. Jamail Bahaduri to be Farmandar of Ardebil.

Internal Security.

Fors

Kuhgolu.

10. The peaceful operations for the collection of arms from the Bahmai and Janeki tribes are now ended. The Janeki surrendered some 170 rifles, but the Bahmai did not carry out their promises of co-operation and, as far as is known, they surrendered few, if any, rifles. Their change of mind was probably due to the video of the change of mind was probably due to the video of the carry through an operation which had been still further lowered by the failure to carry through an operation which had been launched with no little advertisement.

Russian Affords

It is reported, but has not yet been fully confirmed, that the Russians intend to operate a bi weekly commercial air passenger service between Tebrah and Meshed, beginning on the 23rd April. A trial trip was made on the 5th April.

Tekenn, 9th April, 1944

E 2589 422 841

No. 17

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 28th April)

(No. 171)
HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and his the honour to transmit becourt a copy of Intelligence Summary for the period of the 10th to the 16th April, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehron, 17th April, 1944.

Expensure in No. 17.

(Secret)

Military Attacké's Intelligence Summary No. 15 for the period 10th April to 16th April, 1944

Perman Affoirs

Political.

the trevernment was given a vote of confidence by 69 of the 90 members present 9 voting against the Government and 12 abstituting. There is a larger major to then was at first expected, since 27 members had announced their intention of speaking and voting against the Government. That was perhaps due more to the desire of budding parliamentarians to secure an opportunity of aircing their theories and gaining some philant, then the larger than the present circumstances the defeat of the Government would lead to anything better

[29046]

During the debute Dr. Milispaugh and his colleagues came in for much crit: mand it is clear that the dissatisfaction with them is deep and widespread. Such defence of them as was attempted was half-hearted and did not go much further it., to claim that Dr. Milispaugh himself meant well and that in principle an American advisory mission was desirable for the finance and economy of the country, if only for the purpose of keeping alive American interests in and sympathy with Persia.

2. beyyid Zia's relatively vigorous personality is creating some nupression and emising some concern. The Court fears that he is imbued with hostility to the Shah and that he is determined to endeavour to bring about a limitation of the Shinh's part in the affairs of Government to that of a strictly constitutional the first of the second of the second of the by Seyyid Zio and many others that he encouraged Dr. Musaddig to oppose the acceptance of Seyyid Zia's election to the Majlis and that he arranged for the hostile demonstration of factory workers outside the Majlis on that occusion. Suspicione as he always has been that Seyyad Zia could not entertain friendly sentiments for the son of Reza Shah be now finds added reason to fear some act of revenge. There are others, too, who fear the effects on the country of a struggle between Soyvid Zia and his supposedly increasing band of followers on the one hand and the Shah and his paid intriguers on the other, others, the rich, who fear the advent to power of Seyvid Zia, and others who expect that if Seyyul Zin looked like being successful the Russians would attempt a coup d'Etat to prevent this vi tory of British policy. Several requests have recently been unde by influentint Personns to His Majesty's Ambassador that he should mediate to effect a reconciliation between Sevyid Zin and the Shah. The Shah is porturbed. For some tune he has lind no indications of any particular concern on the part of the Russians for his writure. He suspects, possibly with good cause that the Russians have taken effence at the paragraph 0 below and are annoyed by his failure to inseat Sec. / i ... Tudeh party were persuaded to leave the attack entirely to Dr. day, of at the man for this purpose.) Now desibtful of Russian age assessed convinced that Seyvid Zin was accepted by the Majlia as a result of British support and that his policy is laid down by the British Embassy, he hardly knows where to turn. For the time being he is making a show of giving his Government . find and of abstraining from attempting to influence the course of affairs, to a se mues to have relations with dangerous and suprincipled intriguers.

The Hamrahan party, composed mainly of intellectuals with Socialist views under the leadership of Musiafa Fatch of the Angle Iranian Oil Company which has never made much impression on the public, has recently suffered the accession of some of its members who have formed a party called the Socialist Party of Iran. The reason for their accession is said to be their disconlent with the lack of vigour shown by the Majlis representatives of the party. There is only two—in their opposition to the acceptance of Seyvid Zia's election to the Majlis. The new party retains the party newspaper Imruz en Farda, and the old party has started a new paper Shamo.

4. The proposal to make a new Shahristan (Governor's district) out of the Bakshes of Saqqiz, Banch and Sardisht in Kurdistan see Summary No. 48, 1949, paragraph 6—has been abandoned. Saqqiz will remain in the Shahristan of Sanandaj, and Banch and Sardisht in that of Mahabad. The Shahristan of Sanandaj, under the Governorship of Shihab ed Douleb—see Summary No. 11, 1944, paragraph 6—is now to be independent of the Governor-General of Kermanabah.

Economic

5. It is now estimated that the Government may have, when the new harvest begins to come in a surplus of 25,000 tons of grain as a reserve. This, however, is not considered sufficient to put any effective check on hoarders or on the birds made in the country harvest. Although cross have failed almost completely in some parts of South Persia, it is estimated that, taken as a whole the harvest. It is by Indow a state of The transfer to the surplus of the harvest. The bard of the harvest of the person of the person

6. An earthquake occurred at Gorgan on the 5th April which, according to the Persian press, has destroyed or rendered unimbalistable all the houses in the tower. The Shall sell the Queet in now yearing the town.

Persian Forces

Army

The Russians have refused to allow American officers of General Ridley's staff to be stationed at Tabriz and Meshed, the headquarters of the 3rd and American officer about be attached to the headquarters of each division to reorganise the administration. The Russians have suggested to the Persian Government that if the Persian army requires advice or assistance they, the Russians, will be glad to give it.

8. The press reports that a number of officials of the Conscription Department in the provinces have been recalled to Tehean on charges of corruption. The application of the Conscription Law is one of the greatest scandals in Persin Exemptions are secured not by virtue of the law but by bribery and the result is that only the porcest classes reach the army. The present Minister for Wir has the desire to clean up these abuses, but it has yet to be seen whether he has the strength to do so

9. The general terms of the Persian reply to the Russian offer of tanks and the first see Summary No. 9, 1944, paragraph 9—are that the Persian Clove ment accepted the offer with gratified, but that, since they were to be a gift, they did not see the necessity for a formal signed agreement, as requested by the Russians, for the formation of new tank and agreement, as requested by the Russians, for the formation of new tank and agreement with a Russian the necessary officers and men to take over, after they had been instructed in their use, the tanks and agreement at places convenient to the Russians. This reply was given to the Russians some six weeks ago and fairly reliable information is that since then the Russians have not reverted to the subject

10. One of the papers of the Tudeh party, presumply at Russian inspiration, has published an article advocating a strong army. But the army must belong to the nation, must find its support in the nation and be ready to fight against reaction and despotism. The article refers to the "mysterious influences" that are trying to reduce the strength of the army

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Internal Security

Para

II The northward migration of the Qualigni tribes has begun 11 a reported that the return of Nasir Qualignia two brothers to the tribe—see minary No 14 1944 paragraph 9—with British permission and assistance has also good effect on the tribe.

12 His Majesty's Consul General at Bushire reports that following on the withdrawel of Persona troops—see Summary No 6, 1844, paragraph 11 disorder has again broken out in Dashti and Tangistan. The Dashti outlaw, Ali Ismail who had taken refuge with Nasir Qualgat, has returned to Dashti, and the Tangistanis have recently been guilty of many robberies.

Russian Affairs

13. The impression is now gaining strength in certain circles the second Soviet Embassy is dissatisfied with affairs in Persia. The causes for this are alleged to be the ill-success of Tudeh candidates in the elections, the failure of the attempt to unesst Seyrid Zia and the refusal of the Persian Government to accept the conditions attached to the offer of tanks and aircraft. The omission of the Soviet Government to send to the Shah the usual telegram of felicitations at the Persian New Year and to acknowledge the Shah's telegram of congratulations on recent successes of the Red Army is regarded as convincing proof of Soviet depleasure.

14 to see the first transport of the property of Salvat r was reported in Summary No. 13, 1944, paragraph 13, is reliably reported to be 600. No information of the impending arrival of these troops was given to the Persian Government or local author.

15 It is confirmed that the Russians propose to run an air service, probably fortugatily, between Tehran and Meshed and perhaps between Tabriz and Tehran. It will carry Russian and Persian passengers only. See Summary No. 14, 1944, paragraph 11.

Polish Affairs

16. An office of the Union of Polish Patriots has been established in Tehran under Russian auspices to the serious perturbation of the authorities in charge of the Polish refugees in Persia. In its endeavours to get into touch with these refugees the Polish Patriots have a strong card—they are offering to put refugees a teach with their relatives in Russia.

Tehran, 16th April, 1944.

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No. 18

Report by Capturn H. Garrod, R.A.M.C., on Tour by 12th Indian Distriction Mobile Hispensory in Fuse.—(Communicated by Herlish Embassy, Tehran, Received in Fuseign Office, 1st May)

General.

of the Majorty's Copart. It was decided to tackle first the area bounded thinking and Ardekan to the east and by the A I O.C. workings at Gaeli Sarah to the west. No one was more appreciative of this than the A I O.C. manager at Gaeli Sarah to whom the other commanding owes a great debt of gratifiede for the matinting maintaines which he gave over transport, introductions and local information, for the hospitality which he extended and for the interest worth he took in our work.

The tribes in this area from south west to north-east are (i) Kashkuli Qualigni (winter only), (ii) Darranduri, Qualigni (winter only), and (iii) Bavi Mamassani and Doshunn Zuri. The Mamassani are further subdivided into Rustium, Javidi, Fe donn and Bakesh. At the extreme south-east are the settled villages of the Khisht plans and to the west the settled lands of Horr Ahmedi Garmori. Camped over winter in the variety of Rustami and Bavi are what remains to Mohd. Hosseni Taberi of the Botr Ahmedi Sarbadi (Upper). Scattered in Kashkuli, by whose Khans they are owned, are a few permittent villages, some of Qashgal, others of laiked origin. The first week was spent with Kashkuli working north west through Mahur from roadhead at khodil. Fellam was the next conditend, treatment being given at Bakesh on coste. From Fellam to Bosht ack were treated at a number of Rustami villages and a rare opportunity was wived to treat and study the Qa.d Qivi and the comparative estery of Rustami protection. Bavia and the nomadic Tir Taji Bote Vamedi were treated at Basht.

Aliwan was resided to replace certain drugs which had become exhausted owing to the high incidence of analysis and the accidental immersion of a loaded mile. After returning to Gach Saran short trips were made into Darradium and sections of Kashkuli hitherto invisited by us.

Arrangements had been made to stay a night at Aru, the centre of Boir Ahmed: Garmari, where a mysterious epidemic was decimating the population, in appreciation of the help which their Kalantar, Muzaffar Khan Ariani, had extended to the Persian Government and the AIOC. But at the last moment other counsels based on the growing insecurity of the area prevailed and the visit was cancelled. To appears Muzaffar's disappointment a present of quinton was forwarded by runner.

On the difficult route to Mamassani through Darrashuri endless transport troubles were experienced, and frequent changes of animals were necessary. Rain added to the delays. It was the intention, had not the officer commanding been taken ill, to continue through Javidi and Doshman Ziari to Ardekan and thereby complete the picture. It is hoped to visit these tribes on some future issues of

Conditions encountered

(a) These lands barbour but a part of the intricate tribal mosaic which overhes the rugged framework of Fars and Kub Galu. Of divers origins, brave traditions and mixed tongues, the inhabitants live in an unstable equilibrium whose balance once more is determined one way or the other by free of arms. Old blood feuds and half-buried quarrels are apt to crupt with destructive fury; whilst the strength of the weaker tribes is ever provoked and

their patience sorely tried by the raids, incursions or exactions of their more powerful neighbours. Those who are settled in rich fands have little to gain and everything to lose from lawlessness, and from having been rich feeding ground for Government officials they are now the tempting pray of irresponsible to the control of the co

b) With the fall of Reza Shah his much-prided infantry and armies lost the and were overthrown by the tribes or quick to escape from the narrow valleys where they were quartered, fearful of the awakening wrath of those they had been obliged to oppress. The named rejoiced in a reaccession of freedom, and buried arms saw light again and were carefully cleaned. New rifles were bought or acquired, some sold by the army (Colonel Qavini, Military Governor of Behbehan in 1940, in said to have sold many rifles to Boir Alanedi Sarhadi) or arms traffickers, others seized in daring raids on outposts of the army and Amnieli. Added to these were the many rifles of the desertors, some of whom had been conscripted from the tribes and were quick to return to their tents. The rearmament race had begun

Those of the former Khans who had survived long exile or impresentett sinck back to their tribes and set to be re-establish their lost hold and recomplicated lands. The latter awaits full accomplishment and has occasioned more than one bloody battle with the Government, whilst the former was not always easy because, although they were welcomed by the impority of their old subjects and their weaker relatives who had been allowed to remain with the tribes, as fellow unferent from Rean Shah, there were not a few among the latter who, thanks to the difficult accessibility of their postures, or to leading themselves as tools to the Government, had escaped the worst oppression and laid profited from the sufferings of their neighbours and now found inknown a return to the absolute rate against which there is no appeal but making or secretion from the tribe. Others who had been certical in equalor and interly lead been covered into taking a craven and half hearted pride in being law abiding criticals,

to return to their former spurtanism. Moreover, in the absence of the chaff khans, the tribes had been weakened internally by possessias intrigues of which the Government are masters and had been infused with insidious propaganda against the khans. Much ill blood had been neutralised or removed. However, they mostly succeeded and tribal pride and morale were slowly reborn, whilst the myth of the invancible Persian army, of which many had come to be and which only the Boir Abmedi had disposed of at Tang i-Tamuradi, reseded from their minds. Of all those tribes only the Boir Abmedi Sarbadi had not been fully subdued by the Shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding in the subdued by the Shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding in the subdued by the Shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding the subdued by the Shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding the subdued by the Shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding the subdued by the Shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding the subdued by the Shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding the subdued by the Shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding the subdued by the shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding the subdued by the Shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding the subdued by the shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding the subdued by the shah who, by placing a cordon round their forbidding the subdued by the shah who is subdued by the shah who is subdued by the shah who is subdued to subdue the subdued by the shah who is subdued to subdue the subdued to subdue the subdued by the shah who is subdued to subdue the subdue the subdue to subdue the subdue the subdue the subdue the subdue the subdue to subdue the subdue the subdue to subdue the subdue to subdue the subdue the subdue the subdue to subdue the subdue the subdue to subdue the subdue the subdue the subdue the subdue to subdue the subdue to subdue the subdue to subdue the subdue to subdue t

The Quidgat horde resumed its biannual interstions without having to pay immense bribes for this ancient privilege, which had landed them in penuty or debt. And the settled communities in their path endured once more the depredations and tramplings down that accompany these undisciplined moves. Meanwhite, the "That" were building up their flocks of sheep said goats ameanels and the Kadkhudas and Khans their stables of horses and moles, which had become thunned out from having been stolen by Government employees or given in bribes, and in the case of those that could not move had perished for court of their

So the position to-day is that outposts of gondarines and garrisons of trock are to be found only along the main road from Shiraz to Bushire, where traffic must run in escorted convoys, whilst there are two ineffective Gendarine posts at Shahpur and Felihan on the Mamassam road. These are unable to prevent armed Mamassams and Kashkults from levying a toll on all civilian passengers and caravans at four points along the coad, which they do by order of their kind. The points along the coad, which they do by order of their kind. The points are past entitled to be ready. Mr. C. h. Saran there is a company from a crack Persian regiment of the north, supported by British troops, who give accurity to this area from Boir Alimedi and other

Elsewhere local government rests with the tribal Kalantars who in Kashkuli, Darrashuri and other Qashgai "tirehs" are chosen by Nasir Khan from their own ruling families. In other tribes they are accepted by their subjects on a

29046

by no means rigid hereditary basis in which in Kuhgalu, assassinations, blood fouds and forcible usurpations play an appointed part. The Government enther acknowledges or is unable to oppose their appointment and sometimes face responsibility it cannot itself undertake. Taxes are no longer paid to the Government except on what is exported to the towns. Tribute is rendered to the Khans, and in Qushgar the Kalantars signify their support of Nasir Khan by the offering of "presents" which are really in the nature of a voluntary tex. Nor are the tribesmen conscripted, a practice which having experienced they consider degrading in that their men would be slaving for despised and the state of the s ditions, whilst their families would beve to support them and would suffer bardship in their absence. There are, of course, other factors too, on both sides. is the light of past experience its power is feared more than imply be expected As I deliberate the process of a second state of a carnin of the Khans and Kadkhudas of Boar Ahmedi and Qashgai are ittered with the booty of Somerum and Kambruz, Rules, ammunition, bell tents, revolvers, uniforms, greateouts, boots, telephones, ammunition boxes, maddlery and horses, are all shown with naughty childlike pride by their owners, who say muchingly, that they were given by the Government - In Quid Qivi Boir Ahmedi the same to said the state of an interest Abdullah Zarghampur from among many on his lesser rival Mohammad Hussein Taberi for his part to the Semirum battle. At Semirum the Boir Ahmedi bore the brunt of the lighting and took the lion's share of the booty (many fought with clubs and axes), leaving little to Darrashuri or Kashkuli and even seizing a

number of ritles off the latter, so it is asserted and even half admitted. The

bulk of Kashkuli hooty is from Kambruz. Nowhere has the officer commanding

seen such profusion and display of good modern arms and well stocked bandoliers,

my the first of the state of th

r fle is able to lord at in little ways over his unarmed neighbours, and his houl-

becomes awollen with pride. A horse and saddle complete his outfit by which time

his feeling of importance may preclude him from work and by takes to robbing or joins the paid retinue of the Khana. But there is another side to the picture. Evidence in Darrashuri a d Kushkali suggests that the rank and file, for some time to come at any rate, have had their picture and are more concerned in reaping good harrests and swelling their flocks than they are in joining battle or in robbery. They suffered much last anomer from the uncest in which they participated and many were bindered from to programme to the state of th The state of the state of the premature withdrawal to the garmur, dictated by fear that the Government might bey and block the narrow way south. The majority of Darrashues and Knab. Not to in interest to be the terms and a set from 1 for hospitable and whose first concern is the protection and prosperity of their flocks and families. It is only in obedience to their more ambitious Khans that they will take up arms in aggressive conflict, and even then some sections will decline whilst of the grant of the telephone Of Kashkuli (of the three divisions of Kashkuli, only Kashkuli Buxurg was visited) only a few, such as the Abulyards are habitual robbers and these are despised by most of the others, who themselves will only rob in bad times or perhaps when on the move. The Darmahuri, who own iess land in the garmeir and are poorer and wilder than Kashkuli, are for these reasons more given to depredation. If the good and the man three threat are a second as the record as a a major a specific to a contract to the form ing regular to a second of the second of the conwas territory was full for social sections for for portal tar or equita mist in a test and and a many n very short day a law Bhongs I a will never the art warres has there it was to want to the second to the second to . It estimates the planeters to the tree of the second of the segment to a common to the constitute and a particle to a segment It a first a graph property of the state of a graph of the to percentage the best of a star product and a to A regret pot was deather a real are as at was to be near year of the place of the street of the stre

prejudices. Means must be found for the tribes to get their fair share of these

is somely greate in those cars is to buy as extremal and action to the family

minery parameter of all reasons for any ore to be an about I are the present Abie in a restal and it to be a lit b. Que to the part of the training Days we seem so between the oftail be t The Arrange of Freet Andrewall and Louissell But and a serificial series of the series trest to the contract of the state of the st y' I was the training that Massa I, There are the second of the second sections that . . . en rerations and extending from South-East Kuhyalu to the western extend to the Thirty of the state of the sta garmer and pass into the Sarhad in their northern and eastern confines. A few families only of Bays, Rustams and Bakesb and the greater part of Javids move up in attituder with the new act is a failed divine a second real. I work to be a topic of the beautiful to a finished to We see If the five two two tells and the tells of so I have a finef to the set of all of Me we got the a rectain, the other us, whilst for the last few winters the Rustams have auxomaly Quid Qivi Boir Abmedi, and the Bavi the more peaceful Tir Taji

Twice yearly in their migrations to and from Semirum the Darrasburi must pass costwards through Bakesh and Doshman Ziari or Javidi before they turn north, whilst the Kashkuli, after Dastarjan, follow a northerly conte which passes through the north east corner of Doshman Ziari to their hells north of Ardekan

Plant in the sew with comprehensel of Qualigns and Horr Al medi and the loose as to make a to the way of two, Although some ter March and a second of the renowned also it, or you that waited a sum of the laborever, reta ther trate a court of his to blin a fine y watered lane record to erist we to the advantage a (1-1) defence. The and take of the two persons are a control of the side of law a think the track of the area to all H Police & P B N C + + + + 2 P P + + + + a Bella the of our land of each production and was the a construction of the contract appet Harry acres we terribe torrite and a restrict and paster thanks and terms as and it in I character of the control but the terms at the second of the second was a second Warrant of the transfer of the day of the day patients at the way of a second with the and Hisson I are a second secon as a long or a transfer of two lead from open depending a second of the or soult, and server a R to a age A make the server of leader were the reserve to the sedicularity of the also re to be a line of the state of the tot Bur Yur and Directable to advantage of a green are editor or two was lar at and emperement to the treat the for the parties a large to the after a con of the parties of the p out fill law In Nay of Restaurand has river to a compensation carries I sales see err wises of Ball B. Hisport to all title office a Q of Vice was to not are detected as on their own flocks. Some had to sall a . . (" in ... re th ... arrash re alleging that they had done de to the control of the green grass carpets the land in January.

The Man Man of the same that the same to get arms to defend his a discrete which is to the reach of the transmitted and his red ting his neighbours ful. Man is a small his red ting his neighbours ful. Man is a small his red ting his neighbours ful. Man is a small his red ting h

[29046]

The Bott Ahmedi Garmsin settled cast of Rebbehon under Muzaffer Khan, are still holding out against the octopoid encroachments of Abdullah Zarghampur, victor of Semirum, Kalantar of Roir Ahmedi Sarhad (Lower) and self-styled likhani of Kubgaiu, who already controls the fertile district and tribe of Cheram and much of Taibi Garmsin to the north and has virtually annexed Dil, one of Muzaffer's villages. These settled Bott Ahmedi aided by Giovernment rifles, are tough people and may yet fight against odds before losing their lands. They have been joined by Khosrow and Kaib Ali, two of Abdullah's brothers, who have quarrafted with him, and live in the full blast of a "war of nerves" conducted

the Garman was smitten this summer by a terrible plague termed "Rang," which, attacking the horses and mules, spared few of their lives. The donkeys, however, were but lightly afflicted. This has seriously weakened them as against the normals who passed through at the end, their animals escaping infection. The stables of the normalic davids, however, were also free from the disease

Although Mohammad Hussein Taher; has given an assurance to his friend Hussein Quli Rustam that he will not reb the latter's villages—the condition under which he winters in Rustam;—yet it is quite unsafe to travel in northern Mamassani without an adequate escort, which should not be let out of one's sight, nor that of one's huggage, and quite out of the question to proceed after dark, nor would any armed guard consent to accompany one after nightfull. The reason is that Quid Qivi Boir Ahmedi are a both, undisciplined crowd and, although their chiefs and Kackhudas can prevent major raiding sorties, for the planning of

penaties of their limity youths for minor robbary and would become highly impopular and impoverish the tribs if they succeeded in during so. The state of inscurity is reflected in Rustains villages, each of which needles round a mound might armed guards patrol the perimeter and give vent to frequent false alarms shots ringing out at intervals until the dawn. In Bavi the Tir Taji Boir Ahmedi are more concerned with their vast flocks and camels and little inclined to rob flowever, a guard is still advisable, on account of loose outlaw elements within the Bavi tribe itself, who are in opposition to the Kalantar and given to preying on a little inclined to rob the tribe. In Boir Ahmedi Garmairs occurity is probably worse in winter than in the preceding areas, from the northern preximity of the Boir Ahmedi Sariada

I went of the all and the organization trungular plain (altitude 2,000 feet) bounded by the Bushire road to the east the Kith Takan range to the south west and by low rugged hells to the north, it is richly watered by the considerable stream of the Shabpur River, which flows from enal to west near the northern footbills. A network of unitely cangle traverses the plain and waters date plantations and paddy fields. Wheat, burley, tobacco and cotton are also grown. The many villages would be richer were it not for the tusecurity of the area, occasioned largely by its own inhabitants, partly by Abulyard, Kashkuli, and for the ghastly tells of malacia, trachema and other diseases. Nor in the hot climate of summer conducive to work. The Abulvardi Kashkuli camp under the northern hills up to the road, but do not extend south of the river Jehaugir Khan Kashkuli, who, however, owns none of the land or villages, has taken upon himself the security of the area, which doubtless he covets. and has posted his tofatigohis at the motorable village of Khisht, for which he is and to be lavying taxes. Much of the property is owned by Hikmat. Hishmat al-Mamalik of Shiraz

The inhabitants of mixed Persian and Liur stock are brave, fierce and well arned and speak Farsi mingled with some Liuri. They live in miserable palm hots and mud hovels where they are tormented by fites and mosquitoes. The Kashkali tribute them with being good shots at long range, but state that they improved, robbery and the clashes of small armed bands still give rise to shots in the plantations at night. These and the increasant howling of jackals are sufficient to deter most travellers after dark, and the Kadkhudas will not sanction their movement or risk escorts in their favour

Public Relations and Propaganda Value.

From reports received by A L.O., Abwar, and Gach Saran it would appear the roads il valve of the treatment, remarked that they were even more pleased

that an Englishman should be willing to live so they do and take an interest in their families, their history and their way of living. The officer commanding was forcibly strick by the genuine and friendly attitude of Kashkuli and Larrashuri kilings, by the extent of the gratitude shown by the tribes and by the welcome be received on his return to Mamasanni. Living in close proxim is the A.I.O.C. workings at Gach Saran for which they supply part and fatistime employees, Kashkuli and Darrashuri have had ample opportunities to get to know the British, and have found the association profitable. Even now the company are negotiating with them for the purchase of many head of sheep in exchange for the much needed tes, sugar and cloth. Moreover, there are traditions of co-operation with the British against the Saniat of Danish in the Great Way, and the South Persia Rifles, in which a number of tribesmen (mostly Qashgai) collisted is still spoken of with respect and held up as an example of British published as still spoken of with respect and held up as an example of British published.

If a product we proceed with the following t

Tribal policy to largely determined by fear, but red and suspicion of the Contrat Government, based on past persecutions, and by a desire to strengthen themselves against a future reassertion of its power. With the fall of Rean Shah they shared in the short lived hopes that a new dynasty and a more capable and sympathetic Government would arise, whilst punishment would overlinke their sate oppressors. At this time the majority would probably have flocked to serve us as being their liberators from a cruel and selfish tyrant. But when they found that we had not come to reorganise the country or interfere in its internal affairs. and that we were improrting the son of Pahlevi and the Central Government and whom they saw the same corrupt clique continue in office and the clesfood situation deteriorate, hope turned to disappointment, and anti-it is shpropaganda, aided by British reverses at arms, found a fertile med am in which to take root. The old stories that we had been behind the policy of Resa Shah (eide Report No. 4) were resurrected and found favour among them. It is only with the changing fortunes of war, the confounding of enemy prophecies and an ultimate realization that we have done them no harm that their feelings have recently begun to swing back in our favour. Nevertheless, friendly though they may be, they are unlikely to repose their full confidence in us so long as we are associated with a Government they despise. They know now that the Albes are the masters of the war, and that the ultimate fate of their country and themselves and a grant of the state of the person with the state of the present that future oppression or to give them the benefits of a sent independence. They assure one that they are now satisfied that the occusations made against us were quite unjust. However, one is still asked why we didn't exterminate the Pahlevi assty and supplient it by another as though in token of our goodwill towards a people of Person. The same remark was ables at the a Best March Kadkhoda with the prefix : " The Boir Ahmedi want to know why " It was replied that it isn't the custom of the British to indulge in unnecessary thoushed and that in England the sins of the father are not visited on the sons.

They express admiration for the way we have turned the war in our favour, and sum up their feelings in a remark heard several times that "the British know well how to manage these things." The Kashkult are keen to explain that the recent Qashgai activities were directed against the Government and not mainst ourselves, as also to point out that the Germans are now with Boir Ahmedi and no longer with the Qashgai terbe. In excuse for the past they explain Nosir Khan's anxiety for his two brothers who were in Germany and his fear of inciting reprisals against them. However, no bitterness is expressed against Germany other than an occasional "Give us arms and we will fight with you against them."

On the other har a mark of the lines as a respect of though named of this is likely to have been inspired by propaganda, a knowledge of the ruttures that the rutture of the ruttures from W. The state of the rutture o

a moderating influence, although there are trouble-makers among them. They should be treated with the respect due to their age and which is given them by the Khans and Kadkhudas, and are a muse of information which is not, however always accurate unless it pertains to family trees.

The Mannasant and Bavi look to the British for protection against their enemies, and, like the Armenians, are apt to resent our helping anyone else.

The Boir Ahmedi were very appreciative of treatment, hospitable and behaved reasonably well. Soon after arriving in their camps one is invited to a rifle contest in the presence of a large and critical audience. If successful in lifting the mark their respect is soon won and one is taken without further question into their circle.

Cordial relations are being maintained with Dr. Hikmat, Director of Public Realth for Fara, and information is exchanged about conditions in the areas

visited about which he seems to know little

Medical

(a) Prerailing Diseases.—The health of Fars last summer and autumn was undermined by an unusually severe epidemic of inclaria, accompanied by an almost complete lack of quinine and atebrin to cope with the cases. As was to A VALUE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR (i) the unitently heavy rainfall during the winter 1942 43 (17) inches in Shiraz). which kept nonrished water courses normally dry in summer, extended the swamp areas and allowed of a more extensive cultivation of rice. (ii) the mild autumn wenther and late rainfull (mosquitoes were active and attacking formulay in Mamasann and Barr in the third week of December, and fresh cases were still occurring), and (iii) the tendency towards increased rice cultivation whi I lasshown itself since the full of Reza Shah, who, for selfish motives, treed unsuccessfully to limit it to his Crown lands in Gilian and Maganderan in and that I have the a measure has been the contract more An elutus appears to be the prescipal vector) suffered most, a high incidence was also not with in villages such as Naugak, which are attented near a pebbly watercourse, and where an almost 100 per cent infection was encountered. The only vector identified, and that in large numbers, was An superpictus, the commonest vector in the mountain and submentane areas of Iraq and Western

A long the Samue would to be made to be in the member of the members and the actidity of Mahur in the course of their downward migration. They say this took place at Shahpur, a highly malarisus rivering and rice growing area where they camp before dispersing to their writter quarters whilst tarrying in commerce with the merchants of Kazerin. By coming down earlier than is their normal limit, they arrived in what was probably the height of the season instead of near the and as in normal years.

The Derrishuri were only lightly infected as they passed swiftly through the favor ridden belt of Mamassani whilst the Boir Ahmedi, who arrived much later and remained in the area, caught the tail end of the epidemic and were about 90 per cent, infected. Mortality from malaria was high in Mamassani, that and Roir Ahmedi, Garmairi and at Khisht, and the after-effects and the later of the

Marchyl the rate has been perfect that the product of the perfect ages of the control of the perfect of the per

to the word of a verification of the protection of present parties that the protection of the protecti

and (iii) whooping cough in Basht. No typhus was seen, but a few ond cases were suspected. Taker illess is not uncommon among nomal and villager alike, and routine examination with X-ray would probably reveal a percentage approximing 5 per cent. This is not surprising in the light of the high mendance of chronic brotchius and the habit of spitting indiscriminately on the wads and floors of confined spaces which is indulged in by every villager. Scabies is exceptionally widespread throughout the area and results from the indiscriminate use of other people's bedding which is noter cleaned and the rarriy of washing. Lice are almost equally prevalent. Venereal disease is almost unknown in Qualigni, Darrashuri and Boir Ahmedi, but is just starting in Mamassani. Some cases were also seen in Khisht. Among injuries hideous illeers reaching to the hone and initiated by thorm and dog bites are common among the nomadic tribes, and three ride. Many Qualigns are still nursing the battle wounds of last summer, we angent guidahot scars and sinuses are common in Momassanii and at Khisht

(b) Local Medical Facilities,—it might almost be said that it to nil. There are Government and private doctors at Kazerun and a discrement doctor at Behbehan. Cases requiring hospital treatment must find their way to Shiraz. At Maliki, in Mamassam, there has been for several years a very poorly qualified Government doctor. But the complete lack of quantic, atchein and other essential drugs from which be has been suffering for many months makes him an unfortunate object of ridicule. The A I O C doctor at thack Saran in willing to treat neighbouring tribesmen, but is only allowed to give medicine to those who are employed by the company. In exceptional and deserving cases the company arranges accommodation in its hospitals at Abadan or Massid i-Suleman for tribal chiefs or members of their families.

(c) Supply of tirags.—Additional quinns and atobrin over and above normal rates of consumption should have been supplied to Government modical survices in Shiras from Tehran to cope with this year's epidemic, but this does not appear to have been done. An attempt is about to be made to the discussion of the chemous in Shiras by the establishment of a few states.

pharmacy which will sell at Government rates.

A. GARROD, Captorn, R.A.M.C., O.C., 12th Ind. Iter. Mah. Dispensory.

F. Friday 1944

Appendix

Notes on Bott Abmedi

(i) Boir Ahmedi Sarhads. Strength about 7,000 families.

| Distribution.

Sarkad and Garmer more or less adjacent, being partly separated in the south west by the narrow strip of Cheram and Doshman Ziazi Kuchek and in the south by the Sarhad of Bavi and Rustam.

apt to vary with the fortunes of the tribe and meanable of accurate definition

North East.—From north-west to south-east Kuh-i-Dinar range, Kuh-i-Kakun and Kumehr, forming boundary with Qualigar Sartand

North.-- From north-west extremity of Kuh i Dinor range running convexly westwards well north of Patawoh, Maregun and Burj-i-Chin to apper reaches of Marun River near Quich Gulab.

An obscure and exceedingly mountainous boundary merging into unexplored tands which used to be occupied by the Noon tribe and beyond which lie the Banktian Kinmerai tribes to the north and the Taibi Sarhad to the north-west Bakhtian has spread southwards into Noon territory and now adjoins Boir Ahmedi

South West.— Kub-i Sinh extending south-east into the Chaslekhor range and the upper real to the Chaslekhor range Kuchek in north-west, Cheram in centre and Bayi in south-east

South.—An irregular line which follows upper reaches of Khairahad River from Shah Bahram to a point north of Kuh 1-kibura, whence it turns east, running through Kuh 1-Zardward north of Tang-1-Tamuradi (B, 00) and Sargah Chinek to edge of Kuhmehr district of Kashkudi. Continguous first with Bavi then with Rustaim Sarhads. There has been a tendency during the last three years for Boir Ahmedi to push the boundary south at the expense of Rustami, so that the whole Tang a Tamuradi, Kuwuishk and the Sargheb Chineb villages are now in the hands of Quid Qivi. The northern Bavi lands are also threatened. Abdullah in has his summer headquarters at Chenar Mohammed Hussein at or the Khosrovi, and Quid Kusir Tamuradi at Pataweb.

explored parts of Persia, especially towards its north-west confines. Its nature is briefly described by A. V. Harrison, who has traversed parts of it, in an article entitled "Some Routes in Southern Iran." (Journal of R.G.S., April or May, 1942) and in Route 63 (Bell), Routes in Persia, Vol. III, 1910 (U.S., India). It is well wooded and contains a large number of cultivated and well watered villages around Tal. Khosrovi and Smakht in the east, in Tatauradi country to the north and round Safariah in the west. As a general rule it may be said that the "upper" section occupies the south and south east, and the "lower"

the north and north west of the area.

1 . . . Houndaries more variable than those of Sarhad. Falls into as an Adam There is a seed a Materilla to the house. e along the I clarity a a har harter than the a to make I all to be a nor some support for both trates for a feet of security of west at at the of white any south supplies to the south and and have been prepared there a she to the same la che to the court one this area to year a seed to the town of a figure of the server range vierts her brief in the Van baragas. ner a d R to a long to Kirca Long to the Taker you got a fee as over the tenth of the tenth of the and a contract are are the thereto day and to an a de water ment the petch a se a it and it is not the exten-

2 Magratian

The Berr Abmedi Surlaid is the last of the tribes to move down and the first to move up, remaining from late November until about and March in the Garmer. The Quid Qivi have the shortest route, the Tamuran and American Research Quid Qivi and Tir Tapi follow the Nauguk Valley and I and I are down Tamuradi the route Quich Gul or Quiah Kalat, March River, Quich Company Sugaweh and Patawell. Other sections either follow these or other more difficult trads through the Khairabad busin, or via Safarina and Sa adat.

3. Sull-diremona.

A list of sub-sections with their present habitats and allegiance (December 1943) is given in section (c) of this appendix. There has been a strong tendency during the past year for sections of the "upper" to transfer to Abdulia Larghampur, who has also seized some of the "upper" to transfer to Abdulia Larghampur, who has also seized some of the "upper" to transfer to Abdulia Larghampur, who has also seized some of the "upper" to transfer to Abdulia Larghampur, who has also seized some of the "upper" to transfer to Abdulia Larghampur to his person of Dasht-i-Mauri These together with his villages in the Sarhad amount to little over 1,000 families as against the 6,000 which Zarghampur can command

The Quid Qivi are universally acknowledged to be the bravest, nest warlike most intelligent and least disciplined, but are much split by quarrels and blood for its better the could Kalikh as Traffic Tarata, and the concerned more with the protection of their vast flocks against other sections of the tribe than with robbery. They are the only Boir Ahmedi who keep camels

The Tamuradi is the largest, most innecessible and most powerful section and is in a position of semi independence. Jahi and Babakani are savinge and lawless but not an brave as Quid Qivi. The Aghai and Farsi sections took part in recent raids on Kashkuli and on Bandar Dilam respectively. The Zangawan are closely associated with the Disht i Mauri and are noted within the tribe for the beaut of their women. The Sa'adat sections claim Arab descent, are mostly settled and

are sayids. There are a few Alt-Ullahis and Bahors among the Sa'adht-i-Bahmahmid. The activities of the settled Sisakhtia who under Muliah Qubad were once the accurge of the Qumahah, Abadeh and Abarquh-Yezd areas, are well-known and have been recorded in Christian's Tribes of Fars. Under the many sons of the late Muliah they have resumed their former habits and are reputed to have raided near Nam and Yezd this summer

4 Character and Habits

The Borr Ahmedi Sarhadi are still living in the "heroic age" and are becoming an interesting though highly-dangerous anacheonism. Unless their growing power can be ruthlessly curbed the security and peaceful development of a large part of South West Persia will be jeopardised as it has been inter-

mittently throughout the present century.

Their resurgence is directly attributable to the weakness of Government rule and the longer they are allowed to expand their power and increase their arms the more difficult will be their ultimate defeat. Pressure can most easily be brought to bear on them from Tal-1-Khoarovi and in the more accessible Garmer country where their downward migration could be forestalled by a powerful force. They are universally acknowledged by their enemies and by Quotigat to be the bravest, toughest and most ruthless fighters in Southern Persia, and on their own summer ground can outmandered any attacking force. These quantities, added to their general untrustworthiness and macressibility, have made them the terror of their thiours and the scourge of settled areas up to 150 miles from their strongholds their mobility, though on foot, rivals that of the mounted Turkomans, whose depredations during the last century extended from the shores of the Caspian and Atrak valleys to the confines of Isfahan. However, like all tribes in where a to state of the mention of a part of the dest in internal feuda, but these are soon submerged when the tribe as a whole is threatened from without and it is possible in normal times for a powerful leader to unite most sections so long as the prospect of sufficient loot can be held before them. Travelling fast over little used tracks in well-armed bands of about 300 strong, of whom most are on foot, he covers immense distances and is often away with his booty before a general alarm can be raised. When near the acque of his quarry be may he up to some unfrequented spot during the day protected by sentries whilst others survey the he of the land. He is usually able to fight howerst our heat opposit be not at the all the major posts. of gendarmes. His raids are carefully planned and naually avoid Quahgai country when the latter are there. Thus the settled villages of Mahur, Laravi, Zaidan and Behbehan are raided after the harvest in summer, whilst the Abadeh Quantsheh and Abarqub-Yearl areas are disturbed most often in spring and autumn before and after the interposition of Qashgai between them and their quarry Whilst in frequent conflict with Mamassani be holds these anotent enemies, when armed, in respect and will only tackle them in great strength. In the absence of a rule he will fight with club or axe (as at Semirum) and has little compunction in seizing the arms of his allies in the general confusion of lattle. Such is his vanity that he will sometimes claim that his raiding cosmittees were killed by his own people rather than grant the honour to his opponents He shows scant consideration to his own wounded, even if it be a brother, and We strong we again the two openings of a should find from I to womenfolk metal the love of raiding and war into their sons at an evily a good a sac Quid just to writeper the absence of the sow been I did that say less to do at a larger safesane to me a top of the the property of the entered of the state of the party of the person of the real party of the and I .. We wir had the temporal of which a strapped I though or er fort and also poster sear about the war of the end and form a title in real training and the state for party, were the last of the state of the state of the last of the state of last rain for exclude innertical to some ! If is no excellent el, e . . . le berned at . . . In Ner Va et of Rustami is a tragic and butter testimony to repeated Boir Ahmedi depredations, the villages having ceased to build houses, dwelling in reed buts which can be easily replaced. What leads care at he followed by ween the rada or a river is a practical of to the Sayids. Kadkhudas are made or broken by their skill and resourcefulness in leading raiding bands and thereby enriching the tents of their followers.

In appearance, judging from Qaid Qivi and Tir Taji, the Boir Ahmedi is superior to the average Lar, and shows a great variety of types in all of which

great muscular development predominates. Medium-tall men, line features and fatrish batt, eyes and skin are very common in Qaid Qivi, but a broad, stans and swarthier type is said to be more typical of the tribe as a whole. He speaks slightly from his neighbours of Fara, wearing the long and often colourful robe of Quongan a brown felt " Kolah " and socks or putters under short loose trousers, with strong givebs or sandals on his feet. Over all is a massive and beavily stocked bandolier and a large kummerband in which an assortment of knives or a pistol are stuck. He never lets his rifle out of his hand for fear his brother or a friend will seize it, and quarrelling over arms with frequent bloodshed is a common source of strife and the beginning of many a blood-feud. In the absence of a rate ed with metal is carried. The women of a decision all the finery of stoler ea she it is a gethe Khans and in the runk and al a say that have met and results in enormous for the research to research n c c: va. a values can put no mean force in the field. Thus a tribesman of Aulad-s Mahman is reported to have seventeen sons and a state of The state of the set of the s size of Bond Ahmedi tents which would be considered those of Klans to other tribes, and also for the frequent quarrels between half-brothers which reflect the bitter struggle for existence, and this should be kept in mind when assessing the computation of five per family or tent being too low

They suffer little from sickness and are collous towards their weakings, destring the death of an emeciated infant rather than it should be assisted to survive. They attribute their health and strength to the eating of source bread and on being asked whether they suffer much from trachoms a Kadkhuda replied, 'No, we should perish if we had trachome." However, malaria is said to be campont in the settled villages around Tal-1 kinstow where well watered make

heidicaliound

I was lacky to be present shortly after the marriage of Mohammed Hussonn's einter to his counti Nasir. The festivites were marked by animated dancing and music, in which both the tribal "raigs" and the "Tarkeh Bozt" or stick Bakhtian, yet both are worthy of being recorded for the amalf differences they may display. The former took place round a caren of stones which supports a bondire at night. The musicians (trumpets and drum) stood at one side of the circle of dancers who faced towards the centre, the women occupying one are, the men the other, in all about fifty at a time. The women, adorned in their finest aiks, held a coloured handkerchief in oither hand which they waved afternately above the lead in time with the mane and the movements of their Harris and the second of the s no different except that instead of handkerchiefs they carried a rifle at the "port arms" with the butt roiting on the kummerband. All looked intently at a d'ort frost and are I be at a par a reference wall of the women or the discharge of a raffe burst through the music at intervals. that is a strate of the second that the circle at will seldom dancing for more than a few minutes at a time. The stick dance was performed to a special tune and grew wilder as successive champions entered the ring. One carries a defensive pole about sex feet long, the other a shorter cauc with which to attack. The prelude is a double hopping forward stride in which one precedes the other in a circle to the rhythm of the music, each 1 fd of we, a forest to the Property they take up a facing position, the aim of the holder of the cane being to confuse his opponent by feints and the ferocity of his stare and finally to strike him as savagely as he can anywhere below the waist whilst he wards off the blow with the pole. The game is decided on from one to three rounds, after which the competitors change places. The women form a vocal background.

Funeral ceremonies in which all take part are reserved for "hon-men" and those who die in battle, and their principal feature is the parading of a finely capacisoned horse on which the dead man's accontrements are placed. Death from assessmation or other causes is not usually decaded worthy of a fine funeral, human life being held of bittle worth and a fighting death the greatest glory. Economically their life is similar to that of other homads except that

nature has favoured them with less than their neighbours to the East. Their mountainous Sarbad is little suited to agricultural activities and as much of their garmer is in other hands they are therefore unable to cultivate it, which part of the same o pendent on acorn-bread supplemented by what grain or maize they grow in the Sarhad and what they can plunder. Wild berries, nuts, fruits and rice complete the regetable part of their diet, the latter being bought from the garmair. f and the transfer of the transfer transfer to the and charcoal extracted in the forests and these with other produce are traded at Ardekan or Behrehan, their principal market centres, and to a lesser extent Iqual Their rugs are coarse, of simple and gay design, and bright vegetable colours. They also weare tent-cloth of goat's hair and "Khurha" or roug! woollen bags for carrying gram. Horses are few and ill-adapted to the termin donkeys and mules being used for the transport of their produce and bousehold goods. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, robbery if ove aziness, and this in its turn leads to a neglect o for factor, command with that a tree to the second contary is a last the second of the second o along the second second second sesses bent for 10 see for Francisco Company Comp I spar in a second second second second classics of the state of the st a obbound of the second of I to be the second of the second of The settled villages are self-supporting and produce maize corn dead fruits and puts which are bartered with the nomads or marketed at Ardekan a share being taken by the Khans in taxes.

(ii) Bote Abmedi Guematei Strength 700 Inimilien

1 Distribution

A triangular area. East of Beldelan, bounded as follows:

Aorth West.-Khairabad River from Khairabad to Nazkun.

East - From Narkun passing east of Aspar and Did to Kuh i Dil thence to main Du Gunbardan Belibeban road at about Chaba

South Best, -- Main Du Gunbardan Beldschan road from Chuba to Khairabad inclusive of Lishter

2 They are harassed by malarta and threatened by the Boir Ahmedi Sarhadi. All are permanently settled and grow rice, wheat, barley, lineed and tobacco. Muzaffer, their Kalantar, lives at Acd fort and is at caunity with Zargham son of Nasrullah, who lives at Dil and is in league with Absullah Zarghampur. Nasrullah is mentally afflicted and has ceased to play an active role.

Notes on Quahgas.

These notes cover only the Kashkuli and Darrashuri "trrehs" and deal principally with facts that have not been recorded or fully recorded in the oldered publications. Therefore they lack continuity in the historical section on bashkuli. As I have not visited the Sarhad areas my information about them is necessarily scanty.

1 A tehkul.

Here has been stored the form of the rest of the following the following

Previous to Ghassem Khan the garmair of Kashkuli Buzurg and Gharracht was well east of the present Shiraz-Bushire roud near where that of Kashkuli Kirmani still us. He found them new winter quarters in Mahnr-i-Mehlatun, in the course of which Mannassam and Khishi were dispossessed of a burren part of their lands, the former inhabited by the new almost extinct Mohammed Saleh with a last a seed to see the seed of the by Mohammed Saleh remnants, whilst the population of Mal-1-Shaikh (G, 0870) are Khishtis. In 1922 the unscrupulous Haji Muin at-Tuyjar (Bashiri) produced out till a to la Di to Roth & were once inhabited by Mohammed Saleh tribesinen and therefore belonged to Mamassani, and claimed shares in the company undertaking

The numbers of Kashkuli have shrunk considerably. Thus the Gharrachi are said to have been 5,000 families as against the 500 of to-day. The Kashkuli Buzurg have seldom quarrelled with Mamassani or their neighbours to the north, although Mohammed Ah Khan was sent by the Saulat ad Daulch to inflict Bushire road But there was a tendency before the Great War for territorial a grandisement to the south-cast, at the expense of the Kumarij, Khuht and Maznea'ch "buluks," and to gain control of Kuzerun and the adjacent sections of the Shiraz Bushire road

In Indian the second second that the first fold that and is come the cold for or I seems a CS Was 3 and and produced from the first the part of the sate of the for there are qui or to leat 1918 solved on a till solvely won friend the V ter V or 1 a C at a Co r to the trace of the trace t, . . H ... of I ... Kushkidt, the Saulat ad Daulch's it upon pit had transfer it a post to the spile who noting on his orders, merted an attack on APOC officials by the guards. The Saulat-ud Dauleh continued his oppression, detaining Byas, Jehangir and other Angiophil Ethans, and the tribe became supeverished and its power broken Strength -A little over 3,500 families made up as follows -

1 Kashkuli Buzurg ... 2,000
2 Kashkuli Kirmani (or Kuchek) ... 1,000
3 Kashkuli Gharrachi 500

Tribermen.-Industrious, on the whole peaceful, and enjoy a higher standard of living than other tribes. The large Abulvards section under Mullah Fathullah and the Bugdeti are wilder and more predatory, "guarding" and robbing the Khushi Kamarij frontier and that section of the Bushire road. Monogamy is universal and venereal disease and opium smoking apparently unknown Physically tallish, wiry, dark skinned and hawk nosed. Dress same as other Qualigat. Complete return to tribal dress

drms, do - Appear to be fairly well armed, but including a large proportion e to the file to the time The Kashkuli is essentially an infantryman, but they can muster about 400 sowars. His fighting qualities are reputed to be good but nothing outstanding. The war seed to pour training that the dig Researching Owing to their wide dispersion, difficult communications, limited pastures and scattered supplies, it would be extremely difficult for the tribe to concentrate a force in their garmate, and one could only be maintained at the expense of more fortile neighbouring areas (e.g. Khiaht, Mamassans)

Agriculture.- Wheat and barier are grown in the few open areas of the garmstr, notably at Mal i Shorkh, Mehlaton, Bury i-Safar Beg, Bikarz, Machan, Neza, Baba Kelu and around Baba Munir. They are sown in December or early January, are rain fed and harvested from end of April until early June, by the settled sett user! the at did there is the setal linter are at an at Mal-i-Sheikh, oranges and limes at Baba Kelu, and sundry fruits at Baba Munir. Small-scale irrigation is resorted to in these villages. The Sarhad is said to be well-watered and more fertile, and supplies the greater part of their crops, as well as auts and dried fruits.

Some of Total Consider of This are about thirty sections, each under Ryos or Johanny for administrative purposes and under these or other Khans Ioc taxation purposes. Many are divided between Hyas and Jehangur, e.g., Abulvarda, Bagdeli. Their subservience to the respective halanters is determined by geographical situation and traditional family allegiance. But they appear to be free to transfer from one to the other should To Kee of

their sections for tolangehis or sowars in time of battle or when migrating, and claim a variable share of any booty and a proportion of the annual taxes.

Besides these loyalties, which vary with changes of Kalantars, rections or their sub-sections are directly controlled by the different land-owning Khaus. Any family which chooses to enlighte must render a fifth of the crop to the landowner. In addition one sheep per flock (flock 100) per year is given to the respective Khana, and a share of this is passed on to the Kalantars. The settled villages give half their corn and varying amounts of other produce to the owner, in return for protection against robbers and provision of arms

The only Government taxes paid are those on produce which enters

controlled market centres (e.g., Kazeran, Ardekan)

Appointment of Kalantars and their Retra Tribal Power-Nominally the Kalaniars are still appointed by the Government, Kasir Khan having no direct are now appointed by Nasir with due and careful deference to the wishes of the trabe, and more or less acknowledged by the Government. At present their outside powers are considerable, in keeping with Nasir Khan's unofficial assum, tion of responsibility for law and order in Fars. Thus Jehanger Khan controls many of the state of and Thursten out part of the Shahpur-Mamassau road, for which they both take taxes and traffic talls, and security, though far from good, is probably better and oppression less than if the areas were under Government control. Hikmat, Hishmat-ul-Mamalik, whose clasms in the first place to Khisht are very difficult, and who in the past has bled the area white, now finds difficulty in securing his share of the taxes and produce. Meanwhile Jehangir and his brother Abdullah are doing all in their Is wer to gain the respect and goodwill of the Khishtis and appear to be succeeding. The taxes collected by the Kalantars are split with Nasir Chan, the promoter of the scheme, whose share is referred to as presents and is gridgingly afforded

Nadir and Feridun Khan guard the ALOC, roads in their area without

payment other than rations.

Affects of Resa Shuh's Oppression.—This, coming as it did on top of Saulatud Dauleh's revenge on the tribe, led to much suffering and impoverishment. They had a choice between (1) settling in the Surhad where in the absence of fuel, proper houses and winter pastures they could not withstand the cold or maintain their the same of the state of the property of the printinge of migrating. Each of these factors led to impoverishment. The power of he Khane was broken and many fell into debt from having to pay exorbitant taxes or large fines for real or trumped-up offences (e.g., Jehangar is said to own 30,000 tomans, which he was forced to borrow long ago from Shiraz merchants The miserable settled villagers of Mashun testify to the speed with which degeneration our set in.

It were will be resument and a resumption of migration and robbery in 1942 they started on the road to recovery and their rehabilitation has been remarkable. But it is doubtful if they will ever see their former wealth and

In conclusion, the Kashkuli represent nomadic life at perhaps its highest and most dignified level, and it is a pleasure to work with these people or enter their tents. However, in the general excitement and new-won freedom of last summer the tribe undoubtedly contributed its share to the looting and unsery of settled villages, and will as a whole have to share the reputation of its wilder and more predatory accious

2. Darrushurt.

Tribernes.-Like the Kham, they are remarkable for their fair bair and features and hazel or the eyes. This they cannot be on the same stock as

Kashkuli, although both speak the same Turer.

Arms, do.- Except in the camps of the Khant, there is very little display of arms, which gives an impression that they are scarce. The fighting qualities and predatory instincts are said to be more highly developed than in Kashkuli. The Darrashuri is countrally a horseman.

Lyre true Agry I've in the garmair mostly in Surbad Livestock.—Few camele, numerous horses (small and badly kept, but tough). [29046]

3. Relations of Darrackurs and Kashkuli Buzurg with Name Khan and Boir

The khans of Barrashuri and Kashkuli are keen to point out that they have been supporting Nasir Khan because " they love him and he is trying to help them regun their former greatness," but not because he has any hold over them. Nor do they feel any duty in this respect. My impressions were that so long as it is profitable (s.g., their increased prestige with their neighbours by being in a termidable bloc) they will continue to support him and will render him very limited aid (e.g., presents). But when it souts them they will swing over to independent action. Whilst in the garmeir their past relations with Bari and the formudable (if armed) Mamassani, on whom Harrashuri are so dependent for their imgration route and both their trade (rice), have tended to be good, as also with the for a continuous of the seasons of t The second of the second second second r are some first and the state of the state It, a sure to the heatened arter er and er and the Arman Arman Keen **н** н

Kashkuli and Darrashuri have a respect for the fighting qualities of Boir Almedi Sarbadi which amounts almost to reverse, and perhaps reflects the consciousness of their own limitations in this respect

Notes on Manuscani

The Mamassani (excluding Doshman Zsari) number about 5,000 families, made up as follows. ---

Bustami | 1500-about fifty villages,

Javidi . 1400 -about thirty five part-occupied villages, mostly nomadic.

Bakesh : 1750-about aixty villages

Fobbani. 500-twelve villagee.

Nature of Country

probably unsurpassed in Fara. Lying at the Junction of "garmatr" and "surlaid," where sandatone and congluenceate give way to limestone erags and wooded ranges, it enjoys the advantages of both. The bulk of the tribe is spread if the life is spread in the sandatone and valleys and capyons cut north east through the grain of the hills into the sarhad and south west to Bardangan, whilst the axis of Javidi runs eastwards along an important cross fracture to Ardekan. In the the more open valleys of Qualgan and provide summer pastures for Javidi and a few families of Rostami and Hakesh.

(b) Water Supply.—Massive rice cultivation in fed by ample springs and stroums. Nurshad drains the Dashman Ziari hills to the east. Fehling and East Rustaini depend on the Fehlian River, which gives off a network of fart to the property of the last the property of the last the last

By later through Mamassan and Bavi follows the only natural alignment short of the coastal plans and would offer a great saving over the present road. An animotorable branch track leads east along the Javidi cross-fracture to Ardekan. These are the routes followed by armies and caravans in the past, and the rinns of Sassanian and Safavich bridges at Pul-1-Birin and Pul-1 Murd testify to their ancient importance, as also the remains of a defensive wall at the Tang 1-Sangar (B 2250). Two Quich Series is a remarkable natural stronghold or "dix." Rusing with precipitous limestone walls 2,000 feet above the valley, its summit is fed by a spring and is approachable only by a steep and guarded path. Its S-mile circumference is circled with the remains of massive boulders poised to descend on those who tried to scale its walls.

The armies of Alexander and the Mongol hordes were embarrassed by its impregnability

(a) Hustorical.—The origin of the Mamassani and whence they came is obscure. Lira with a Lira tongue, their appearance and peculiar characterist—are sufficient to place them in a separate branch of this racial group. Their prombearing, handsome features and large physique have been described as of the ancient Iranian type and have been preserved with scanty admixture of Arab and other invading elements. Their arrival in Shulistan with Doshman Ziari, who are usually classed as a separate tribe, dates from about two centuries ago Previously Febluan and the adjacent Shah Hassani villages, then the only

and Kazerun. The present Fehlianis are rather different from the others and are probably a mixture of Mamassani grafted on to the original Fehlian stock. They we neither memories nor legends of a past nomadic life and their present ruling

family, the Mansuris, are of distant Behbeham origin.

Nomadic at first, Rustami, Bakesh and a part of Javidi began to settle, living in which was from they had to, but made no claims to ownership of their land, which was Grown property. The Rustami, through the marriage of the khans into the ruling family of the neighbouring Borr Ahmedi them. (In this connexion it is only during the exile of the leading khans of Rustami and Borr Ahmedi that they have been in conflict.)

The Bakesh, under Vali Khan, great grandfather of Vali Khan Kiani, control to will all his some except Sherif were captured and oxided to Ardebil, where they died. It was on this occasion that a party of their womenfolk, who had taken refuge in the Qalah Gulab (A 2134), rather than fall captures from the high parapets on to the rocks below. Shorif Khan, the successor of Vali, was powerful and greatly respected and waged a successful war against Khods Karam Boir Ahmedi, wounding and defeating him at Karbal, near Gach Sarab, and killing over a hundred of his followers.

The Javids have shrunk in numbers, many families having migrated to

Kelestan, Fasa and other parts

(b) Manazzon: Land Question.—As the rest of the history is more or less framed up with their land it is best told under this heading. In 1808 Soyid tong, was captured and confiscated by the Persian Navy. In collaboration with his more influential friend, Haji Mobil Dashti, Muin in Tujiar (Bushiri) they sought the ear of Muzaffar aid Din Shah through the medium of the Atabeg whom it had bribed, and claimed compensation on the grounds that they were Sayids that a first of the said of the said of the Sayid Ismail by R val farman with full rights of ownership. He gave a third to Haji Muin to recognition of his cuming assistance. The Manazsami were incensed at this intrusion into their time bonoured independence. Imam Quit Rustami especially, and put every difficulty in the way of the agents of the new landlord. However, their chances of a successful appeal against the Government decision were last through their malnify to unite, a circumstance of which Haji Muin was quick to the second appeal against the Government decision were last through their malnify to unite, a circumstance of which Haji Muin was quick to

From now on until 1930 the story is one of unsormpulous intergue by Hap-Man 20. 8 1.21 1.11 2.22 1.11 2.22 1.11 2.22 1.11 2.22 1.11 2.22 1.11 2.22 1.12 2.22 1.12 2.22 1.12 2.22 1.12 2.22 1.12 2.22 1.12 2.22 2.22 1.12 2.22

Government and consented to destroy his fortifications. Amir Humayun visited Mamassani at subsequent intervals through the Bakshdar of Fehlum, but failed to get any benefit from the lands.

In 11030 Reza Shah, bent on destroying the independent Rustami, occupied Manassani with his troops, induced Imam Quli to visit Tehran through a promise v the Sardar Asad of his safe-custody (and ultimately krifed him), and confiscated Mamassani as "war compensation," the descendants of Haji Muin losing their contain to the lands.

Until 1942 it was ruled by gendarmos and Government officials and was subjected to increasing extortions, whilst the now broken khans led a life of miseand oppression. However, Amir Humayno succeeded in retaining Fehlian, which

he had bought from the Qavam al Mulk

Soon after the Angio-Russian entry in 1941 the khans seized their chance and retained all the wheat and rice, the Government being too weak to enforce its rule. With the escape of Hussein Quli son of Imam Quli from exile in the spring of 1042 and his successful assumption of the Kalantarship of Rustami, be set to to bury the hatcher between his and the other sections by marrying his Bay, allies to the west. Whilst auxious to work with the Government, whom they could serve if necessary in the warrior tradition for which they have been famous in the past not for love but because they have mutual fears of the growing might of Boir Ahmedi and Qashgai, yet a complication has crept in. Amir Buma " and the relatives with whom his affairs now rest succeeded in regaining their outsitiement to the lands. But in a recent Government decision fem than a third of the property has been made over to the khans, who, however, are adament in their insustance upon complete ownership. Meanwhile Name Khan Qashgai fencing Manussani independence and anxions to include them in a southern tribal blue subservient to him has threatened to buy the lands from Amir Humayun an undertaking which, if successful, might place him in a position to out the khans and extort the revenue by force and with a legal backing. There is, 1 of regression of the relation to the testing in 1 may yet, in the continuance of official indecision, join the ranks of the rebels and further tip the senies against the declining forces of law and order in Fars.

The People and their Khann -- (a) A typical Mamagina is a striking and has features which class him apar or the transfer of the firm, 3 rest at will be for the same of the second of the In contract the relation of the state following the second A COLUMN STATE OF A r talks as the cold of the robert bars with And I so the state of the first the Karat I was to HA T T A T T T'S T TO THE PUT OF THE FORESTEEN TO BE represented the state of the st a sent the state of participation between the and a contract of access to a partial treatment of the Point to the court of the state of th as , ,) , , (to at the less of the poly the state of the a he was the standard and were a flow s he don't

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I I K at a 11 - an land they to klones kup with the e well trained. In a finishment of our reaches as part or interiorize from three lost was they are equitar att in per a Thoras a faction and the name count there to ever it writers with their determinant of the ded there are hor exertity of a tenth of on on dorner or present a dark for eveneers i them with much of the mayor and corruptions of

Hussem Quil Rustam is now the acknowledged leader of the Mamassani Ra Mos and is represent to his well-best of the or treat offe are ready als area He keeps close contact with Mohammed Hussein Taheri, his companion in exile who, with his dwindling following of Borr Ahmedi Sarhadi (apper), is being

drawn to seek support against his rival Abdullah Zarghampur with whom, however, neither be nor Mohammed Hussem are anxious to come into on !!

Vali Khan Kiani and his cousin Mohammed Khan are the joint Kaluntars of Bakesh. Vali, the more powerful and unscrupulous of the two, exercises

considerable weight in tribal councils

Villages. Numerous and small, and would support a larger population without the malaria. Those of Bakesh and Fehlinn are fairly well built and planted with trees, but in Rustami they consist principally of reed huts walled to a varying height and chastered to the slopes of mounds on which rest the more solid and fortified galehs and towers of the khans and kadkhudas. This is retrograde so far as the Deh Nau Vailey of Rustams is concerned and is traceable to the depredations of the Boir Ahmedi from 1930 41

Agriculture and Lies stock. Rice is the predominant crop wherever water. abounds. It is sown in the month of "Mordad," transplanted two months later and cut at the beginning of "Ahan" Wheat, barley, lentils, vetch and opium are also grown and are mostly rainfed, the latter being confined to the villages of Feblian and Bakesh. Maize is only found in the higher lands of Doshman Ziari to the east. Bitter oranges, limes, a few date palms and other fruits mingle in the gardens of Nursbad and in the Naugak valley of Rustami, but are not enough to export.

The considerable flocks of Javidi support their nomadic way of life, and the village shepherds of Bakesh and Rusiami dwell in tents on the outskirts of the plants and more with their flocks to the neighbouring hills in the summer Almost all the borses and mules were killed this summer by a plague termed "Range" Wild boar abound in the rice fields but withdraw to the acorned hills.

with the cutting of the crop

Markets.-- Much trade is carried on with the surrounding nomadic tribes, who are extensive buyers of rice in exchange for animal products which are locally consumed or eventually marketed elsewhere. Mahki and Fehlian are the principal centres for the collection of corn, rice and opium, some of which is collected by kharbar lorgies and brought to Kazerin and Shirag

The AIO.C. bought 65,000 kilog of rice from Hussein Quli Rustam last

Taxation.- The villagers give a quarter of their corn and a half of their tice to the klass, and a tenth of each to their kadhhudas. But in Rustami Hussein Quile has remitted them a with of the rice, so that they only have to real range of The some one pensation for their recent hardships and to secure their walve. Nothing is now paid to the Government por to the legal owners of the and

Introduction att to false his section bear af age Institute Knowless to the agency of the transfer to of which and the adopt were that I do although the first the first of the property of the state Kalantare.

Hygiene and Sunitation.

(a) "Hammana"-As there are none in Mamassani, Bavi or Khisht a good opportunity exists for the Government to start them on hygienic lines, with show to the reason to the ring to probably here a the water probe is mild, a "humman" serving in higher places as a refuge from the cold

the most serious evils to Persua to-day, and is the direct or indirect cause of much disease and mortality, more so in areas where the bealth is already undermined by malaria. It is surprising that the nomad has not learnt to weave or knit woollen cloth to protect him from the cold but has always relied on the towns for the production of his articles of clothing.

(Veneral Disease to example of it of the whill make references or up against in the towns and larger villages is a superstition which prevails among mit not got or ean and by stead by structured basers and The tre effects are not infrequently seen in the musica bospitals, and it would seem that

the crime passes unpunished.

(d) Marriage-Child marriage, which was ferbidden by Reza Shah, is coming into practice again in the towns, and cases similar to that in paragraph (c), and arising from this cause, are sometimes seen in the hospitals.

e) I = B = D = F = as a paragraph of lost the freeding are the rule to be a seen in the hospitals.

The to be a seen in the hospitals.

after perhaps several centuries of this practice (e.g., Kashkult).

[29046]

Reactions of Tribesmen to Medical Treatment

The average tribesman is more sensible about the taking of medicine and more appreciative of treatment than the average villager. He is less wrapt up in ideas of "hot and cold," perhaps from the more restricted nature of his diet. However, it is possible for enemy agents to cast doubts upon the medicine and arouse suspicions which can only be neutralised by follow up visits. Thus, they told the Knahkuti aix months ago that a British army doctor would be visiting them and distributing drigs which exerted a very slow poisoning effect (thus from Khosrow Khan), and a recent source of information has reported much talk on these lines in the tribe based on a few cases which failed to recover or got worse after treatment

Another factor is that free distribution is not understood in this country, a sing being suspected. By having to pay, even a small sum, their faith in the treatment would at once be trabled.

E 2661 422 841

No. 10

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 2nd May)

(No. 182

HIS Majesty a representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit horewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 16 for the period the 17th to 23rd April, 1944, computed by the military attaché to this legation.

Tehron, 24th April, 1944.

Enclosure in No. 19.

("Selection")

Military Attacke's Intelligence Summary No. 16 for the Period 17th to 23rd April, 1944

Person Affairs.

Political.

of the budget to regularise immediate expenditure pending the passing of the entire budget

2 Sa'ed's Cabinet has been the subject of much windy oratory and destructive criticism. Saied himself is agreed by the majority of the Depittes to be an honest and gentlemanly fellow, competent in his own sphere of diplomacy, but quite incapable of holding his Cabinet team together or of pitting into effect the items in his programms. Deep distrust of his possible rivals, and especially of Scyyrd Zia utfidin, is the sole reason for the limited as a which the Deputies are prepared to afford him.

Both in the press and in the Maylis opposition to the American Mission has a crossed, and most papers have now passed the bounds of legitimate criticism and have descended to scurrious abose. The Persian passion for hyperbole, their mability to consider the basis for the truth of any statement before making it, and the sheence of any law of libel has resulted in the wildest ulterances. Two American advisers are openly accused by name of having accepted large bribes. The attacks against Dr. Millspaugh and his associates are made from every angle, but the chief accessations are as follows.—

- (i) That they do not possess the necessary qualifications for their job.
- (ii) That they are too numerous.
- (iii) That they have accomplished nothing
- (iv) That they are costing the country too much and are paid too highly (v) That they create new jobs for still more Americans instead of training
- young Persians to do those jobs.

 (vi) That they employ unsuitable Persians and others (e.g., Armenians) in this as confidential secretaries.
- (vii) That they behave in an autocratic manner and are subject to so control.

Dr Millspaugh, to a communique to the press, has replied to these necessations. On the whole his is a dignified and reasoned protest, and he points out that his chief opponents and most bitter critics are the racketeering, lie warns the nation that abuses are so widespread and the breakdown of governmental machinery so complete that it is useless to expect a speedy cure of those ills, and that some of his reforms may take years to come to fruition

Economic

4. Conditions approaching to famine in the Tangistan constal area are

5. Casualties in the Gorgan earthquake (see Summary No. 15 44 paragraph 6) were at first reported to be slight (two killed and four wounded), though the destruction to buildings has been heavy. Subsequently, exposure to wet weather has caused much sickness, chiefly phenomena.

Liections

8. Sheikh Abdullah Galledarian has been elected as a Deputy for Bandar Abbas

Perman Forces.

7. Sarlashgar Razmera (M.A. 243) has been appointed Chief of the General Staff. The post had been vacant since the appointment of Sarlashgar Ruzzi as Minister for Education on the 26th March in Sa'ed's strictlyed first Cabinet. The appointments of Communicant of the Officers' Training College and Chief of the Shah s Military Salash s Artist Salash

Internal Security.

Lefahan

8. There has been much unrest among mil workers in Isfahan for a long per ext. It is not the political rivalries of the Tudeh and anti-Tudeh parties, who squabble for the support of the workers and the right to represent them. A fight between these two parties occurred on the 18th April. Troops were used to restore order. The mills have remained closed since that date. The absence of a Governor tractal class at a support of Government are delaying the settlement of the dispute. General Quile the General Officer Commanding Isfahan Division, who has for some time past been advicating the establishment of a military governorship, is in Tehran. The 1 nder-Secretary for War stated on the 23rd April that Government did not intend to appoint a military governor.

Mekran

9. After a period of some weeks free from inscentify, a hold up is reported of a U.K.C.C. truck on the 13th April, 18 kilom, borth of Zahidan, and of three U.K.C.C. trucks on the 18th April, some 60 kilom north of Zahidan. One child was killed and one child and a driver were wounded. Tyres and personal effects were stolen. The robbers are thought to be Baluchia, but there is strong evidence of connivance on the part of the gendarmerie.

Forz

reduced any widespread pillaging, highway robbery or clashes with troops. Owing to the return of Name K. 1 two to be the return to the recent and first-hand knowledge of war-time Europe. Nasir Khan may be reshaping his policy with regard to the elections, co-operation with Government and restraining his tribesmen from acts of brigandage.

Rusman Affairs

11. The second aeroplane on the recently started Tehran-Meshed are survived parties of the first run in 124 to the Science of No. 15 14 to the first run in 124 to the Science of No. 15 14 to the first run in 124 to the survive of the first run in 124 to the first run in

[29046]

may have been mentioned to Soherly or, more likely. Qavam-es-Sultaneh during

12. His Majesty's Consul-General at Tabriz reports that there are signs of a concerted plan to increase Russian influence in Tabriz. A Russian hospital is to be opened for the local population, and schools are to be provided in which the chief languages will be Russian and Turki. The Turki newspaper Vatan Yakada has reappeared under the editorship of a Russian Armenian from Baku with a large staff of Caucamans. Some semi Communist propagands is being carried on in factories and some talk of a greater Azerbaijan or a new (nucasia is heard

Tehram, 28rd April, 1944

E 2850 422 841

No. 20

Ser R. Bullard to Mr. Eden - (Received 10th May)

(No. 1955)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his exceptiments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the bosour to transmit I read to a few times to to 17 ter experience or of he hard the 30th April, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tebron, 1st May, 1944

Enclosure in No 26

(Secret)

Militury Attaché's Intelligence Summary No. 17 for the Period the 24th April to the 30th April 1944

Perman Affairs.

Politioni.

THERE is often the matter to just by trope the Same of Constraint will be a sign of the form or the biggs or enter a day D. M. spingh - a a sat rs wind had test to relieve a sail to a state of the term of the season of the paper erect at the sound of the effect of the a be to their process of the concept of the contract of the co assigned and the respect to be attended to strate as not only a Para with men, of were the Historian the product of bimself as an admirer and appear of her a command at a community and a communi got by the state of the state o treasures pro-those end of tropper and the steel sand ad per trans tract der solveres a l'Itali papare are sond e the man as and them for many tion.

2 The Prime Minister has announced the formation of a Tribal Commission to call the w. Western who there is and two tribs by ter Amer Jang Bashtuari and Abbas Qohadian Kalbur. In a statement the Prime Minister said that it was not the intention of the Government to act towards the tribes as in the past, but to endeavour to right the wrongs from which the tribes

and uniffered

3. A Bill was tabled by Seyyid Zig and thirty one other Deputies whose purpose was to oblige Ministers to take an oath on appointment pledging Constitution and to the laws passed by the Marks to be loyal to the Shah; to el a to as to the reason of against a chartle of and the extent god to be guided solely by considerations of the interests of the Persian State and nation. There was little discussion on the matter, and after some days a motion to remove the Bill from the agenda of the Majlis was approved.

4. Dr Millspangh has asked the Public Prosecutor to take action, under article 269 of the Penal Code (which deals with defamatory statements and publications), against the authors of the elanderous statements made about him

and his assistants.

5. The Minister of Education, Dr. Ghani, has resigned from the Cabinet.

Appointments-Civil

6.-(i) Roza Afshar (F.O. 4, M.A. 4) to be Governor-General (Ustandar) of Isfahan Province

(ii) Hassan Sadr to be Farmandar of Malayer

(111) Hussein A zam Rukni to be Farmandar of Qum

(iv) Ali Azghar Musavvar Rubman; to be Farmandar of Sayel-

Person korces

A rmy.

7. The last stage has now been reached in a plot which has been patiently worked out for months for the elimination from positions of influence in the army of a number of officers who were characterised by their determination to support the American military advisors and their belief in the value of co-operation with the British. For these reasons they were regarded unfavourably by the Russians, and it would not be unreasonable to assume that their elimination to at least to part due to Russian influence. The first to be removed was General Ahmadi from the Ministry for War, and there is little doubt that his removal was a condition made by Stalin when he made his offer of tanks and aircraft to the Shah. The next to go was General Ansart from his post as Under Secretary for War, and he has recently been relegated to intemployment The wastered Roser and gold of State of 12 44 who was a straining against a formation of the star offer of tanks and arreraft, a fact of which the Russians were probably made aware by General Razmara. And now General Arfa has been relieved of the command of the 1st Division. General Razmara, who has recently been reappointed Chief of the General Staff, has been since he resigned from that post in September 1943, in close and intimate contact with the Russians (see Sand in the 47.43 or in 14 The second when it is a common, his radiante capacity for intergue and this hief and his lack of principle, and it is unlikely that he would have taken the risk of appointing him to be Chief of the General Staff unless influenced by some extraneous consideration. It has been suggested that the appointment was distated by the Shah's desire to regain Ressault and which however apart for State its N 15 44 party p. 2 he feared he had lost

6. The budget for the army including the air force, which has been undeout for a total of 90 000 men, comes to between 140 and 150 million lominor In their present temper the Deputies will only with great difficulty be persuaded to reach term to be determined from a firm a design of the of the army this year exceeding 90 000. It is more likely to be reduced to a lower figure

Appointments-Military

9.—(1) Sachang Abdullah Amidi from command of the 8th (Khormsenn) Division to command the 1st (Tehean) Division vice Sarlashkar Hassan Arfa. (ii) Sarbang Ghulam Hussein Nagdi to be Judge Advocate General vice

Sartip Ghulam Ali Ansari.

(in) Sarhang Qolpira to be Head of the 2nd Bureau of the General Staff

Internal Security

10 All the tribes of South Persit are now on migration. Whether the villages are suffering from the usual tribal depredations is not known, but there has as yet been little or no disturbance on the roads.

Fars.

11. Labour unrest has now shown itself in Shiraz. The employees of the power station went on strike and there was trouble in one of the spinning factors dearnest of as a contitue of the idea any law temporarily, at least, restored order. This trouble followed shortly on the greatly increased activity of the hitherto inactive Tudeh party of Shiraz, There was a and distributed the windows and a contribution of the orders for the headquarters of the party in Tehran

Islahan

12. The mill workers of Isfahan returned to work on the 25th April. The terms of the sett of those I then wo the same in the trait arms of the workers are growing resentful of the control of the Tudeh party and of the latter's desire to exploit them for political purposes.

Russian Affaits

13. The Russians have now inaugurated a weekly air service between Tehran and Tahris. The passenger fare is 1,200 rials for the single journey. The service weekly air services are in 1,200 rials for the single journey. The been made. It is very popular. In an official communication the Soviet Embassy has stated that these services are mainly for the convenience of Soviet organisations in Persia, but that other passengers will be carried when accommodation is available.

14. The press has midulged in fulsome adulation of the Soviet Embassy for the range of the first and the social state of the rest of the social state.

15 The Bassians have offered to hand over to the administration of the Iranian State Railways the operational control of the sector from Tabriz to Julfa, and have offered to pay 6 million rials a year for their traffic, estimated at 450,000 tons a year. As the annual upkeep of the railway is variously estimated at 30 million and 60 million rials, the proposition is not viewed with favour by the Porsian authorities.

Tehran, 30th April, 1944

E 2979 422 34]

No 21

Ser R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 16th May)

(No. 204.)

HIS Majesty's Representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Print of Secretary for the Print of Secretary for the American Secretary of Secretary No. 18 for the period the 1st May to the 7th May, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tekenn, 8th May, 1944

Enclosure in No. 21

(Necret)

Military Attacké's Intelligence Summary No. 18, for the Period 1st May to 7th May, 1944

Persons Affaires

Political.

1 The Prime Minister is struggling with honesty and courage to carry out his task in the welter of intrigue by which he is surrounded and with which his simple and straightforward nature is ill-qualified to deal. He gave a sensible and salutary lecture to journalists which had some slight effect on their irresponsible virulence. He dropped a bombshell into the Majlus by introducing a Bill, actually sponsored by the Minister of the Interior, proposing that the officials of all Ministers abould for the period of the war be considered to have the same limbility as the result of a little of the considered to have the same limbility of Government or of private owners, and their workmen should similarly be considered to have been mobilised for national service, and that restrictions should be imposed on the place of residence of persons who have acted against the war time interests of Persia or her Allies, or who have instigated others to act against public of a rewell are engaging in a stress who to disturb the person. Bull is likely to arouse considerable opposition.

2 The situation that has arisen among the factory workers in Isfahan has figured prominently in the Majlis and in the press, and it has given cause for much when also so if each thereby the Tribet party and the supporters of Several Zin each accusing the other of attempting to suir up strife. There seems to be little doubt that the trouble originated in the aggressive action of the Tudeh members of the Workers' Union in attempting to prevent the employment of certain workers who had refused to accept the control of the Tudeh party. In the resulting riot 200 700 we were some party of which ware not markets if the cart's Troops had to be called in and the local authorities seem to have make with reasonable firmness. The Tudeh party which includes 4,000 of the 10,000 members of the Workers' Union in Isfahan then insisted on a strike. As

reported in Summary No. 17, paragraph 19, the workers returned to the factories on the 25th April, but were anable to work as the owners would assie no materials. The present position is obscure. It is reported that opposition on the part of the workers to the control of the Tudeb pary is spreading, largely because the party demands a monthly subscription from the workers from which they receive no of the fact that no accounts have been published of the disposal of the estimated income of the party from these sources of 10-20 000 tomans a month. Much regislation to regulate the relations between employers and workers. Representatives of the Tehran Workers Unions congregated before the Majlis building and demanded the passing of a labour law, the prosecution of those who had instigated the Isfahan disturbances and the official recognition of the Labour Unions.

3. In Meshed on May day more than 2,000 persons took part in processions and a mass meeting organised by the Tudeh party. The processions should

Long live Stalto, Lenin and the Red Flag

4. Seyyid Zia has given proof, disturbing to his encures, of the esterm in which he is held in some quarters by collecting two million rules for the relief of sufferers from the Gurgan earthquake. He continues to impress people by the forcefulness of his personality if not by his wisdom.

deputies were demanding the trial of Soberly, the ex-Prime Minuter, on ch. in the having attempted to influence the elections. These charges have been investigated to the charges have now been made by a Deputy, who is also President of the Majlie, against Tadayyun of corruption during his tenure of office of Minuter of

Supply during the period March 1948 to July 1948

6. The Shah, accompanied by the Queen and important officials of the Court, left Tehran on the 6th May for Shirar. He is to spend a night at Isfahan and another at Persepolis. In view of the insectled conditions of the working classes in Isfahan and of the importance of his Government in Facs, it is difficult to appreciate the considerations that prompted the selection of this time for this visit or to forcese what effect it will have on the situation at either place. It is unlikely that Namir Quahgai will come to Shirar to offer allegiance, and, since the Shah's visit is not likely to be followed by any more vigorous assertion of the Government's authority, it may be interpreted as tactt recognition of the status existing—that is the supremacy in Facs of the authority of Nasir Quahgai

7 The elections in Tabriz are now finished. Of the nine successful candi

dates only two are from those supported by the Russians.

Perman Forcer

Appointments-Military

8-(i) Army-Sartip Abdullah Hidavet to be Commandant of the Officer Cadet School in addition to his duties as Under-Secretary of State for War

(ii) Police -- Colonel Saif to be Acting Director-General of Police eiter

Internal Security.

O The Prime Minuter has appointed a Commission consisting of the Ministers of the Interior and for War and representatives of the General Staff, to consider measures for the improvement of security first in the capital and then in provincial towns.

Fars

10 Name Quality has visited Shiraz for the first time for about two years, and has called on the Acting Governor-General and on His Majesty's Consulpromising to use his influence to maintain law and order in the province. He returned to the tribe after a stay of a few days

Lhorassan Hekran

the Summary No. 10 44 paragraph 9, at a so of and robber of the forces were reported to buy on the New York of Zach at Stock the colds for May 11, he same area a brook to the colds of the May 11, he same area a brook to the colds of the Carl May at a Perst theory of the west trackers from Alghanista, carried on 150 areas a large party of armee Batach taiders from Alghanista, carried on 150 areas.

from a district South of Birjand. In this case the Persian gendarmeric and arrived on a real point of the property of the property of the protection of Aid to Russia convoys.

Russian Affairs.

The Soviet Ambassador, M. Mikhilov, has returned to Messaw.

The My Heaven's pool to a new new to the training to the typical Counsellor, M. Maximoff as charge d'affaires. Since his arrival in January very little has been seen of M. Mikhilov. For some weeks past he has pleaded illness and has seen no one. Rumour has it that his illness was diplomatic rather than real, and that both his indisposition and recall were due to the failure of the attempt to unsent Seyvid Zia, and to the rejection by the Persian Government of the conditions attached to Stalin's offer of tanks and at

Brazilian Affairs

13. M. Eulaho, Brazilian Minister in Person, has left or transfer to Classical Handler and Handler in Portugal

Tehran, 7th May, 1944

E 3180 422 84]

No. 22

See R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 25th Man

18 Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's 18 to pe School 18 to Force Majesty's for the period of the 7th to 18th May, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehron, 16th May, 1944

Factoure in No. 22

(Secret)

Military Attache's Intelligence Summary No. 19 for the Period. 7th-14th May, 1944

Perman Affairs.

Political.

THE Bill to apply on this away to the temp sees and the term workers referred to in Secretary N. 18 44 to spin I has more and the secretary of the I have been a secretarially as a secretarial to the terms of the transit of the secretarial transit of the secretarial transit of the secretarial transit of the second dentity of the cape after the secretarial transit of the second dentity of the se

2. The Shah is reported to have had a good reception in Shiraz and has decided to prolong his stay. He is now due to leave on the 15th hisy. He was entertained by Masir Qualigative hers. With a real He some ad Khosnow but

Nasir himself did not come in

3. The mill workers' dispute in Islaban has been settled for the time being It has been agreed that membership of the Workers' Union shall be unrestricted, that strikers shall return to work and the workers recently expelled (at the matance of the Tudeh party) shall be re-employed, that there shall be no propagation in the fathers and that he dispute between each large and we kind the lit with his a spacel cent for a principle to the towe for all landau and representatives of the Ministries of Justice and of Commerce and Industry.

Economic.

4. In reply to questions in the Majlia, the Minister of Finance stated that the Government had under consideration certain applications for the grant of new concessions to foreigners for the development of new oil-fields in Persia. The discussions were still in the preliminary stage (see also Summary No. 11 44.

paragraph 5)

the coming harvest. The intention is to enable the Government to get hold of the whole of the surplus crop, whether belonging to landowners or peasants. The sale of wheat, barley and flour has been made a tiovernment monopoly and any quantities offered for sale or purchased on the free market are hable to confish tion. The price to be paid for wheat by the Government will be fixed separately in each area. Rules have been made for the methods to be employed in estimating the crop and for the assessment of the amounts that may legitimately be retained by the landlord and peasant. The whole of the difference must be sold to the Government. Government undertakes to distribute tea, sugar and cloth to reasants at controlled prices or, if it should fail to do so, to make a suitable increase in the price to be paid to the peasant for his grain. The landowner is made responsible for delivery to Government of the whole of the surplus production of his property, whether it be his share or the peasants.

Army. Pernan Forces.

6. It has been decided to abolish the Directorates of Cavalry and Infanton the Ministry for War. These directorates, which were entirely independent of the General Staff, in theory performed the duties of Inspectorates, but in practice served no useful purpose except to provide appointments without work or responsibility for a number of officers. These officers are now being transferred to the General Staff. The Directorates of Artillery and Engineers remain, but

are deprived of their functions of inspection

7. For purposes of conscription Persia is divided into eleven zones, eight of which correspond to the areas of the eight provincial Divisions and three are located in the area of the two Tehran Divisions. Hitherto the Conscription Offices in each mass have been under the direct control of the Director of Conscription in Ministry. If William Persia are a first a single of the Conscription Divisions in whose area they are located. It has now been decided that they will be placed under their control with the exception of the offices in the three sones in the area of the Tehran Divisions. These will be under the control of the Central Recruit Training Depot in Tehran. The purpose of this change is to check the abuses and corruption that have long been prevalent in the Conscription Department. It is doubtful whether this object will be achieved.

Gendarmerie

8. Three more American officers have justed the staff of Colonel Schwarzkopf, making a total of six. No more are expected

Appointments- Military

6. Sartip Karim Ghovanhi to be Military Governor of Tehran, view Sartip Sheri, resigned.

Internal Security

10. Only from Khuzestan are there reports of insecurity. For some time past the Arabe have been becoming increasingly lawless and the area of the Shushtar Minnah, in particular, has been suffering from the depredations of brigands. The local Persuan authorities have for long wished to carry out operations for the disarmament of the Araba, but doubts of the ability of the Persuan forces to discipline the disarmament of the Araba, but doubts of the ability of the Persuan forces to discourage such suggestions. Framme conditions result on facilities to discourage such suggestions. Framme conditions result on facilities failure of the crops are likely to be an added incentive to lawlessness. It is an added incentive to lawlessness at the processory to agree to a limited operation for the establishment of Persuan Government authority.

Russian Affairs.

11. It is reliably reported that since the main of April actuary is Saved military survey parties have been operating at Khorussan. Note parties have recently been seen in the vicinity of the Tilear Meshed road and take parties have been seen in the vicinity of Jajarm, Bujnurd, Kashmar, Turbut-i Haidari, Turbut-i-Jam and Khaf.

12 The strength of the Soviet garrison at Sabrawar (see Summary No. 17 44 particularly have been in the small garrison at Turbath Haidari. Several new road maintenance camps have been established between Shahrud and Baggiran on the Russian frontier. Increases in the garrisons of Meshed and Quehan are also reported and an influx of Russian women and children to Meshed The Soviet Consul-General in Khorassan, when questioned about these activities, attributed them to the development of the Shahrud-Baggiran supply route

13. One of the papers of the Tudeh purty has published an article refuting charges made against the party of being Communist in sentiment and an instrument of Russian policy. The party, it claims, is a supporter of constitutional democratic government; it has no desire to seize power; its mission is to organise and educate the masses so that they will form a force ready and able to defend the Constitution if necessity abould across. If the party press seemed partial to Russia, that was only an expression of the gratitude felt by all Persians for the genuine services Rassia had roudered to Persia. The party believed in the party be

Lehron, 14th May, 1944

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Littlet

No. 23

Shires Durry No. 9, 1st to 14th May, 1944 (received 28th May)

ASIN KHAN'S projected vinit to Shiraz duly took place on the Int May Still sure over being refused permission to stand for Parliament, Name Khan had from the beginning refused to call on the Acting Governor-General, whom he held (wrongly) responsible for Government opposition. Accordingly, when he was a still a second or the Covernor Taking this as a call on him Name agreed to "return" the call and did so by going to ten at the Governorate that day

After his call on the general officer commanding, Nasir called on His Majosty's consid. During a call which lasted two hours he stressed his renderess to the last and the state of the state of the last and the state of the last and the state of the sta

3. Nasir Khan was entertained to lunch by the general officer commanding, senior fersions and British officials being present. The same people were also out do not sent grounds the land quarters, baving spent the night with the general officer commanding.

to return Name's call at once. Accordingly the general officer commanding. Acting Governor General and His Majesty's cound set out on the 4th May for Name's camp near Barza. The general officer commanding naturally greatly desired Name to call on the Shah at Percepolis, and Name, though not admitting it, betrayed his desire to go, but only provided that His Majesty's Government would guarantee his immunity from arrest. The general officer commanding tried to induce His Majesty's consul to give the necessary guarantee, offering to give a written guarantee to His Majesty's consul that no action would be taken against Name. But His Majesty's consul felt mable to accede to this request without prior reference to the embassy—a course which time rendered time side.

5 New round his fellow knows still entertain the utmost distrust of the Government in her leaved that the Shah's visit to Fars immediately after Visit's own visit to St raz indicated some danger for him. At the request of

His Majesty's consul, however, Nasir's two brothers, Mohammed Hussein and Khosrow, went to Persepolis to greet the Shah there and subsequently entertained him to dimper in Shirwa

6. It is possible that the Shah, the general officer commanding and others are indignant that Nasir Khan did not come to greet him, and resent the fact that he would have come on a British guarantee which was not forthcoming

7 During the visit to the Qashqai the general officer commanding discussed with Nosir Khan the question of the elections at the remaining three Shiraz seats, namely, Abadeh, Jahrum and Firuzahad. Nasir took the line with him tand with His Majesty's consul, who was subsequently dragged in) that he should have three Qoshqai caudidates—himself, Maiik Mansur and Purreza—(to whom he had given his word) as all the other Deputies of Fars (except Reza Hikmat) were Qawam's men. In conversation with His Majesty's consul Nasir said that he must have all three seats or name at all, adding that he did not mind being unrepresented. His Majesty's consul deprecated the proposal that there should be no Qashqai representatives in the Majits, whereupon Nasir said tentatively that he would agree to two candidates, himself for Abadeh and Purrexa for Firuzalad. If he were elected, Nasir said he would go to Tehran from time to time, but would spend most of his time with the tribe. It was obviously not this Majesty's consul's business to refuse or accept this offer.

Name's vient to Shiraz and by the voluntary surrender (on the 4th May) of the limit of the state of the sound of the Some progress has been made towards re-establishing confidence between the tribe and the Government. Further confidence has been established by the fact that Quahqui tribesmen, for the first time for several years, have lately visited the town in numbers to buy and sell, and also by the fact that the spring migration has been remarkably free from method. Although Nastr's promise to comply with our wishes must be heavily discounted it is certain that he has a certain respect for our wishes. It therefore some probable that littled interests are less in danger of damage at the hands of the Qualiqui than at any time recently

Shah e Pont

On the 3rd May the sector Persian officials here received telegrams announcing the intention of the what to leave Toleran for Farm on the 6th May, spending only one night on reads. At this news officialdom in Shiras paricked Meetings were held to discuss what was to be done to entertain the Shah and to furbish up the city to provide a hiting spectacle for his august eyes. Then it was discovered that the miniscipality had no funds to repair the pot holes in the main streets and to sprinkle water up them. The water men were on sir ke because they had had no wages for two months and there was no prospect of attag a loan from the bank so the municipality had already horrowed heavily in the first the bank so the municipality had already horrowed heavily in the first the first continuous.

of Court, M. Ala, and the Manster of the Interior M. Harber, duly arrived at Proposition for two hours, doubtiess drawing inspiration from the illustrous dead. The text morning His Majesty's consult at the request of While waiting, His Majesty's consult was questioned by M. Hajbir and Shoko at Malk as to the remedies for the present tribal situation. His Majesty's consult replied that he understood that His Majesty's embassy had already made certain people of the tribes entertained a deep-seated distrust of the Government, which was partly justified by the events of the past. The essential problem was to wonn the tribes from their present nomadic life and settle them down as agriculturists, and to do this a new administrative machinery should be devised which would be honest and efficient and which would inspire confidence.

11 That evening the Shah came into Shiraz and appeared to receive an enthusiastic welcome from the population. From observations made during the course of the last week there appears to be no doubt that the enthusiasm was graume, though it is hard to say whether it is due to the person of the present Shah or to the general idea of monarchy—but it is probably the latter

12. In the interview given to His Majesty's consul the next morning the Shah made several platitudinous speeches in which he emphasised the need of

E 3257, 422, 341

No. 24.

Anglo-Persian friendship, and stated that he hoped that our contacts both

commercial and customat would be multiplied after the war. He also spoke of the need-if Persia is to be a democratic country-of the law being applied strictly to rich and poor airks. Accordingly, the possession of arms should be restricted to Government forces, who alone are the sustrument of the nation on his a first care to reproduce the edge of the example of the continuous and the contin and honour of the country against aggression. Thus the possession of arms by the tested was an offence ago not distantly so the kind of the in all the courts as could a statesman who had abused the nation's confidence in him On the other hand, speaking of the tribes, he admitted that they had been treated harshly and unjustly in the post, and said that their lot should be improved In this connexion both the Shah and members of his suits in conversation with the young Qualique khans, Mohammed Hussein and Khosrow, expressed sympathy with the tribes and tried to gain their friendship. In particular, he said that ne King he had many exercises and therefore needed friends and hoped to find

and the same of the same of the Same of the in Sharas, for which he has evidently formed a liking, for he has prolonged his at at love to the visit be and the strat Estering people's notices. without ceremony he spoke to the people. On a subsequent occasion he revealed his smotion on discovering the wretched living conditions of his subjects.

14. There have been two or three hints that the Shah and his entourage are considering the present system of appointing officials as Governors of important centres and of appointing instead persons of family and estate increasing the power of the Shah, but if the persons were suitable it should result in the elimination of much of the officialdom which at present clogs the wheels of administration

15 Until the evening of the 12th May no British officials or officers were thylled to any of the functions which took place in honour of the Shah nor were The state of the control of the state of the the ran I will a recommend of the same of Garage Proceedings of the law of the same and there is a part of seal of the seal of . . A K TI St case a la specific terfore it is a character to the major of the line and world to the first and the desirement of the second state of the present of the prese to be seen to problems a

to. When His Majesty's consul called on M. Ala the latter was full of the press attacks (especially those in Ba'ad) on the Shah. He was clearly bostile to Seyed Zia and described him as an aspiring dictator with reactionary tendencies. The Seved's policy, he considered, can counter to the benevolent reference to beyond porter as the contract of the reference of the State of the state of the contract of the c effect that the Shah had fallen toto the power of the Russians over the offer of mulitary surfaces. The as it I e has it's was not the case and that him Majesty had rejected the Russian offer on account of the conditions attached thereto tre, the fermation of mixed units)

17 At the end of the territor H. Martin, a martin at M. C. the a territor St. J. Sa set a transport of a real art of the control of the set of tory by any same for Marier control date the contract of the His Mains - He to a to program liver state for the reserve to a form were a fine to the graph of the fire new thank to the Market compact His Market 1 famil 4 (6)

18 On the evening of the 13th May His Majesty's consul called on M Hajhir, Minister of the Interior, at his request. He seemed to have decided that a technil wethoment scheme as alvasted by His Majesty's embassy was necessary and feasible. He also said that he thought Nasir should be elected for Abadeh and Malik Mansur for Firuzabad on condition that the Intteremmediately resigned in favour of, perhaps, Rezavi.

A. J. GARDENER, Consul.

Sir R. Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 31st May) No See

il. " We sate's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's I'r n . . . See to sev of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit arm 1 a n of Intelligence Summary No. 20, for the period of the 15th to tor and Max 1944 compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran, 22nd May, 1944

Enclosure in No. 24

(Secret.)

Military Attache's Intelligence Summary No 20, for the period 15th May to 21st May, 1944

Perman Affaire

Political.

AS was expected, the Government survived the interpolation trade a ne-Tudeh Deputy, Farivar, on the appointment of Ress A and to be to tell or General of Infahan The Tudeb Dept sor to the tent of the expressed great indignation that an in-a who is secretary to the abould be reappointed to a G or out poor haft as will so part is concerned the indignation had to sail and a me) a m. sassass as a fine knowledge that Reza Afshar is a story in war in the later wit distinction of the peace and attempts to compel be waters and the least of the because of the constant of was that the appropriate was that example the formation of the constant of the desired at his taken on opinion on the track high one right the ear in 1 to a will gent with a copie to as and by an every attention of the sent however to refer to que to a I have to be the training to Appear and committee and a vote of a nature by 73 of the 92 Deposes present

2. The say retering to be real from a say distributed Sharageon the 17th May 31t March a Corsular School soft at each school seems there last we sales a the second for race of the enthusiasm with which he was presided but very specific and genuine. The people of Shirat are note is a man them a long-standing tradition of loyalty to the tirm of piece to a consent and its officials. It is surmised part confitbe reasons for the way to de restrate the course Be rearried as I prove the set of and that a tayed of all we frit als in the terrors,

3. The detenus arrested at the request of the Allies in August last year have been transferred from British emitals at Sultin alast to Person and shah

Влопомис

4. Record reports from Kermanska, and Knor said do not contact the ear me opt water or mores of the viting largest that these promises were read and to mex steples subset, to do Turn a tex race the del et areas. Reports from Norma stal in part cher who and from a reliable source speak of distance give extensive from f crops. On the other Lord too R so his have now there I to be I secret tout Azerbaijan has a surplus from the arrent to rivest of 15 non tous figures

5. The town of Service was seriously don cell a Bonds resulting from the heart raits of the just week According to the pres a country of carries reported to 20 to a strails of leads a so with a bull a section of the ralwas setween Telepan and border Shih at a sort about 160 s one res from I can The courses of a trop for a sout 40 mars fit was repaired a the mg d of the 17th 18th May

Appointments (el

6. Farinlish Hatem: to be Farmandar of Semnan 129(46)

Shirtle 14th May, 1944

diese friends among the tribes

Perman Forces

Army

The Minister for War has tabled three Bills. The first deals with offences of officials engaged on recruiting. It proposes that any official who refrains from recruiting those limble to conscription or recruits those not liable shall be condemned to from two to five years' solitary confinement. If he accepts bribes in any form he shall be fined five times the value of the bribe and be classed as an armed bandit and suffer the punishment to which such criminals are liable. The second Bill forbids officers and other ranks of the army to form political parties or to take part in any political activities. The third Bill aims at speeding up the work of military courts. It proposes that in future ordinary military is to be a president and five members.

S. In reply to a question in the Majin the Minister for War stated that a sum of 51 million temans of last year's allotments to divisions had not yet been accounted for. In a subsequent letter to the press he modified this statement by saying that the greater part of the amount had already been accounted for

Appointments-Military

9.-(1) Sarhang Najaf Quli Abbasi to be assistant to the Military Governor of Tehran

(ii) Sartip Mehdavi to be Director of the Supply Department of the Army, eles Sartip Diba, resigned

Internal Security

Furn.

10. His Majorty's Consul in Face reports that the atmosphere in Face has been greatly improved by Nour Quahgai's visit to Shirar to call on the Acting the referred to a day of the consultances that his only desire was to set in accordance with British wishes it may be assumed that he qualified that statement in his own mind with the provise that British wishes abould not conflict with his own interests. For the moment those are to show what a power for order he can be in Face, and it must be said that the migration of the Quahgai is proceeding with less than the usual lawleament. In spite of the fact that Nasir did not come in to Shiraz during the Shish's visit, his two brothers, Muhammad Hassein and Khosrow, were treated with marked friendliness and sympathy by the Shish and accompanied him to follows:

The Khamsel tribes, bullied, neglected, hungry, ragged and leaderless.

From so order year a Quarter of the leader of the parter of the brightness. These tribes have, in fact suffered much more in recent years than the Quahgus and have, on the whole, behaved with restraint.

12 There has been some fighting on a small scale between the khana of H at Danie and have of I not bottly as belong of H at Danie and been here of by the Government to collect from Limits grain which the khans had failed to deliver to Covernment, and this presumably led to the hostilities.

Russian Affairs

13. At a ceremony at the Soviet Embassy the charge d'affaires presented fifty modals to Persian motor drivers working for the Russian transport services i token of Soviet gratitude for their services. In his address the charge d'affaires spoke with appreciation of the services rendered by Persia to the Allies in the prosecution of the war and of the devotion to duty of most of the motor drivers employed by the Soviet authorities engaged in transporting supplies to Russia.

14. In addition to the nit services between Tebran and Meshed and Tebran and Tabriz, the Russians have now mangarated a weekly service between Tebran and Polling.

15. A Soviet Consulate has been opened at Kazvin, where there is already the headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Russian Forces in Persia

16. It is reported but requires confirmation, that the Russians intend to asphalt the road from Astara via Resht to Kazvin and that they have commenced

work to select a weer trained Rest Mar page, and is were that and who are a like a serious correct persons with a content of terms, a source of the occupied that rates of a public map a consist or states with a

the rest of the rest of the most the rest of the rest

Tehran, 21st May, 1944

[E 3391/422 84]

No. 25

See R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 8th June)

1 15 Majesty's Representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's

From p. 1 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and best he honour to transmit berewith a copy of Intelligence Summery No. 21, for the period of the 22nd to 28th May, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran, 29th May, 1944

Firel ware in No. 25

Sex red

Military Attache's Intelligence Summury, No. 21, for the period 23nd May to 25th May, 1944.

Person Affairs.

Patricet.

29046]

1. The future of Dr Millspaugh and his mission has been the main topic of interest during the past week. There has been much lobbying, and the matter was discussed in one secret session of the Majlis. There is a strong feeling, the his sylvatil see that Dr Millspaugh his sker per major the heavier burden than he can discharge and that he should be relieved of some that the condition the interest of the whole american mission depart. Whatever solution is found it is unlikely that the position and authority of Dr Millspaugh will remain unaffected

2. The case of Dr. Millspaugh has been summed up by a Deputy in a question to the Minister of Finance in the following terms:—

(i) Far from Dr Millspaugh having brought about a decrease in the cost of living, prices have continued to rue. When he assumed his duties with extensive powers fifteen months ago the cost of living index was 750 (as compared with 100 in 1936) whereas to-day it s 1 250

(ii) In spite of the extensive powers given to him over trainer; and distribution he had failed to ensure a estimated distribution of essential commodities, and the poor were worse off than they had been before his arrival

(iii) His only attempt to check inflation had been to encourage the purchase of foreign exchange, with the result that during the past year much capital had gone abroad

(iv) He had failed to take full advantage of the quota of imports allotted to Iran by the Alice.

(v) In spite of the fact that the barvest of the last year had been oliminal imprecedented in quantity the responsible organization under his control had failed to build up any appreciable reserves of grain

02

(vi) He had not improved the hannesai situation, alchange capital expenditure had ceased the budget was not balanced and expenditure reatly exceeded meome.

suited to the country and would result in reducing the productive power of the country, particularly in agriculture, and in a decrease of national income.

(viti) In the administration of the departments under his control there were extravagance, disorder, irresponsibility and lack of attention to

this is a moderate statement of the criticisms usually made of Dr. Millspaugh A regarded and a rest of Family and ret 4 1 1 4

seasion of the Majlis. 3 Criticism of the Prime Minister by the press is increasing. It is true The same of the sa to same of conditions in his own country, which has become a by word, well, in a street to the file of her graph sente The Or it lose to super ess liefs over and of Sa ed is completely dominated by the daugetons schemes of the Minister of the Interior." The Minister of the Interior, Hayber, is regarded by the Russians ns being friendly to British interests.

Reonomic.

4. In his report for the month the 22nd January to the 20th February D. Millspangh tunes that the I se I top months on the commercial transactions of the Government, which include the Government factories and monopolies a of the operations of the Cereals and Bread Section, amounted to 1,033.987.000 rts -The greater part of this loss was due to the difference between the price paid for grain purchased and the price received for bread sold. During the first ten months of the financial year 1943-44 the total excess of expenditure over receipts amounted to 1,242,702,000 rials.

5 Arms restrons tabled in the Majlis during the past week Has not as we we months to the fact of the transfer to the Complete the south of the state The an extension with the same was the state of the same of the same was the same of the s for a provide the water was a part of the provident to the second of the the a release the delice to be red and tank the sale the the start hip he can be constituted a stick

a Alexander se the research of the period of the neglect a rethreshore for the salary as a salary constitution can be windle I r wight half to to to a serial of the maj line of the major two a safe of a set a manger of mesogar to tory at a set and of the City Police.

Internal Security

Fore.

7. It has been decided to abolish the Southern Army Headquarters, which we a formed for the purpose of combining operations against the tribes of Fars of the Latina Klassica and For Divisions. As there is no intention of the state operation there is the a most and the sample from a Here, it is General Jahanbam, who is now in Telican, was to describe to Show to then Managered Hower English Will establish to Parada to re nor to an and Other Canada of Trajs a post-post-band in 1942. He is prover with and respected by the people of Fars and is more likely to hold the bulance more tairly between spanger and short tribes of Fars than (corneal Jahanbant

R There have recently been outbreaks in Ahadan against the local Bahais. the hear of worth restricted in he war g time Bel a selich burning f ne of their houses. A later outbreak is reported to have been effectively dealt with by Personal trups and the rest engineeders have been arrest of It is a residered that these outhreaks have been instigated for some political purpose cunnected with the elections.

hhuzestan.

Operations will probably shortly be begun by the Persian army in the Shushtar-Mianab area for the punishment and disarmament of brigand bands and the recovery of property looted by them.

10. It is reported that the sheikhs of the Beni Ka'ab, of the Muhaisin and of the Beni Turuf have entered into an agreement for mutual aid and co-operation in resisting demands by the Government in matters of conscription and of the collection of the coming harvest. His Majesty's Consul at Khorramshalir reports that this alleged agreement is arousing considerable interest among the sheikhs of other Arab tribes

Bakktuare

11. Many complaints have recently reached Tehran against the administration of Morteza Quli Khan, the Governor of Bakhtiam While there is probably some ground for these complaints, Morteza Quli being a Persian tribal chief, there is no doubt that they have been greatly exaggerated, and that the agitation is territoring the factor to B. F. or have me are a yet with Mortesa Quli Khan for various personal reasons, and may even attempt to instigate disturbances in Bakhtiari to discredit him. The probability of this ts not regarded as serious at present. The agitation, however, shows how wise Roza Shah was to remove all important tribal khans from their tribes and even sometimes, from this world

Rusman Affairs.

12. M Maximoff, until recently connsellor of the Soviet Embassy, has been appointed ambassador. Previous to coming to Tehran as counsellor he had been

Soviet Consul General in Meshed

13. In Summary No 16 44, paragraph 12, it was reported that there were after all to the entered to the board of the special section influence in Persian Azarboijan. The staff of the Soviet Commiste have recently have per result with the first process of the state of the which it is were no concern of theres. Thu, however, may be more the personal policy of the acting consul general, Marchenko, than a policy dictated from above. Life annovance at the difficulty be had experienced in securing the election for Tubrix of even two of the Russian favourites was increased by subsequent protests made to the Supervising Committee against their election, and by the committee s decision to refuse to issue their credentials but to refer the matter to Tehran He threatened the Governor that if the Supervising Committee did not come its bostility to the Russians, Azarbaijan as a whole would pay. The kurds could pillage and the mob could riot for all the Russians would care. Much propaganda is being made in favour of Soviet culture and Soviet systems. The reappearance of the paper Vatan Volenda, printed in Turki at the Russian and present Tate, was mere sed a sir as No 16 44 1 by is entry contained several articles extelling the benefits that have come to Russian Acarbarjan from the Communist regime. Examples are appended to this shirt are The Rissian by 1 will be to be love that a show y ready for opening, and search is still being made for a suitable building for the Russian school, which, while its main purpose is officially said to be the education of Russian children in Tabriz, is also to accept local children

American Affairs.

14 for fre Depute I was not level 4 historia to Manuster fut Foreign Affairs pointing out that the presence of British and Russian troops in Persus is governed by a treaty approved by the Majlis and asking by virtue of what law are American troops stationed in Persia. This question has been raised several times in press and Parliament since the arrival of American

15 Between the state of 13th Max we can apertical Areas on technical trough early for the parameter of the farmer to bear

16 Mr Timmerman, American adviser to the Persian police, died suddenly on the 20th May

British Affairs.

17 Four Indian members of the Viveroy's Defence Committee visited Tehran during the past week.

29048]

Polish Interests

18. The number of civilian Poles in Persia on the 22nd May, 1944, was -

		Men	Wamen.	Children	Total
In Tehran		461	1,455	511	2 427
In Isfahan	 	191	932	1.310	2,373
In Ahwaz	444	460	1 746	907	3,113
					-
		1 052	4 133	2,728	7 913

The total number of Poles in Persta to Japuary 1943 was 21 091

Tekens, 28th May, 1944

Appendix

Butracts from " Votam Volinda" (see paragraph No. 13).

" Voton Yolindo," No. 6, dated 21st April, 1944

The 24th Anniversary of Societ Government in Asarbaijan

The Azarbaijanis and of what they can boast

During the last twenty-four years of Seviet Government, under the brilliant policy of the Bobibevik party, there has been great progress in arts, education, distribution of land and food, and many people have been trained

for Government posts and defence work

Before the revolution there were few engineers, doctors and teachers in Azarlanjan but now there are thousands of them. To-day Azarbaijan may boast of the minorrows doctors, sugmeres, generals, officers, artists, teachers, writers, paraters, specialists and the brave young men who have been decorated for their valour. There are also many well known Azerbaijania outside Azerbaijan Reades this many Azarbaijanis are working in commissacies and other organisations outside the republic, and in order to help the war effort many engineers, workers, mechanics, &c., are tolling in the oilfields.

" Vatan Yolinda," No. 8, dated 26th April, 1944

Azarbaijan during the last 24 years under Societ Government.

Avarbaijan is a country of civilization and education. It has made great The instronal policy of holshevism has changed Azarbaijan from an illiterate

country to an educated one

The April revolution greatly benefitted the Azarbaijanis, who now possess schools and fine arts which they had not known in the past. With the first years of revolution schools were established in every part of the country and the children of workers and ishourers who in the past had been deprived of education were now educated free of charge. In 1914 there were 73,000 students, by 1940 the number had risen to 717 000. During the Soviet regime the number of schools has increased year by year so that between 1920 and 1939. 937 schools have been ext named the file strates hat I be at the hands in he will schools, which now produce doctors, engineers, specialists, &c. Before the revolution there were only five are papers being published, now there are are sixty Before the revolution very little was known of opera, now we have many like Kor Oghli Blish Ismael Markie and many others.

" Vatan Yolinda," No. 9, duted 28th April, 1944

The Result of the War for Freedom.

Azarbaijan did not gain Soviet Government, national freedom and a progressive life without any trouble, for during the past thousand years, as history Carriet Government. They have gained it through the devotion of great men.

Statin, who is the founder of bolshevism in the Caucasus, came to Baku in

1904 and started to lead the people against the Czarist Government in order to

create freedom.

In 1918 the Baku Lahour party organised Soviet Government at Baku and proclaimed communism, which did great things in Baku for some mouths. But it did not live very long because Soviet Government was abolished through the treachery of Musawat party, Dashnagangan party and Mensheviks, and the leaders of communium such as Azizbeguli Shauman, Chaparidz and some twenty-six others were killed. Kazi Mahamad, Binyad Sardaroff, Bala Ama Dadashoff, Amy Aslanoff, Magtadi Aydinbegoff and Ah Beyramoff were shot. for being Liberals. This kind of treatment however, created such anger among the people that instead of discouraging them they were stimulated to fight for the Soviet Government. At last in 1920 on the 28th April, under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, Azarbaijania, with the help of the Red Army overthrew Mosavatist capitalists and housted the flag of freedom.

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No 26

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 12th June)

(No. 240)

Has Marcals a representative presents to an application for Marcal Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit berswith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 22 for the period the 29th May to the 4th June, 1944 compiled by the military attaché to this emission.

Tehran, 5th June, 1944

Endoure is No. 26.

(Secret.)

Ushitary Attache's Intelligence Summury No 22 for the Period 2010 M & 4 + June 1944

Persian Affaire

Political.

NO solution has yet been found to the dispute between Dr. Millspaugh and the Aputies. A proposal that he should surrender some of his powers to a Ministry of Economy was rejected by Dr. Millspangh on the grounds that economic work was too closely associated with finance to allow of their separation, and he flatly refused to accept any reduction of his powers. In a confidential letter to the Government he answers some of the criticisms of his work. He points out that the rate of increase in the cost of living has notably slowed down since heart of the classes to the section from the extreme to processor of and all algebrases that the specimen sort and the state of selection as have reported a transfer of the first of the call completes three mean stag the week now it part in the is is with beautiful to the property with property to the state of t an title one of the control of the same of the control of were being the in criticism with M at market a sell to be atotle fir syre to a to to al-

2 The news that a letter had been addressed by the American Government to the Persian Government on the subject of Dr. Millepaugh's mission leaked out to the press and the public. It was represented as being a warning that the American Government would regard further criticism or opposition to the American advisers as unfriendliness to the American Government. The press worked up some indegnation over this imagined interference in the internal affairs of Persia and protested against what was purely an internal matter being brought into the field of international relations. The text of the letter has not been published. It is known that its sense was not as originally represented by the Persian press, but was rather an expression of regret that the Persian Government had not defended more convincingly the American officials in their service. That the question of Dr Millspaugh's powers is a matter for Persia alone to decide and is not a matter in which any foreign Power can properly intervene line been insusted on in the press and the Majlis.

[29046]

3. The Cabinet is not happy. The Shah is reported to be discontented with the Frit Via a property of the results desired by the Shah. The latter is said to be looking about for a successor and to be considering Qavam-es-Sultaneh and Hajhir, the present Minister of the Interior. The latter has probably too pro-British a colour to be acceptable to the Russians. His relations with the Prime Minister are now rather strained and thus is attributed to the latter's suspicious that Hajhir aspires to his place.

4. For some time past tension has been evident between Modems and Bahaia and this resulted in demonstrations hostile to the Bahaia at Senandaj, Hamadan at I Abad it as a property of Senanda at I abad it as a property of Senanda at I abad it as a property of the Bahaia faith, and, although no evidence is as yet available that there has been any notable increase in converta, the greater freedom anjoyed by the Bahaia to speak of their faith has probably for the add if Maliah and Islanda Bahaiam, with its vague but kindly philosophy, is agreeable to Persian mentality, and the community has a tradition, resulting perhaps from years of oppression of solidarity and co-operation among themselves, which contrasts with usual Persian characterists.

Leonomic

5. Or Milispaugh has published a statement to the effect that the total amount of grain collected by the Government since September 1943 is 346,278 tons and that stocks in Tehran on the 19th May were 31,510 tons. This he considers to be adequate assurance of the needs of the country until next harvest

6. The instruments of ratification of the commercial agreement between Perma and the United States, which was signed in April 1942, were exchanged at Washington on the Sist May. The agreement comes into force thirty days after the latest the Commercial Commercial

Pera un trop per do make a satural recording to a and particles as per to due a a trade at a management of the question of particles as the satural recording to the satural recording to the satural particles at the satural particles and a satural particles at the satural

Appointments-Civil.

8. Sarladikar Muliummad Hussein Firux to be Governor-General of Fars

Person Forces.

9. In an interview given to the editor of the Ru'di Imena a paper closely connected with Seyyid Zia, Dr. Millspaugh gave the following figures for the budgets of the Persian forces for the past year.

					Rods
Army	424	100			1,000.000.000
Gendarmerie		200	491		298.246,100
Police force		7- 1-11		2.14	187 000 000

1.485,246,100

He would allot the same gross total for these forces this year, and no more it was for the Government to decide how it should be distributed among them, which force should be decreased and which, if any, increased. He expressed the opinion that in their present form these forces were superfluous and not worth the meany spent on them. Whatever truth there may be in this, it is not encouraging to the American advisers who have been working with these forces for more than a year. The cost of the army considered necessary by General Ridley is about 1,500 million rials, and of the gendarmeric recommended by Colonel Schwarzkopf 600 million rials.

Appointments- Military

10. Sarhahkar Muhammad Hussess Figur to command the 6th (Fars) Division.

Russian Affaire.

If A pirty of Recommy a Recommendative it I Be tree Tessach a second and a great and the Resaultace it I be tree to a second and the Resaultace in the product of the second and the secon

Caucasus by Shah Abbas. It has mevitably been said that the purpose of divisit, as it may well have been, was to make contact with Persian minorities of Caucasian origin. The Armenians of Julfa, near Isfahan, also come in for Russian attentions. Three hundred of their children under 16 are now learning Russian at the first the purpose

12 The Irano-Soviet Cultural Society (see Summaries Nos. 9/44, paragraph 16 16 44 paragraph 20) which is well affiliable in a second article sets out the main objects of the society under eighteen headings, which are mainly concerned with methods of making known the literature, art. drama, music, science, educational methods of one country to the other. It is clear that in practice the society will be used to make Soviet culture known to Perma and to spread Soviet ideas rather than to make Persan culture known to Russia. Ordinary members, who pay 3,500 radia a year as subscription, must be Persana, but Soviet citizens may be admitted as honorary members. A member of VOKS (Society for Cultural Relationships between the Soviet Union and Foreign Countries) must be a member of the committee. Branches may be opened in the provinces.

13. Questions have been asked in the Majlis by one of the Azerbaijan Deputies whose election was opposed by the Russians why the "Allies" were preventing the export from Azerbaijan of the dried fruit crop and other products. The large part Azerbaijan is a state of so get the Contract Canada was

without authors v

14. The Soviet authorities have given contracts for the asphalting of the road from Astara via Resht to Kazvin and for some missincy bridges on the section between Astara and Resht. The rates they have accepted are higher than those normally paid by the British authorities. The specification they have laid down is for a more enduring type of surfacing than has been used by the British authorities, and it seems that they have some longer term object in view than their war time needs, for which, indeed, the construction of the road seems to come rather late in the day

15. It has now been ascertained that among the conditions attaching to Stalin's offer of tanks and aircraft to the Shah (see Summary No. 48 43, paragraph 8), which included the formation of regiments of mixed Russian and

Persian personnel, were the following -

The commander of the regiment was to be a Russian officer.

The Persian personnel were to be selected with the approval of the Russian commander

The Soviet Government would pay the Russian personnel.

The regiments were to be under the command of the Red Army
The regim as social to be the vol from the provided praces to
training—Meshed and Kazvin—nor could the material be diverted to any
other purpose, without the approval of the Red Army

Corrigendum.

In Summary No. 21, 44, paragraph 8, for "Abadan" read "Abadeh."

Tehran, 4th June, 1944

'E 3596 '260 84]

No. 27

Ser R Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received 20th June)

(No. 247.)

HIS Majesty's Representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the bonour to transmit berewith a copy of a Confidential Circular to all consuls, Person, regarding flip Majesty's Government's post-war policy towards Person.

Tehran, 10th June, 1944

Enclosure in No. 27

Tehran, 10th June, 1944. Since, when the war is over and our forces are withdrawn, the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of that scenrity which is necessary to our interests in Persia will devolve entirely on Persian officials it in desirable that British officials should bear constantly in mind the necessity for establishing and thereusing the authority and prestige of the Persian Covernment and its officials. Subject to the overriding consideration of the security of our war time interests, the influence of consular officers should be directed towards inducing the senior responsible Persian official, who will in most cases be the Governor-General, Governor, or O C , Troops, to fulfil his responsibilities. When action is taken by a Persian official as the result of pertuasion or pressure by a consular officer, the British instigation should, as far as possible, be kept durant in the happen and a hord to have all a party and it be allowed and even encouraged to believe that the Persian official concerned acted on his own responsibility and initiative. While consular officers should insist that they should be consulted in all matters where British interests may be affected and should explain clearly the conditions that our interests demand, they should discourage any tendency on the part of Persian officials to have believed British officials or to allow the British official to do the work they should the service of the part and the arms that the great of the Arms An exat note that the areservant and and to the greatest possible degree. Consequently, when, for example, British it do not be a first of a second of the ball room for dedutribution should be given to the Personn Government and its American Advisers. It should now be our endeavour to establish in the minds of the Persian people the impression that the Persian Government really is in authority

It is probable that for some time to come consideration for the security of our war time interests will demand prompt action which may necessitate the by-passing of the responsible Persian official and direct action by British Consular Officers. Such action should, however, be limited to occasions when our war-time interests are at stake and when there is reasonable ground for believing that the responsible Persian official will not take the measures which

the occasion nemands

I am, &c R. W. BULLARD

E 3597/188 34)

No 28

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 20th June)

(No. 248.)

Tehran, 10th June, 1944

I HAVE the bosome to enclose a copy of an interesting appreciation of the tribal situation in Fars, prepared by Mr Gardener just before he left Shiraz to proceed on leave. I agree generally with Mr Gardener's appreciation and feel that particular emphasis should be laid on the following two points, both of which were mentioned by him:—

(1) That, although the Quangar tribes may rally behind Nasir in the face of a coroner danger it, kalla tars of the interest of the longer to be exploited again by the Soulat ed Douleh family and, given a reasonable hope of fair treatment, they will very easily be persuaded to deal direct with the Government. Our experience in Bakhtiani

with Morteza Quit Khan, a much more reliable man than Nasir, shows us what happens nowadays when a tribal chief is put into a position of paramount authority in a big tribal confederation. Similar dissensions could be expected in Qashgai between Nasir and his brothers and other rivals.

(2) That no long term reliance can be placed on Nasir's assurances of a desire to act according to our wishes. We should take advantage of it now, that when British troops are withdrawn Nasir will probably pose as the national hero who saved Fars from a British occupation

2. For some time I have been endeavouring to induce the Persian Government to evolve and implement a definite policy towards the tribes. Such a policy should include at least the following points.—

(a) Settlement of tribal land cases and the restoration of, or the grant of compensation for, lands unjustly conficuted by Rezu Shah. Under continual pressure from this embassy some action has been taken, but several cases are still outstanding, notably the important case of the Mamanani lands referred to by Mr. Gardener under the heading

"Methods of Application of British Policy."

(b) The distribution among the tribes (and among other rural communities) of the essential consumer goods tea, augar and piece-goods which have for a considerable time been available to town-dwellers on coupon at controlled prices. There have been many scandals in this connexion and the distribution is, even now far from efficient, but until recently rural areas, including the tribes, have had to depend entirely on pur chases on the open market at exorbitant prices. Lately, with the appointment of American advisers at a number of provincial head of the second structions from Dr. Millspaugh to expedite the officers on this point in order to ascertain whether, in fact, any improvement in distribution is now taking place.

a to the Time has terried and the atterne a to be voluntary and not, as in Reza Shah's time, forced, it must involve long term plans and a budget of considerable proportions. Reza Shah's settlement was carried out by military force and resulted in unprecedented mortality among the flocks on which the tribes so party deposit to the days a property bacter of the transalready low standard of living. To bring about the voluntary cettlement of tribes in villages, the Government must plan and provide funds for assistance to the tribesmen in building villages, irrigation works, and the provision of seed, as well as medical aid and the erection and staffing of schools. It seems unlikely that the Perssan to street was sent to if I to in-plement all these proposals for sea for the last begin to will be and or i getting works to see areas the proof of the sale war, were provide by 111 12 1 - 1 Final F or purpose the 12 and a facility square and for the first of that it are the earlier than the earlier are also which the \ r a December of Pe Hall Dr Acer (pe do an optimism which is probably fated to be disappointed to an into commission before long to the number of ferty-eight.

(d) The creation of a body, whether a Ministry for Tribes, a section of the Ministry of Internal Affairs or some form of tribal commission, whose business it would be to study the needs of the tribes, to plan for them and to represent their grievances effectively to the Central Government. Several abortive attempts have been made to set up such a body, but I have better bopes of the latest suggestion—the formation of tribal councils—and propose to press M Haptir to carry it out. The scheme is to form a central tribal council in Tebran, comisting of representatives of the Ministries who would be concerned with any long-term to be a first of the fir

3. As for British policy in respect of Persian tribes (apart from the matters a se proget the se I regard to be the section of th towards securing our interests both during and after the war, and, secondly towards the re-establishment of the power of the Central Government on a just and equitable basis. That the first is completely subordinate to the second, as Mr Gardener suggests, I am not entirely convinced. Mr Gardener rather implies that a strong Central Government would be friendly to us. Of the contrary state of affairs we have had bitter experience in the recent past, though it can be argued that it keep in the Rain and Rain a us which did much to counterbalance the injustices which he inflicted upon our

4. I am sending a copy of this despatch, with enclosure, to the Government (1) . . \ - - I shite hesternishely Hamadan, and to the Officer Commanding, Persia and Iraq Command and without enclosure to His Majesty's Consular Officers at Bushire and Shiraz

I linte. & R W BULLARD

Enclosure in No. 29.

Appliedation of the Tribal Structure of Page

Introduction

IN recent weeks, the political atmosphere in Fars has been or area a by to us of the Germans on the 23rd March, Name Khan's visit to Shiraz on the lot May when he care a classic or a company to the property of the bers server rower of the May sale the Deputy Manuscraft As Year Khan now states that he is ready to accept British guidance in all his a ! It is necessary to determine our policy towards him and all the tribes of theirs

Persent S tuation

1 Attitude towards Personn Government

All the tribes (for brief description are Appendix), but particular's the Que a whole particulate me mer a transfer that and was of other have now remarks rittle spire and in the old with the market distrust amounting practically to hatred-of the Government. This is partly due to the harsh, thefficient, and venal treatment meted out to them by the ex Shah, and partly to the tribal nature which prizes power and independence. Taking advantage of the weakness of the Government after the events of 1941 certain tribal leaders fled from Tehran and resumed control of the triber. Gradually the terbes were rearmed by seizing arms from Government sources, by amuggling from abroad, and by digging up weapons not surrendered in the past

Brug the age laste agreeon by it name of the fattle be as the won of the last great Ilkham, consolidated his own position as head of the tribe. Rasa Rhan's most stoy was the is historial a de a tre all a or between the Query in the Beir Ahmedi-the two leading fighting tribes of South Persia

to reast dispringient by torus

There seems little doubt but that these two tribes would now act in concert of arth, and by the Government and that other teshes with as the Main was as sections of the Khamseh (notably the Basiri), would refuse to aid the discreming

On the Government side, the army has not yet given proof of its ability to tack these to be on 11 mg by 1st performed it in mont of the present tribal blue would be a severe and perhaps critical test of its fighting

Thus, as between tribes and Government there is a deadlock. The Government bestrate to embark on a disarmament campaign, while the tribes have I acnothing to provide the treatment to take action

2. Attitude towards British

On g particularly to the attitude of the khans of the Darrashuri and Kissig tracet inself to Querya the Gritting who were nather to buy the Querya were not able to bring about damage to British interests. On the contrary, when

they were in tribal-though admittedly not Qashgar-areas, Nastr initiated his policy of preserving security in Fars. For the last six months, including this spent a graser see to a Qash i areas and or a tomag roads has been read at a good It see at a see or store at heat the world still smarts), when a severe blow was given to Name's pride by the Persian Government who refused to allow him to become a Deputy for Shiraz. Nor is there any reason, on present showing, to think that British interests are likely to suffer at the hands of the Fars tribes, i.e., not including the Boir Ahmed. Furthermore, Nasir's feelings towards us will undoubtedly have a useful repercussion on the Boir Ahmed, as the paramount chief of that tribe-Abdullah Khan Zarghampur-is a close friend of Nasir's.

This agreeable state of affairs is not due to Nasir's love and admiration for ms, but more probably to the following considerations (a) knowledge of Allied war successes and desire to be on the "right" side (b) general desire of the khans (especially Darrashuri and Kashguli) to be on friendly terms with us so that we may act as mediators between them and the Persian Government Constitude for our ret ri f . Quel an Klar-who acre rac the of Contact This argument especially appeals to Nasir's mother, who exercises a salutary influence over low and fairly of desire if the Khaus to further their own

personal interests.

Nasır Khan and the other Qualigm Khana now stress their desire to follow our counsels. Of course, this naive attitude must be heavily discounted, but it is probably true that, for the time being, our advice will carry considerable weight with them

3. Internal Situation

There is, as yet, very little evidence of the attitude of the other Qualigni Khans towards Nasir cave that, at the moment, they are united with him in opposing disarmament. In any case, the present state of affairs rather muta the personal interest of all the khans. They supervise security on the reads, exacting tribute money in return. They are independent, and pay no taxes. No Government official robs or worrses thom. In fact, they are leading the old tribal life But some of them yearn to come and hive in towns. Even Nasir and some of his family desire this. Some khans may resent Nasir's assumption of authority over them. Former inter-tribal fouds are not forgotten. Furthermore, some of the khans desire to return to their former pursuits of agriculture and stock-breeding from which they derived wealth in the past. The situation may be roughly summarised by stating that the Quibgai in times of war or danger are united under Nasir, but that, being buman, they desire peace, and peaceful conditions hest serve to disintegrate the tribe

4. Economic Situation.

The standard of living in the tribes-always lower than that in the townshas suffered markedly in the last two years. In the first place, the nomatic tribes, responding to their khans call to arms, have largely abandoned their agricultural presents (corn growing and stock raising) from which some of them gained their erventured Services, I sal prosent the and transmit in the and animal fats) has fetched lower prices because the tribesmen have had no direct access to open markets. They are obliged to sell their produce and buy their necessities through grasping intermediaries. Finally, unlike the townsmen, they have not benefited from the rationing of tea, sugar and piece-goods. It is true that the tribes have robbed farms and villages, and have exacted " protection money " from those unfortunate people who lie in their path, but this wealth has gone mainly to the khana.

As a result the tribesmen feel that they are different from and inferior to the inhabitants of towns, and, in the case of the Qoshgai who are of Turkish origin, this feeling may eventually lead to reparation. Unfortunately, the term may a to time the British is all the shortages saids the British always

were, and still are, the most prominent foreigners in Fars

Suggested Principles of British Policy.

It is obvious that British policy in Fars must be directed towards -

- (a) Security of Britid interests mater you fields burning and a ter the war-
- (b) Re-establishment of the power of the Central Government.

The first objective is clearly subordinate to the second, for, if a strong Central Government existed which was friendly towards us and able to administer

the tribes justly and efficiently, there would be no need for our interventes: it till a more But to bear for a record of in the error herproducing the reassumption of control by the Central Government.

In intervening, however, we should avoid certain dangers. Firstly, care is the taken fat we foot out of the period of the party o the state of the state of the seed Secondly we change one cake sind accordwith the tribes as to cause the Persian Government to consider we have created The description of the state of the section of the property is a the car who we are to an ability to be their. Thereby we should take care in our dealings with the tribes not to increase their importaa the tit were negle will be a the first to real the state southern find in agree finally, care should be exercised not to enhance the standing of any one tribe flike the Quality North at the North and other as as the new at terrorse.

Hethods of Application of British Police

... tra task a shr our to reak the present dear our between he to thes. all to time to at lee the clean a rough all to make a grander appeal adver the two parties as so ter also and act of me date the Dieta sort a were there often it was from the entered of any be seen to seek which there's VI TENT W at a Till by Well of the left of the very ment would not morest than he a way out a represent to present the Majority of those say has them sugar and to relation only made a desposal between the by an error with the object to the ring the other can also a state or of the these in order to got the collect of the set is engineered by a through I care a engaged and tea appoint a hit contribution grant write you call the tatter to the tate of some deposed of the I spromined that one is a reason that is at a first a with a tor settlement of the Water of the court

This general plan, if faithfully carried out, should meet with a considerable measure of a zero. It a produce that a core ore of a most of this may remain if a to ten and was or grown and their waders hat the than so testal blee was a said a way them so we keeper that he may not be for all persons and we we conserve It to a we be a his most on Qualizar that Your A way

while was to making dock to a sett make

but the policy of settling the tribes is a long-term one, and in the mounts in sex que al ar ser a fa da a ratier with it calcate world serve to mile

up the confidence necessary for the success of the general plan-

First of all it is suggested that tee, sugar and piece-goods in fiste in tee are as a best at dist do par are additions a that the Q again are en instruged Soundly trabas in the 1st in the continued to reserve to a silt to be seen being their tales to a new with send wheat and burner. It then I drawers and sales to the we call ensurage t vest towns for trading purposes. Fourth we come to the time to not to new le better med all for the first reas In the man all Conservation and product are to the Person George in the execute but at as ment on the present building in or as a suppressible we doubt the effect of a very power out the out-

As far as we obrselves are concerned, it as aggressed that the englishment I will all and there out our as med a discret he of he so did not Bost on our set a result of training from the for have a read a distribus notice we table discoving a property of the sex a treate grand will be appearageful for payable on ag greater people & for being shared yours semale for said reasons extended the attention the Bor the firste Yet at with a rise satisfies so like to their firsts that are of onesterous political experts to 11 s uses other the present execution ness I have been the Que on ally 4 the hear Attend may be take our pered of the safe that rector's exposer area. Small opportunities have resent therese sea from the kill avistant in the

in the east at expects opinforce so it is suggested that special attention be part to the following posts, some of watch have been mentioned above:

(a) The importance of the Quangai, and of Nasir Khan in particular should not be exaggerated otherwise other tribes will tend to fall under his influence.

(5) Nasur Khan's ambitious for increased power, on the ground that he can thereby the better protect his tribe, should be regarded with some

suspicion until he has proved his good faith.

(c) Every effort should be made to act in concert with the local Persian anthorities and thus make them and the tribes believe it is the Perstans, and not the British, who are directing policy. Otherwise there is a danger of a recrudescence of anti-British feeling in Persian official circles which might result in reprisals on our alleged tribaprotéges

Shirms, 6th May, 1944

Appendix.

Brief Description of Tribes of Fors

Qurhgai. (Rough population 100,000)

Politically, the Qashgai are the most important tribe in Fars because of their teadstion of fighting strength and cohesion. They are comparatively well-armed and are united under the leadership of Nasir Rhan, son of the former great Ilkham. Soulet-ed Douleh, who died when imprisoned by the ex Shah. Sastr to an ambitious individual possessing great force of character, and is imbared with old-time ideas of the part to be played by the Qashgai in Fars. He is bitterly opposed to the Persian Government both on account of the former harsh treatment meted out by them, and also because Government nets as a curb on his ambations. Nasir, in his exile in Tehran, become friends with Abdullah Khan. Zanghampur, paramount chief of the Boir Ahmedi (q.n.), and with Husain Quli Rustami of the Mamamani (q v).

The Qashgar, who are now almost entirely nomadic, have their winter habitat n he region between the or finals around Gad Scena in the in it and Lar in

the south east.

Mammanni. (Rough population 26,000)

This tribe is a sedentarmed offshoot of the Boar Alimed who horder them on the north. Their neighbours to the south and east are the Kashguli section of the Quangar. As their lands are well watered and fertile, the Mamnasam have or of the surrounding tribes. They possess a certain quantity of arms and declare their readiness to defend their rights against all comers. Their natural policy is obviously to ally themselves with whichever party offers them better protection Until the rise to power of the Quangar this policy has led them to side with the Government, but since the decay of the latter's power, the tendency has been for the Mamassans to reach agreement firstly with the Boir Ahmedi (whom they fear most) and secondly with the Quangar. The tribe is divided into four sections. each governed by a Kalentar, of whom the most powerful is Hussin Quli, who was exiled with Nasir Qashgai and Abdullah of the Boir Amliedi An important element in the Mamassani politics is the land claims. A certain Bushire merchant obtained rights over their lands some fifty years ago, and is now claiming owner ship of nearly the whole. His claims have, in the past, been supported by the Persian Government, and the present Government appears to be following the same path. In consequence, the Mamassam have additional cause to be estranged from the Government

Khamsek (Rough population 85,000)

This tribe of mixed Turkish and Arab origins is now partly nomadic and partly sedentarised. It is split up into a number of sections and has now no prominent local leader. Its traditional head, Qawam ul Mulk, has for many years lived in Tehran, and his present authority over the tribe is open to argument Thus, although the tribe has some arms, it is of little political importance save that the Basiri section flirt with the Qashgar

Bose 4kmedi. (Rough population 30,000)

Economically it is the most distressed tribe of Fars, partly due to its own feeklessness, and partly owing to the exactions of Government officials. By other tribes it is held up as an example of the evils of submission to Government.

The territory of this tribe is not situated in modern Fars, but on account of in there with the Queba. I'm an orm wat put I have just us it would I pure it there of a little it is the person traded trace of bouth Lethie. Rat its from this tribe range far into settled territory in pursuit of loot, and are must fashters, possessing a considerable stock of most relief. They have not been y subdued by the Persian Government, and British contacts with thet apport of he has not after

the Borr Ahmedi are mainly nomadic, though the range of migration is to r dateau itsect. In its winter quarters the tribe is very close to the oil-fields at

Gach Seran.

Traditionally, the tribe is divided into warring factions, but Abdullab Kt. in 7 I m silver screens from each r. Terror less were tracted to are a ver most if the trade Time and together with he aprecise at with Mastr Man Qualigni to unite to resist disarmament, makes these two tribes the most important political factor in South Persia.

N B.— The population figures given are the best obtainable, but they are only a guess, as no statistics are available

E 8598 422 84]

No. 29

Ser R Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received 20th June.)

(No. 250)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Property of State of the Property White and has the monet to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No 23 for the period of the 5th to the 11th June, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legition

Tehron, 12th June, 1944.

Enclosure in No. 29

(Secret.)

Midstary Attacks's Intelligence Summary No. 23 for the Period the 5th June to the 11th June, 1944

Pereun Affaire

Politions.

THE Court of Cassation came to a decision with unusual prempiess of the ass of these list of the state of the transfer appointment had been the cause of an interpellation of the Government-see Summary No. 20 1944 paragraph t. The date of was that his pre-ions conversor decerves him. from being appointed to a Government post. He will now be recalled from lsfahan.

2. Certain of the Deputies from Azerbaijan, not including any of those favoured by he Russens favours and well he below ray group of Deput esto the latew group aided Liberts, where we new nave a membership of also th ms

Есопоміс

3. The sugar ration, in theory available at votes by prices is to be or reason from 400 to 400 grammes pur head per month.

Perman Forces

4. The statements made by Dr. Millspaugh in his interview to the presssee Stant art \ 22 1944 ragray 0 a d forth a rully from the Minister of War, which was also published in the press. The Minister pertinently asks what justification had Dr Millspaugh, an employee of the Persian Government, for discussing in the press the affairs of the army and gendarmerie, and for creating public anxiety by his criticisms. The Government was well aware of the need for army reform, but would it not have been better if Dr Millspaugh had consulted General Ridley before making his strictures. He had said that the

army was unnecessary and that the money spent on it could more usefully be used for agriculture, education and hygiene. That was a matter for the Persian Government to decide, but did Dr Milbipangh think that anything could be done unless the army established and maintained security! Would not section alone cost millions of rials and had done nothing to reduce prices. The high cost of the army was entirely due to the bad administration of the country a

finances and economy

5. A Calmed meeting has been held to consider the budgets of the ar . the gendarment and the police. In addition to the Ministers it was attended by the Chief of Staff, General Ridley, Colonel Schwarzkopf and Dr Millspaugh General Ridley and Colonel Schwarzkopf justified the budgets they had prepared. Dr. Millspaugh said be had calculated the maximum revenue of the country for the current year at approximately 4,000 million rials, and that he could not consider allotting to the three security forces more than 40 per cent. of the total revenue-hetween 1.500 and 1,600 m flion rials. He left it to the Government to decide how the amount should be distributed between the three forces. The budget for the army amounts to over 1,500 million rials for 90,000 men of the gendarmene to 600 million rials for 28,000 men, and of the police for 10,000 men to 300 million riols. Dr Millspaugh suggested that they should each have approximately the amount allotted last year, that is 1,000 million for the newsy _ HFT } The westland it the reduction of the army to 00,000 men and of the gendarmerie to 14 000 men.

6. The Persian Government has been informed that fifteen Auson aircraft Market Jack Mark arreraft taken over by the Royal Air Force in 1941, will shortly be available in M deast for delivery to the Perman Air Force. Three Dominic aircraft will also shortly be delivered for the Persian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs

Appointments-Military

7. 4rmy-

(i) Sarhang Khodadad to command the 8th (Khorasean) Division

(ii) Sarbang Mrr Aslam to command the Mechanised Brigade ti . Sartip Muham Diba to be Director of Articlery

er , Sartip Alai to be an Inspector in the Ministry of War (v) Sarhang Dadvar to be Chief of the Army Finance Department

(vi) Sarhang Tarvan to be Assistant Chief of the Army Fittonee Depart ment

Gendarmers

(vil) Sartip Mahmond Khoseow Pahah to be Chief of the Gundarmeric, nice Sartip Selvavi, resigned.

Internal Security

Kermun

8. When in October last (see Summary No. 13, 1944, paragraph 11) operations against the Buchnichi tribe of the Sirjan district resulted in the surrender of old Hussesn Khan and later of his son, Akbar Khan Shiyapur, the other Buchakchi brigand, Murad Ali Murad, remained at large with a band of followers. Operations are now being carried out by two battalions of the 7th (Kerman) Division to round these up.

Fors.

9. A small operation was successfully carried out against the Khans of I may combat Beare on to that the for he proposed field these Shows in Shire in a great if y has after a set in step a see Signer to So 20 1944, paragraph 19. A column, 180 strong, from Shiraz occupied Hisar (halfwas actived to averand Barder Bale, at expendion to had I may Khan Muhammad Ali, fed. The gram is being transported to Bushico and the column is being withdrawn.

Bakhtiari.

10. A number of Bakhtiaris gathered in the village of Buldaji for the are proposed grants a opent tempt and against Morters Gela Klan be becoming of Bashman. There is home look that they were ustigated by the

[20046]

other senior khans, who are working up opposition to Morteza Quli—see Summary N= 21 1944 production to 10 production to Morteza Quli—see Summary no production to the production to Morteza Quli—see Summary N= 21 1944 production to Morteza Quli—see

Isfahan rounded up the village. The dissident khans, who included some of the minor khans who had supported Abul Qasin in his brief career as a rebel surrendered without opposition and were taken to Isfahan. Some thirty rifles were recovered, of which fifteen were Bruo rifles which had been captured from Covernment forces

If it is intended shortly to initiate operations for the disarmament of certain sections of the Chahar Lang Memirand Bakhtian in the area north west of Faridan, including the Fuladyand, the Zillaki the Hiridi, who are believed to have been responsible for the murder of Mr. Harris—see Summary No. 32, 1942, paragraph II—and the retainers of Khajeh Mehdi Quli Moghui. A column of a squadron of cavalry and two companies of infantry will operate from Ali Gudar and two buttalious of the Islahan Division from Faridan.

Rusman Affaire

13 The operations of the Russ an survey parties, which were reported in the first of the parties of the Russ and Jumand) and to the hills south west of Khaf I 4t O (1941) N 1379). It is reported that geological survey, with a view to the location of oil, forms part of the work of these survey parties.

14. A certain Sheikh Hussein Lenkorani is standing for election for the constituency of Ardebil in Eastern Azerbaijan. He is a notorious intriguer, agitator and mob orator frequently used by the Shah to work up disturbances and demonstrations, and recently particularly to fan the agitation against Seyyul Zia. It is noteworthy that his candidature is supported not only by the Shah, but strongly by the Russians.

16. An extra assistant military attaché. L'initenant Colonel Evapov, bas arrived to join the staff of the Soviet Military Attaché

16. The Russians persist in their refusal to allow the Persian Government have long wished to do, although they are wilting to agree to a maximum of a lattin on of 300

Yuguslan Affairs

17 A certain Colonel Mistrovitch is now in Tehran recruiting for Marshat Tito among Yngoslam resident in Persia. He works in the Soviet Consulate and has so far recruited some lifty sixty men, whom he is to take to Russia. Colonel Lozitch, who was Yugoslav Military Attaché in Moscow until he declared for Tito, is also here, accompanied by a youth whom he introduced as Tito's son

American Affairs

18. A Deputy, Dr Shafaq, spoke at some length in the Maylis in culogy of American American and American that might reasonably be expected to have been caused to the American Embassy and the American Government by the scandalous attacks on the American advisers. Among the reasons for which Persia would be eternally grateful to America, he said, were the services of American educationalists and of Morgan Shuster and Dr. Millspaugh during his previous engagement with the Persian Government, and American support of Persia at the Peace Conference after the batt war.

Tehran, 11th June, 1944.

E 3766 422 841

No. 30

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 27th June)

(No 255.)

His Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's I have the copy of Intelligence Summary No. 24 for the period of the 12th to 18th June, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran 19th June, 1944

Find sure in No. 30

(Secret)

Military Attache's Intelligence Summary No. 24 for the Period 12th 18th June, 1944.

Political.

Persian Affairs.

THE Prime Minister, taked in the Majis whether he had yet come to a decision regarding the future of Dr. Milispaugh, replied that he hoped to bring about amicably a change in the methods and in the financial and economic policy of Dr. Milispaugh that would be more suitable to the needs of the country and the wishes of the people. The Government accepted full responsibility, and the Majis could rest assured that they would maintain direct and full control over the finance and economy of the country without delegating any of their responsibility to foreign advisors. While appreciative of the services of the American advisors, the Government was also aware of their shortcomings. Employees of the Government, whether Persons or foreign, who failed to give satisfactory service would be dismissed.

2. Three months of the current financial year have passed without the budget having been presented to the Majlia. All administrations are short of financial to the presented to the Majlia. All administrations are short of financial to the presenting to show impatience at the delay in presenting the budget.

heonomic

3. The reopening of the Western front in Europe has brought about a fail in wholesale prices, merchants fearing that the end of the war may find them with heavy stocks on hand

Appointments-Ciril

4.-(1) Hashim Mukarram Nitroid to be Persian Consul General at Istanbid

(ii) Ismail Bahadur to be Governor of Maragheh.

Abbas Ferouliar to be Persian Charge d'Affaires with the Greek troverament in Cairo.

(iv) Valued Tunakabum to be Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Education.

(v) Dr Nakhai to be Under-Secretary of State to the Prime Minister

Perman Forces

Appointments-Military

5. Sartip Muhammad Baqir Amir Nizami to be an additional Deputy Chief of the Staff

British Affairs

6. Thefts of British military telephone and telegraph wire, which, on account of its high value and the difficulty of its protection, has always been no attraction to Persian thiores, recently reached alarming proportions. The police and the gendarmerie, even if they had bad the goodwill, lacked the numbers and the numbers and the numbers and the numbers and the numbers are lengths of the line has now been assumed by the Persian army

American Affairs

7. A Bill has been passed by the Majlia with double urgency authorising the transfer to the American Embassy in Tehran of the ownership of 22,000 square metres of land in the vicinity of the American camp near Tehran, to be used as a cemetery

Tehran, 16th June, 1944

CHAPTER V. SYRIA AND THE LEBANON.

E 2211 28 89]

No. 31

Extracts from Workly Political Summary, No. 103, Syria and the Lebanon, 22nd March, 1944.—(Received in Foreign Office, 11th April)

(Secret.)

I General

HIS Majesty's Minister and the G.O.C., Ninth Army, have discussed will the Sara, Property and Trace Minister levies, On the security issue the Syrians were reluctant to commit themselves and it is now for the French to produce a draft based on our amended paper, and to negotiate with the Syrians on that basis. Considerable progress, however, was made regarding the transfer of the levies. The result of the discussions made it clear that this continuous to a void further delay, as there is an increasing tendency to blame the Government for their cause to example.

3. Syria Dannieus

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and of Finance have not yet returned, the delay in their departure from Riyadh being caused, according to the Syrian Foreign Office, by the indisposition of Jamil Mardam. Luth Haffer, the Minister of the Interior is still in Jerusalem

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The President of the Republic left Damascia on the 18th March for I tour. He was accompanied by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Prime Minister, and by the Chief Secretary of Government (Dr. Najib Rev. Armanast), Dr. Shakib Jahri (Director of the Press Bureau) and various other 40 als.

The Prime Minister left the President's party at Home and returned to Damaseus on account of a riot which had started at a Syro Iraqi football match in the 16th. The encrosebment of the crowd on to the football ground had led to an attack on a powerman by three soldiers of the Bataillous de Levant, and a sculle counted, in which one BdL sergeant and one soldier lost there fives. There were upwards of twenty civilian casualties, one fatal

On Friday, the 17th, the town remained calm, but a demonstration took place outside the Serail and there was much shorting of "down with the French" and demands for the immediate transfer of the army. On the following day, demonstrations continued, and stones were thrown at a French soldiers' club. A French military ambulance was stoned, overturned by the crowd and burnt, and all French signs on shops have been removed or obliterated.

The Prime Minister has stated that General Beynet, when he paid his official call, assured him that he had come as General Catroux's choice and would do all be could to facilitate the handing over of the powers so ardently desired by the Syrians.

According to the Minister of Justice, as a result of an exchange of correspondence with the French, the courts hitherto known as Mixed Tribunals will in future be designated." Courts dealing with matters affecting foreigners." The judicial in the property of powers by the first of the light designation only while the Minister reserves the right of judicial supervision, team-ters and a part may as a fit rule of

Dr Kazem Dagbestani bas been appointed Director of Defense Passit la elv ed illa illa Proposition Santa Passit Passi Passit Passi P

A successful three-day display has been given by the Royal Air Force under the patronage of the President of the Republic. On the second day there were some 70,000 speciales and in the course at a perfermence of the fine "Spetter, the Mobalez of Damascus announced that denations equivalent to the cost of eight Sp three had been received.

5. Home and Huma.

The President of the Republic, with his party is a conditions that and Science, and there were appropriate receptions, dinners and speeches. I appear to the rest is the property of the serious problem of the high cost of living

The enthusiasm shown during the visit was moderate. Nationalists from the

On the day after the President left, some students in Homs staged an anti-French demonstration ontoide the Sérail in sympathy, they said, with "their comrades in Damaseus." There have been no further developments

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11 The Lebanon

The settlement of the fate of Emil Edde has again been postported to the next session of the Chamber, which is expected to take place early next week.

It was reported in the press on the 21st March that a Bill was to be tabled that day providing for substantial increases in the aslaries of Government employees, but the question was not in the end debated. It is feared that such increases, especially if they should be extended to commercial and industrial employees, would materially contribute to inflation, and the Lebanese Government have been urged to reconsider their proposals.

Rashid Mokaddem (see Weekly Summary No. 72 of 1943), whose health has been growing steadily worse for some time, was brought back to the Lebsnon from his place of confinement in Cyprus on the 21st March and died in hospital in Tripoli on the following day.

Signs of trouble have been reported in the Chekka cement works, where a lawyer, who has a grudge against the company, has been exhorting the workers to strike for a programme of improved conditions. The workers are not ensirike, however, and have apparently not shown much enthusiasm for the programme

E 2396 23 80]

No. 32

20th Murch, 1944 (Received in Foreign Office 1-th April)

1 General

Political interest in the Lebanon continues to centre on the question whether the Government will proceed with the motion for unscating Einfl Edd in 22nd March it seemed that they would, having secured the support of a set a connumber of Deputies. The French appear to have commuted the error of inter . ing directly on Edde's behalf with the Lebanese Government. General Beynel. has also seen a number of Deputies in an attempt to persuade them to oppose the Government's motion. The first result of this was that Riad Sulh informed M Chatogrean, who had been sent to him by General Beynet, that this French intervention in a purely internal matter was most unwelcome. He pointed out that as the French had shot Pucheu they had no grounds for objecting to the Lebaucae dealing in a much milder way with a traitor. The French also interrened with the Maronite Patriarch, who wrote to the President urging that hidde should not be expelled from the Chamber, Raad Sulb called on the l'atriarch and persuaded him to withdraw his opposition. Count Ostrorog again intervened, in General Beynet's name, with members of the Government with the same result. The consequence of these interventions has been to crystallise opinion in favour of strong action against Eddé. Realising this, the French changed their facties and on the morning of the day the motion was to be voted upon offered to obtain Edde's resignation, failing which, by next Friday, they will we find to will as a Till I as a still on at it seems quite possible that if the French fail to obtain Eddé s resignation and the Government do not move the motion on Friday, it will be moved by private members and may result in a vote of no confidence in the Government.

The recent manor disturbances in Damascus have provided an indication of the argent desire of the Syrians to realise their promised independence, which means to them not only the transfer of certain attributions but the visual removal of French control and the formation of an army. The Government have fost in In section to the property as a second section of drawn-out negotiations on the transfer of powers. General Beyort and the Syrian Frime Minister deserve, however, great credit for the reasonable and understanding way in which they have dealt with a very difficult situation. They have both refused to adopt intransigent attitudes, although hard presend by their over extremists

2 Wheat

Total purchases during the period from the 20th March to 23rd March were 484 logs, a dealy average of 121 tons.

3 Suria Diminious

The disturbances reported in last week's summary were followed by seven days of outward calm. The Director General of Police, who had complained to the Perme Minister that his task in maintaining order was made more difficult by the provocative attitude of certain of the Troupes Speciales, later, on the latter's metro-tons, told his commissaires that the result of the enquiry shaved that the French were in no way to blame for the disturbance on the football field, and that everything possible should be done to restore good relations between the police and the Troupes Speciales, who would soon become the Syrian National Army It appears to have been successful in calming the police, who ware naturally feeling very sore at the way they had been treated on the 16th March

The Prime Minister, in his talks with General Beynet, went to the unusual length of retraining from laying the blame of the disturbances where it belonged for the sake of maintaining good relations. The French delegate also displayed a very conclinatory spirit and did not take up, as he well might have, two particularly unplement incidents involving the French flag is tricolout was hanted down by the mob, and in another was drogged along the streets with old shoes fastened to it and trampled upon

It is true that French subordinate commanders in one and possibly two more dutant posts, when they beard of the disturbances in Damascus, hauled down the Syrino Ray and substituted the French, but those incidents were not mentioned by the Syrian Prime Minister oither,

On the 25th students and townsmen tried to force a shopkeepers' strike, but the Government, anticipating some such movement, took measures to stop the demonstrations. The Prime Minister, who had left earlier in the week for Aleppo, returned to take charge.

It appears that the recent state of tension had been exploited by opponents the second of the second of the second been exploited by tradesmen as a demonstration against the Government's attempt + to the first and the second of the public who are angered at the failure to check the rising cost of livia.

The protocol for the tenusfer in principle of the Bedouin Control has been signed but the detailed agreement is still under discussion. The Government have appointed Nouri Ibeds, a big game hunter, as Director of Bedouin Control in the Ministry of the Interior - a nomination which led one Syrian to ask whether the Government thought they were dealing with wild animals.

4. Aleppn

When the President arrived on the 23rd March for his seven days' visit the a ext f presentation as till a specific to the tip medial the opinion that the Government have failed to produce the improvements which national independence requires

I so that I be are see by the Mol afer the Pres dert made no definite statement on the question of the Syrian army

0. Jehel Druze

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The recent demonstrations in Damascus were unitated on a reduced scale in Souerda. On the 20th March a crowd, composed mainly of schoolboys, demon strated before the Serail, shouting "We want the Army." Hussen Abd ed Din and Said Abou el Hussein, two Soneida lawyers, harangued them from the Sérail

steps, and in addition to demanding the army urged the aboution of the present the following day there was some stone throwing, and a few shop signs bearing inscriptions in French were defaced. On the 22nd March there was a similar demonstration at Saikhad. The Monafez and the police have very wisely

reframed from taking any measures which might have uithined the state of public openion, and the movement has died a natural death.

By decree of the Syrian Government, Yunis Jerbua has been elected to the post of Juge du Statut Personnel in succession to Hamistond Jerbia, who dim recently. The Assah family are very disgruntled at this appointment, and have been canvassing for signatures for telegrams of protest, but have met with little

7 Aluouste Territory

The President arrived in Lattakia on the 19th March and stayed for five days. He was well received by all communities, and on visiting each district of the Alabantes was met by the tribesmen and their leaders, with the exception only of Suleiman Murshid and Munir el-Abbas. These two were absent also from the official hunquets, but they met the President on his arrival at Luttakis and attended the reception in the Sérail. Local feeling in favour of a national army was much in evidence.

During his visit to Slenffe the President received many complaints against

Suleman Murdiid, and promised that justice would be done

When the Alaouste Administrative Council met on the 20th March face last week a summary), all the councillors attended with the exception of Munirel Albas

0 Tribal

The long-standing dispute between the Jubbour and the Shammar of Zor (Feddagha) is not yet settled. The Contrôle Bédonin evidently had not effectively expelled the Feddugha to their pasturage in Iraq (see summaries Nos. 98 of the couthern section of the Jubbour, and his son Hawash, took the law into their own hands on the 9th March and attacked the Feddagha, inflicting casualties. The seven Jubbours. Casualties among the Feddagha were reported to be fifteen ed War Va . we is a solar patz a washer a Dathar eively and appears to have taken no action either to support his tribounen or to cettle the dispute. The French authorities sent arcraft, a platoon of Meharistes. and medical and

11 The Lebanon

In the Chamber on the 27th March an Opposition Deputy tabled a motion antional home. The Prime Minister, in reply, welcomed the motion, recalled that the Government had recently strongly protosted against Senstor Wagner's motion in Congress, and declared that for twenty-five years he had opposed the idea of the Jewish national home in Palestine. It is believed that this statement was made primarily with the intention of strengthening his position before the chinax of the Entil Eddé affair (see under "General" above), it was in any case received with considerable enthusiasm.

A the same a say of the of the part and the all a contact a empowered to declare war on Germany and Japan and to strengthen relations with Soviet Russia.

The Lebanese budget was at last presented to the House on the 21st March. It totals £Syr 34.099 000, an increase of about £Syr 12 mulion on last year's year's working of the recently announced Five Years' Plan, and the same required for the working of the Common Interest services now taken over by the Lebanda Nature I lafer and the Lebanda CS r 22 000 learning and the paid of the court had been made for the acquisition of a antional army beyond providing a sulary for the Minister of Defence. The receipts included SSyr. 1,000 000 to be collected from the war profits to which the last last last last less considerable press criticism at the size of the budget, and on the 27th March (29046)

P 4

a Deputy strongly condemned the inadequacy of the direct taxes and the Govern-

ment's policy of increasing wages rather than reducing the cost of living.

Amongst other laws recently submitted to the Chamber are (i) the long. awaited law for judicial reform, which reinstitutes the Court of Cassatten and increuses the number of justices of the peace, and (ii) the law on the defence of the State, which gives the Government powers to repress treasonable activities. It and a subtract top course under this latter law, but under another law which prohibits Deputies from

accepting public functions except to certain defined cases The Lebanese Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs are expected. to leave at the end of this week for Bagdad, at the invitation of the Iraq Govern

ment, and thence to proceed to Riyadh on an official visit to Ibn Soud

Regulations were published on the 17th March governing the entry into the newly constituted Lebanese Foreign Service, and it has now been stated that candidates must present themselves before the 26th April. The first posts will be be given to nominated persons, future candidates will, however, have to pass an examination, the syllabus of which has been laid down. So far despite consider able lobbying, the Government has only settled one foreign diplomatte appointment, that of the present Minister of the Interior, Camille Shamoun, as Lebanese. representative in London. They appear to have resisted a strong hint from Nahaa Pasha that Taufiq Pasha Mufarrege, who is domiciled in Egypt, would be accept able as Lebanese representative in Cairo, and to have beld fast to their principle. that all their representatives must be sent from the Lebanon.

The establishment of a "National Association of Lebanese Culture" has been announced. It is understood to owe its inception to the Apostolic Delegate and Cardinal Imprount and to number amongst its members several prominent. Christian Opposition Deputies. Moslems are understood to regard it with some

maximicion,

E 2300 28 891

No. 33

Extracts from Weekly Political Summary No. 105, Syria and the Lebanon. 5th April, 1944 ... (Received in Foreign Office, 15th April.)

1. General.

GENERAL BEYNFT made a last intervention with the Lebanone Government on the 29th March in favour of Bmil Eddé. He suggested that the motion for meeting to all the property of the same Marca about meeting and the the monstane the French authorities would endeavour to secure his resignation from the Chamber, failing which they would take no further action. The Lebauese Government agreed, but the intervention seems on the whole to have stiffened their attitude, the Prime Minister, in particular, declaring categorically that Edds would be out fith that bey but r but a tile, and I value on the

On the Slet March, the resignation not having been offered, the case was at the Government to pass a law for his expulsion. The Prime Minister replicate that his case was tired, and the provides for the unscaling of any Deputy who accepts "remunerative office" in Church or State. Another Deputy thereupon moved that Emil Eddé should be expelled and the motion was carried, 34 Deputies voting for it, 8 being absent or 1 8 abstaining

Following a decision by the Lebanese Government to establish diplomatic I real se We see to Provide to the second se requesting the unriment of His Majesty's Government to the appointment of

Camille Bey Shamoun as Minister in London. On the 20th March General Beynet left Betrut for Damascus, where he exchanged visits with the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, during which he resterated his wish to facilitate the transfer of powers. The Franco Syrian meeting to discuss the Troupes Speciales took place on the 3rd April, the French In the print of the Contrat Branch and Car Ostrong And charles Was took reached on the questions of command and technical services, and the discussions were adjourned until the 6th April

3. Syria-Domascus.

The President returned on the 30th March, having out short his tour on account of bad weather. The M nisters for Foreign Affairs and of Finance have returned from Saudi Arabia, and the Minister of the Interior from Palestine

There have been attempts during the week by opponents of the Government to foment disturbances, but without success. Certain merchanis of Damascus. while declaring their readiness to contribute to the national exchequer, are expressing dispatisfaction at the Finance Department's assessments for income tax, and at the alleged injustices of the Ministry of Supply in the matter of import and export licences.

A few days ago the Prime Minister lost his temper with an Aleppine journalist who had enquired whether it was true that he intended to resign, and ordered the man's arrest. After a good deal of argument the order was cancelled but it is thought that the Prime Minister's political opponents will make the most of this ill judged and "unconstitutional" lapse.

4 Aleppo,

During an extensive tour of the Mohafezat the President was well received by the public, who were pleased to see in him an active leader of independent Seria. In appealing for national unity, the President was at pains to reassure minorities, and is considered to have increased both his popularity and his

Textule prices continued to rise during the week and the absence of a satisfactory reply to complaints against the Government's failure to achieve a policy

of price control caused disappointment

7. Algorita Territory

The soldier of the Troupes Spéciales killed in the recent ciot in Damascus tree Summary No. 103 of the 22nd March. Damasons) was an Assounts of of those who die on service, the body of this soldier arrived in Massiel an hour or so let e to t be Sea Tree to be Who have and it's was intended by those responsible to be an act of provocation, public feeling is bardening in favour of the early creation of a national army.

Since the President's visit the Mohafez has adopted a friendlier attitude the gal. I regularly by my and the property of the and the last party rather than of the French. King has been elected Vices President of the Alaounte

Administrative Couped under the presidency of the Mohafez.

News of the arrival of British troops in the Slenfle area has had a saintary or open school War I al taked when the I il & President claiming to be a strong supporter of national independence and apologising for his absence when the President arrived in his district.

9 Tribul

A dispute between the Shammar Khrossa and the Agaidat threatens to of the street of the works help at the

The Agradat and other semi-sedentary tribes—the Baggara, Wulda and Afadla fear an attack by the usmads and are resolved to stand together. The British Political Officer at Deir ez-Zor has suggested to the Political Adviser at Mosal that the Iraqi Shammar should be induced to withdraw. Colonel des lissare states that he has sufficient forces available to deal with any emergency. The British military representative in East Syria, however, believes that the French would not be sorry to see the situation detariorate, and that they may be expected to favour the nomads-a policy already indicated by the behaviour of the Controls Bedouin Officer in the dispute between the Wulda and the Fedam reported in previous Summaries. There are unconfirmed but persistent reports that the French are issuing arms to the Bedouin.

Fighting has ceased between the Jubbour and the Feddagha (see last week's Summary), a corridor having been established between the two tribes.

10. Prontier.

At the routine frontier meeting between Turkish officials and the Officier brand of real reset to a Kar the and the present first first the The question of the status of the Syrian representative was not raised.

There has been a considerable increase in the smuggling of gold from Syria into Turkey, with a consequent drop in the value of Turkish paper money in Kin. 11 c.

11 The Lebanon

The Lubanese Government took police precautions sgainst any possible to the politicians and no disturbances of any kind have occurred, indeed, the general feering appears to be that the action taken, although much overdue, was justified and gave a welcome proof of the Government a determination to further Lebanese independence. The French authorities enquired next day whether the action of the Chamber would be followed by any repressive measures by the Government future attitude, and in particular on whether he continued his previous attempts to arouse feeling between Christians and Mostems. A letter from the Maronite Patriarch expressing approval of the Government's recent Anti-Treason Bill was published in the press two days after the expulsion of Eddé, and was generally taken to imply that he endorsed it

On the 1st April the Prime Minister Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Chief of Protocol left for Dainascus on their way to Bagdad and Riyadh. The Prime Minister had previously explained to the Chamber that the object of their visit was to strengthen the tree of friendship between the Lebanon and two

important Arab countries, and was given a vote of approval

Discussions are still proceeding between the Government and the Beirut merchants regarding the War Profits Tax. The Government, desputing of succeeding in any attempt to collect arrears of this tax, are endeavouring to come to an agreement whereby the merchants would compound for all arrears by a jointly guaranteed payment of ESyr 6 nullion, if they succeed, their intention is to make similar arrangements with Lebanese merchants not in Beirut, with the Beirut merchants assume extremely simil by comparison with the large profit which many of them are generally believed to have made, and the agreement is likely to be subjected to considerable criticism on this score, but no large a from this tax has already been ensurable criticism on this score, but no large a from this hadget, such as the Fire Year Plan, that the Government are obliged to resort to every available means of collecting funds. Attempts are at last being made to compact are chants to keep proper books, in pursuance of the recently presculgated Confe de Commerce, and the imposition of an income lax, based on the Palestine model, is envisaged as soon as the merchants have been brought into line

A question was asked in the Chamber on the 28th March on the Lovernment's a manufacture of the Constitution to abolish its confessional home. The Prime Minister replied that the thosernment were prepared to consider this when all Departies were agreed on its desirability. The question is one on which the country could easily become divided into two sharply opposing factions, the better and more progressive elements realising that the amendment is a concutal preliminary to the establishment of an efficient administration and a mitted Lebanon, whilst element and other reactionary circles see in it a fatal blow to the continuance of their prestige and influence. It is known that the Government are convinced that the issue cannot safely be existed so long as their own position and the independence of the country as a whole are (at least in their opinion) still threatened by French intrigue.

E 2451/28 89]

No SA

See I Spears to Mr Eden .- (Received 22nd April)

(No. 30)
Sir.

Beieut, 12th April, 1944

1 HAVE the honour to report that on the 31st March the Lebanese Government expelled M. Emil Eddé from the Chamber of Deputies for his action in

Edde has been widely regarded as a traitor to the cause of Lebanese independence ever since the events of November but the Government did not less than the data and the less than the l

always extremely sensitive to any current which might threaten his position, and who feared, not without good reason, that, in taking action against hidde, he would have to reckon with the tarand Serail.

The French, on their side, naturally made the most of this nervousces. As see a tapeate to the control of support from a safe impority of Deputies, they expressed their disapproval of any sametions being taken against hidde by every possible means, including a personal intervention on the part of the Délègue Genéral himself, and a letter which the Maronite Patriarch was persuaded to address to the President of the Republic

At the last moment, however, and after the debate in the Chamber had been properly and the state of the Market of the Licetoral Law of the 2nd January, 1934, prohibiting Deputies from accepting remunerative posts in Church or State

After the debate the Government took certain police precautions, especially in Eddé's district of Mount Lebanon. So far, however, there have been no signs of trouble and, on the whole, the position of the Government seems to have been

strengthened by their decisive, if tardy, action

I am sending copies of this despaich to the Minister Resident in the Middle hast and to the United Kingdom representative to the F.N.C.L.

I bave &c

DW 15011 5

E 2450 23 89

No 40

Estracts from Weekly Political Summary, Secret, No. 106 - Syria and the Lebanon, 12th April, 1944.—(Received in Foreign Office, 22nd April)

| General

I'm at the essent between the street and to be a more of the It had a finished handle for a tree of the first for a comment of the rate or a find all a strong ways by the size of the negation over terrace to become Small and year in the a speri were because our solded or westerdly and the sold of patrice I am ha steer of Deans to so that a ter hand here and large and process of the second second second second second to that all be so to done the state out, should be so affect of the process of the first of the country the first of the te his stir of a rather of Variation to a straight of the wall le v ... He dipose that a construction of the adversarial and the at it for a chilly of man at a graph was at I from a war at I but for reasons of presuge and "face" they greatly prefer this roundabout melad walters wet tensores but a ret M straight to me my a seen to strong to and he M a s Man of the raised on the standard rate in a man fully dead with our new research already been reached with the French, a new formula was proposed in an endonyour to reconcile the two points of view. The essence of this is that the Syrum Government should, in fact, hand back their army direct to the French command, but should emphasize that they do so as a contribution to the war effort of the United Nations as a whole, and at the express wish of the Commander in-chief, Middle East. The Syrians promised to consider this formula further, and it is hoped that by adopting it they will be able to bridge the gulf.

A revised version of the British minimum military requirements in regard to the transfer of certain powers (Scrials I and III, "Operations" and "Security"), has now been handed to both Syrian and Lebaneze Governments

There is evidence of the continued arrival of numerous French officers from North Africa and other French possessions. Many of these newcomers are of an undesirable character, and their presence is bitterly resented by the better French elements.

There has been some speculation during the week as to the possible fall of the Government, and there are signs of increasing popular opposition to the Damascus, but not, apparently, to his office. This is due partly to ill-health,

but also to unwillingness to co-operate with the Prime Minister

There has been a difference of opinion between the Prime Minister and the Mil ster of Finance. Before the departure of the Syrian delegation to Riyadh in February, the Minister of Finance had stipulated that he should be appointed chairman of the Syrian Commission of the Supreme Council of Common Interests, and a draft decree was prepared to that effect. When he found on his return that the appointment had been given to Sayed Ihean el-Sherif be complained to the Prime Minister and spoke of resigning. The affair has been sottled satisfactorily, but there remains a lack of harmony among members of the Government. The Prune Minister resisees the importance to the Government of maintaining unity until the negotiations with the French for the transfer of powers are concluded

The President of the Republic has been taken seriously ill with duodenal

9 Tribal

Following a request made by the political officer at Deir er-Zor to the politica a man a Maria San San San Parks of Section Statement for the rom Iraq to negotiate a peace with the Agaidat, thus avoiding what milled have been a serious clash (see last week's Summary). A tribal conference ray

The Fedam have hopes of arranging a tribal conference at Palmyra under the suspects of French Bedouin control officers to settle their disputes with the Walda and Afadla. The intention of the Emir Mujhim is doubtless to under mine the prestage of the Mohafez of Euphrates, whose committee he refused to accept (see Summary No. 103 of the 22nd March) The Syrian Prime Minister. in taking stops to obsure that any such conference will be held under the authority of the Mohnfex

11 The Lebunon.

There has been no further repercussions of the expulsion of Emil Edde from the Chamber, apart from muttered threats from his remaining followers in the Mont Liban. The Easter holidays, as usual, caused an almost complete suspension of both Government business and political activity, and the country

Nonnantions for the three bye-elections to be beld on the 23rd April must he in by 18th April. So far, three names have been mentioned as candidates for the one racant seat in North Lebanon, one of whom is strongly backed by the President and is therefore a strong favourite. As regards the two seats in Mount Lebanon, the Government have two candidates (both of them politically sound but of doubtful moral character), and the main interest centres on whether

Taufig Awad will stand against them. In any case, the Government's powers are likely to prove adequate to ensure the return of their own men

Criticism of the Government is at present directed chiefly against their To meet this latter charge, Camille Shamoun, the Acting Minister of Finance, has granted an interview to the press and has explained the Government's ideas as regards the imposition of increased direct taxation, including income tax This appears to have been well received, although one opposition newspaper comments that such measures, however desirable, will be difficult to get past a Chamber composed for the greater part of property holders and merchants.

(E 2495/706/65)

No. 36.

Sir E. Spears to Mr Eden .- (Received 24th April.)

No. 29.) Beirst, 5th April, 1944 WITH reference to your telegram No. 165 of the 30th March, I have the

honour to submit the following report on the origin, constitution and powers of the Supreme Supply Council and its dependent Advisory Boards

2. The following Advisory Boards have been set up and are already functioning :-

Joint Medical Advisory Board. Jo. Agricultural Advisory Board J. . . sport Advisory Board Joint Paper Advisory Board Joint Textile Advisory Board

Joint Iron and Steel Advisory Board

3. Appendix A contains lists of commodities upon which each board is competent to advise.

4. The formation of a Mucellaneous Commodities Advisory Board has been agreed upon, but the board has not yet held its first meeting. This board will deal with all the commodities not already covered by the other boards (Appendix A 5).

5. The work of all of the boards is co-ordinated by a Joint Supply Connect 6. Although the setting-up of the Joint Medical Advisory Board was er, ally opposed by the French, it was finally agreed upon, and the liest

meeting was held on the 4th October 1943

7 The delay in setting-up this board did not result in the holding back of themsen supplies sorter a sort left best set Wist and months before agreement was finally reached. At that time the local Govern ments distrusted the Office Pharmacoutique, which had been set up by the French for the control of the import and distribution of medical supplies, and had little confidence in its integrity. Although we held the same view as the level reserve the progress of per a sea to be to be to take t

referred to in my letter related only to the freezing of items imported by the I k ('I' which at ally arrived in the middle of one negatations. In The second of the contract of free date of a constant of In this connection I we are a first access ogram No. 371 of the 30 . Acresover to air, repeated Saving it you

9. The machinery for screening and passing on import because functioned in a completely making manner at the last f M M as a last or of the 17th January, 1944, and the Commission Supérieure du Ravitaillement was stall

meeting at that time.

10 The Joint Supply Council or i mated in the necessity for a senior board for the co-ordination of the work of the virus Advisors is ros on ans set up men to have a frage or open copper to be then a freezerod to the con-I was to to to thought a prevented of the market will States to court . The contract of the white for some his stress it legislates powers being now vested in the local Governments.

1? The Joint Supply Conneil is composed of five members, one Syrian, one Lebanese one French one American and one British to French Mich of and British members being advisers to the Syrian and Lebanese members. The decree which created the Joint Supply Council and defines its powers in attached

e Apar vb 1. Te Offer I control de Coerre continues in function, though the monopones which it cape d with report to various imports have been removed is the Governments in joint agreement. We have not taken any part in the neget at none erecerp to the formendmen strat or of the Office Economique de Guerre, and have not been invited to do so. I have, &c. E. L. SPEARS

E 2642/23.897

No. 37

Extracts from Weekly Political Summary No. 107, Syria and the Lebanon, 19th April, 1944.—(Received in Foreign Office, 1st May.)

(Secret.)

1 General

IN view of the Syrian President's illness, no further discussions have taken place between the Syrians and the French concerning the transfer of powers. It is evident from the general expression of sympathy towards the President particularly in those parts of Syria which he visited recently, that the present Government, with which he has become so closely identified, owes much to his personality

The help given by the Ninth Army, who immediately provided medical special is will blood it of a last last last provided medical special state. It is generally believed, and probably with reason, that without this help the President would have died

The Lebanese President has received a telegram from Ibn Saud, desputched here a after the Lebanese the independence of the Lebanese

2 H heat.

Recent rains have improved the prospect of a good harvest

3. Suria-Damaicus

Speculation continues as to how the Government will face the respecting of Parliment on the 22nd April (1997) and distributed of Interior, Public (1997) and distributed of Interior, Public (1997) and distributed of Interior, Public (1997) and distributed of Interior (1997) and distributed of Interior (1997) and distributed of Interior (1997) and distributed of the President's (1997) and (1997)

The trace of the trace of the second of the

8. Euphrates and Jearch

Emphraiss.—There is at precent a lack of confidence both in the local administration and in the Central Government. The Mohafez feels that he may be removed in favour of a member of the Nationalist bloc. He has been criticised as being weak, but his task is made more difficult by the lack of public spirit in the lack of public spirit.

I reperiod of adjustment following the transfer of the Bedouin Control to Svr as as thorsty presents many difficulties to a Mohafez, whose duty it must be to be cettle tribal sheights to accept that authority at the outset, and it is natural that French officers, while executive power remains in their hands, should tend to ignore the local Government representative. For instance, the two Mohafezes were given full acope to preside at the Shammar Agaidat conference, but when Capitaine Brianx, the French Bedouin Control Inspector, though acting under the anthority of the Minister of the Interior, arranged the Federal-Wall a conference wishes of the Mohafez of the Euphrates. It was subsequently decided that he had a Shammar Agaid at President the Syrian authorities, the Bedouin Control and the French Military Commander are more clearly defined

Prespects for the Largest are need and it is unlikely that there will be any serious disturbance in East Syrts while Allied troops remain in the area

There has been an entereak of typhus on both banks of the Euphrates between Deir ez Zor and Ahu Kemal. The Syrian Health authorities, assisted by the British, are taking active measures

Jezurek.- No detailed reports received

10 Frontier

In recent weeks there have been cases of Turkish guards taking men and flocks from the Syrian side of the frontier in areas near Ateppo. Claubes have been avoided and on two occasions restriction has been made on the demand of British units or of the French Frontier Officer.

11 The Lebanon.

Nominations for the three by elections which are to take place on 23rd April were received up till 18th April. There appear to be three serious candidate for the North Lebanon vacancies. The Covernment are strongly backing one candidate for each seal, and, with the means at their disposal, are expected to ensure their election. Little interest a see far been displayed by the population. None of the candidates is of high standing, and two in Mount Lebanon are of particularly low moral character so that in any case the level of the Chamber will not be runsed by the result. The usual complaints of French intervention, so far quite musilstantiated, have been reversed from North Lebanon.

The Government a attempts to compound with the Beirut merchants regard to the payment of arrears of War Profits Tax have come to a standard localization and the standard localization and the supposition of patting them into force before next year.

The Lebanese Government have formed a large committee, composed of representatives of all communities and of the principal commercial associations, the efficient of the principal commercial associations.

ce Lebanese Minister of the Interior has protested unofficially to the French ansat their action in establishing, or proposing to establish, a number of new Sureté posts in the Bekna and South Lebanou on the grounds that these posts are not needed for purposes of military security and that their establishment is provocative. It is understandable that the Government should be worried at any possible extension of French political activities in the Bekna, in view of their own weakness in that troublessme area

E 2728 28 681

No. 38

Petricis from 16 or a P. . . Summers, No fine Series to Interior. 28th April, 1944 - (Received in Foreign Office 4th May)

General

THE Lebanese Mission has returned from Saudi Arabia. The question of Arab unity was discussed, and it appears that Ibn Saud's discouragement of any political Pan Arab conference before the end of the war has fortified the Lebanese Christians, including the President, in their aversion to the idea of federation. It is considered unlikely therefore, that the Lebanese Prime Minister will press for a conference at present. The attitude of the Syrian Government towards an early conference, though Pan Arab feeling is stronger in Syria, will no doubt be industried by the Syrian President, who is strongly attached to Ibn Saud.

Messages have been received by both Syrian and Lebanese Governments from the Imam Yahya of Yemen acknowledging the independence of their respective States. 3 Syria-Damascus.

At the coupening of Parliament on the 22nd April there was a of Finance who is attending the Financial Conference in Cairo, were prese-The Provident to 11 of all their law water abit to pitch a to a druft laws which are soon to be submitted to the Chamber

After the conclusion of the formal business, a proposal signed by fif Spatier to the R A F The proposal was adopted.

In reply to questions, the Prime Minister stated that he agreed that it we then the me the second of t a quarter of a century, its modification would require both though. .. With and the same of the President to this respect had been successful, that many had been released, and that the Government were now endeavouring to arrange for the release of the remainder. The From h, he said, had submitted two schemes regarding the cession of the Army In each of them some points were not acceptable and some required study but the most recent conversations had been encouraging. The illness of the President had, however, caused a temporary hold up in negotiations. The Prime Minister inted the idea that the Government was taking over only the shadow and the substance of the attributions of sovereignty as some of the Deputies

suggested, and added that Syrian sovereignty would be complete, more by saying that all the other attributions, with the exception of the Sarestown to an area

It is probable that the Syrians will press their claim for control also of the . . . I B P - TI T I FF y ask a first or f this service on the grounds that the Syriaus, who are not at war, can have no concern with the properties involved

The Syrian Government have decided to send diplomatic Musicon to Egypt, Iraq, Snudi Ambia Algiers, Great Britain and the United States and to establish Consulates General in Amman, Jernsulem, Dombay and Rio de Janeiro

II The Lebanon

In the by elections the two Government candidates for Mount Lebason, Farid el Kharen and Khalil Abn Jaoudob, were returned with large inaporities but Nadra Issa Khoury, the candidate for North Lebanon who had been supported previously by the Government, withdrew his candidature at the last minute on the advice of the Prime Minister, leaving Joseph Karam, who had strong local backing, to win a straight fight against Hazarb Jahjah, who stood as a member of the Constitutional that is, the pro-Government party. The Mount Lebanon result caused little contract. The President and four

members of the Government, including the all important Minister of the Interior. rome from that region and the return of their candidates was a foregone cor Innea

In North Labanon the result has been regarded as a blow to the prestige of the Government, although one of the principal factors which led to the success of Karam, whose family have long been sufficiently in the neighbourhood, was baction in addressing a letter to the Prime Minister two days before the polling in which he denied in the atroppest terms any accusation of being a tool of the Frer ch and affirmed his intention of supporting the Government and the cause of Lebauese independence

The French did not interfere in any way in these elections. There was, however a certain amount of interference-destruction of bullet boxes, picketing of polling booths, etc -by Karam's supporters

E 2966 23/891

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No. 39

Extracts from Beekly Pol tical Summary has 109 Syrus and the Lebanon, Sed May, 1944. - (Received in Foreign Office, 15th May)

1 Grneral

ON the 27th April the arrival of Joseph Karam, the new Deputy for North Lebanon, to take up his sent was the occasion of a serious breach of the peace in Berrit Karam aumself, although proviously known as a French protégé, had

renounced their support (see last week's summary), and had complied with the Government's request that he should enter Betrut with only a few cars. His party was, however, joined by a large crowd of Opposition elements at the entrance to the town. In accordance with the deptorable local custom, many carried fire-arms. The police cordons proved anadequate to restrain the crowd The police barriers were broken and a large crowd formed outside the Parliament building. A strong police cordon holding Parliament Square was also broken through by the procession, which was accompanied, it is alleged, by some Surote men. There were certainly cars carrying French flags in the tend; on one of these was M. Chataigneau's personal bodyguard. There seems to be no doubt that this manifestation was deliberately organised by the supporters of Eddé and those elements who have been steadily worked up since last November against the Government's alleged anti-Christian policy

After Karam had entered the failding a section of the crowd attempted to follow him. At this point an n.c.o. in French uniform climbed up the tronwork over the main door and fixed a French flug over it. He was shot in the act of doing so. A general milée ensued, during which a hand grounds was thrown into the entrance hall, wounding the second in-command of the police. One gendarise and four civilians were killed and some twenty persons, including a number of police and gendarman, wounded before order was restored by the police.

Meanwhile the sitting of the Chamber was opened. The Prime Manuter deplored the fact that there should be in the country a group of traitors who would violate Parliament and what it stood for The Government's lemency he agid had been mistaken for weakness, and force must now be used to suppress these traiters for the safety of the country. A declaration by Knyam was read in which he dissociated himself from the incidents and reaffirmed his levalty to independent Lebanon. A vote of confidence in the Government was then passed unantmously

There seems to be no doubt that French troops in the telephone exchange opposite Parliament opened fice, whether because some shots fired by the gendarmente hit the building or on their own initiative has not yet been established. Many eye witnesses assert that there were French officers for men wearing French officers uniform) amongst the crowd. There were undoubtedly a number of French flage carried by present in the procession (it is asserted that French loreses distributed French flags in the morning). It is widely believed that French agents working with Eddé and his supporters organized what was meant to be a movement to overthrow the regime. His Majorty's Minister at once conferred with General Beynet, who asserted that he was in no way concerned with the manifestations. General Bernet's attitude subsequently staffened, and on the 20th April be handed the President of the Republic a steon, note of protest against the Government's attitude. The Labanese have replicate the first of the laborate that the same template the same templates and the same templates and the same templates and the same templates and the same templates are the same a rice thy correct, he does not appear to have been able to control French elements in the Lebanon who have not censed carrying out subversive activities.

Meanwhile a joint Anglo French enquiry has been set up, and the Lehanere are carrying on a parallel enquiry presided over by competent magnifester. The current imposed by the Lebaucso Government on the night of the meident, was raised on the 1st May and the town is now quiet

The news of the incident caused great indignation throughout the country There were some demonstrations but no breaches of the peace. Both in the Helian and South Lebanon the political officers successfully used their influence to discourage undue excitement

2 Il heat

Purchases during the period the 23rd to 27th April amounted to 450 tons of wheat, 867 tons of barley and 063 tons of other adulterants, a total of 1,980 tons and a da ly average of 396 tous

3. Syria-Damascus

The Same Construction is a superstor of war or there are a superstoring but Rushda Kekha of Aleppo, whose criticism of the Government is unreleating but generally constructive, and several young Damascenes, including Sahri el-Assali and Alimed Sharabati, both members of the Chamber, who call themselves " Progressives." There are others whose adherence to the group is due primarily to their desire for the early transfer of the army. On the whole this is a healthy opposition.

There is a second group, however, composed of reactionary elements, certain Alacuite leaders, for instance, and pro-French Deputies, in particular the lamir Mujhim, who sees advantage in the fact that members of the more genuinely patriotic group have blanted the Prime Muniter for the delay in the transfer of the army, and is rallying some of the more simple minded provincial Deputies to what he do not be in the control at the expense of the control at the control at

by owing the disturbances in Heirist the Government took measures to prevent any attempt at anti-French demonstrations. The Prime Minister had already shown by his handling of recent Moslom-Christian disputes an approximation of the fact that disturbances only weaken the authority of the Government.

and serve the purposes of elements who would welcome its discredit

Colonel Oliva Roget broadcast a message by wireless saying that he wished to assure the population that the French had no connexton with the Betrut disturbances, or with the incident at the Damascus football ground on the 18th March. He explained that the French position, as recently defined by General Beynet, was one of friendship and co-operation. This turned out not to be a very happy idea, on the principle of "qui s'excuse s'accuse."

. .

9. Tribat

there is never the table to be the best of the Mohafes of the table to be the table to the best of the table to the table table to the table to the table to the table table to the table table to the table table table to the table tab

The bolding of the abortive Fodnan Wulda conference in Aleppo which was a sixed by the French Bedouin Control Inspector bus test to Farming and of the Bual Shammar Agaidal conference at which the Emir Maghim, now in Damascus, was to have been one of the arbiters. The consequent delays which are to the detriment of Syrian printing, have the first of the f

It has now been decided to hold the Shammae-Agaidst conference on the 6th May in the presence of the Mohafez of the Jezirch and the Montagarrif of Mosal.

to Frontier

No progress has yet been made in the investigations conversing the reported objection by the Turks of two byrians of the Carde Legère. The Turkish multiorities having refused either to produce the two men or to allow them to make a statement to the Frontier Commission, the matter remains under negotiation between the French délègué at Aleppo and the Vincola de la Antioch.

11 The Lebonon

The prestige of the Lehanese Government, which had suffered on account of the result of the North Lehanese Covernment, which had suffered on account of the result of the North Lehanese calling on their members to support on the contract of the last of the la

Rayak beat the strain of the s

ex tonse the 1 mos could arsted and a who has haven. His visit appears

to have been a purely personal affair, but he was recognised on entering the town, and the translation of the state of the North translation of the North translation of the North translation of the Covernment on Research

was telegraphed to the Government in Berrut

Lebanese President and Government and all Lebanese and Allied notables were invited. Many thousands of spectators attended, and the display was generally voted a success. The Lebanese Government's fund for the purchase of Spitires, which is aiming at outdoing the combined results of Damaseus and Aleppo, is mounting steadily

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No. 40

Extracts from Weekly Political Summary No. 110, Syrta and the Lebanon, 19th May, 1944.—(Received in Fareign Office, 23rd May)

1 General

DURING the week following the mendents of the 27th April the Lebanese authorities showed signs of considerable pervousness regarding French intentions. As a result of strong rumours that the French would take some form of violent action against them, the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of the NFA, who had not been warned, spent the night on the 4th 5th May away from their homes. It is tolerably certain that these rumours were put about by disaffected Frenchmen, but as nothing came of them the atmosphe and much calmer. There is good reason to believe that General Beyont.

The single date, addressed the corps of French officers in Betrut and told them in no uncertain terms to refrain from modding in politics.

The two committees of enquiry, Angle French and Lebanese, are still at work. The Lebanese committee have accepted an invitation from the Angle French committee to provide witnesses for interrogation by the latter. The Lebanese authorities are reported to have convoked in all some seventy persons for interrogation but the Prime Minister has stated that only inneteen have been riccularly in the Bekan, of the Government's firm attitude. Indications so firm at a second of the control o

any evidence of French complicity which may come to light.

The Syrian Prime Minister informed Colonel Oliva-Rogot on the 2nd May that the Syrian Government did not propose to make any demarche in connexion with the incidents of the 27th April, but that they were watching the situation

There have been two discussions during the week between the Syrian Ministers and General Heynet concerning the transfer of the Troupes Spéciales, but the results are not yet known.

2 H Arat

Purchases during the period 28th April to 3rd May amounted to 1.040 to 1 world 1.2.1 to 1 her of 145 to 1 during 1.040 to 3.445 tone and a daily average of 575 tone.

The Cereals Commission have made a tour of Syris and the Lebanon in order to assess the prospects of the crop to consider the question of a reduction in prices. It is evident that the total quantity of barley and wheat available to be bound out or at hear out, led to a field it was all the reduced that the existing security stocks, amounting to four months' supply, can be reduced to a quantity sufficient for two months, and has approved also an allocation of 75,000 tons for export.

The Syrian Government are considering the possibility of financing the buying of this year's harvest. It is thought probable that, were they to do so they would be in favour of a reduction in the buying price, as their first estimate of the funds required appears to be extremely low

d Surer limited to

The week has been uneventful in Parliament. A motion was passed congratulating the Lebinose Government on their firmness in dealing with the resent a centar Departer of the Municipal Law Bill as

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designed merely to perpetuate a state of affairs mappropriate to the new electors, as are the Deputies, and that the heads of municipalities, who are of present nonmanted by the Government, should be elected by the Municipal A Deputy from Home, the notorious demagogue Raif Milki, went r and condemned the whole system of two-degree elections as undemocratic The discussion is to be resomed,

A Government proposal to sell Lebanese National Lottery tickets in Syria was criticised as being an insound method of obtaining revenue. It was agreed to postpone a decision until after the return from Cairo of the Minister of

8 Euphrates and Jestrek

- reh -There is continued evidence of the French propaganda campail. color tata in the Khabour settlement

11 The Lebunon.

I a mit as a to to existe of I quis as to a large estain and on the are a compact to the property of the contract of the co and the first an is at a property to the tenth of the state of the season that there 2 44 2 48 5 5 5 5 7 1

I control privately a to a special cut extende we are any think a title or two steels to the property of the second property of the the street to the street Plant A a Process of the May age that a frequent frage . ee on the 1932 and 1944 budgets were adopted.

The Prime Minister has visited the Maronite Patriarch, who has expressed his confidence in Rind Sulh's ability to sufeguard the interests of the Lebanon and to achieve its complete independence.

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No. 41

Extracts from Weekly Political Summary Vo. 111 Syria and the Lebanon, 17th May. 1944. (Recreed in Foreign Office 20th May)

1 General

he has been one or in the streets filled to him to be yet concluded. The Covernment's independent judicial enquiry has however, with the President to tell him that in his opinion it would be nowise to take proceedings against Eddé unless there was a cast from case. A long-drawn-out trial based on insufficient evidence would be most disturbing to public opinion The President appeared to share this point of view

The scure of further French repressive action against the Lebauese Government has now died down, largely because, after the Frime Minister's cordial the Government showed signs of improvement. The French, on the other hand, have intimated to the Government through their Delegue that they desire the removal of the Minister of the Interior, the Chief of Police and the Director

of Press, on the grounds of alleged anti French conduct during and after the disturbances. They appear to have met with a blunt refusal from the Lebanese, tunning their objection to the Director of the Press. They are nevertheless at

to say, both publicly and through their organisations, that the Prime M ester is " irreplaceable " At the same time they have succeeded in annoying the President and Government considerably by holding a military review in Berrut on St. Joan of Arc's day without inviting or even notifying the Lebinese authorities. Fortunately, the advice the legation was able to give on this subject has smoothed over this incident.

The recent discussions between the Syrian Government and General Boynet Courte the It is a content of the to the consent of the G O C Ninth Army in the first place and subsequent reference should be banded over when the Alized High Command no longer considers the Levant to be a likely field of action. The Syrians have proposed that a senior Syrum officer should be attached to the French Territorial Command, and that ruan officers should be placed in the various bureaux of the Etat-Major, so that they may learn the duties of the command and staff so as to be ultimately in a position to take over.

As regards the Súreté, further discussions are now to take place on the basis of the Ninth Army revised memorandum (see Summary No. 100 of the

12th April), which has been accepted by the Syriana.

2. Wheat

Purchases during the period the 4th 13th May amounted to 783 tous of wheat, 1,302 tons of harley and 436 tons of other adulterants, a total of 2,521 to a and a daily average of 252 tex -

The Cereals Commission have not yet decided on the buying prices for this year's harvest, but purchases have been mapended so as to prepare producers

for my company and a subsequent of the part of the same of the same by loans to be issued by the OCP and guaranteed by the Syrian Government thus replacing the present system whereby purchases are financed by the French. and they are apparently confident of obtaining a sum of £Syr. 70 million at a rate of interest of 1 per cent. They ask in return that the Lebanese Government should undertake to buy 100 000 tone of the crop and that the M I.S.C. should dispose of any surplus above the needs of the Levant States, which are estimated at 250 000 tons. They are prepared to agree to export of ecreals as soon as it can be ancertained that the harvest will be more than sufficient to meet the needs of the two States.

3. Syria-Damaseus

There's even a ver quiet week in Parliament. Nuzem Qudsi and Rushdi here and he are the m Antaki, of Domascue, now form the nucleus of a planted was at a star at the star at a star cost of living house the pressale was significant to a to raising the pay of civi see to the to the to the to the to the to the total total to the total cheaply from Government on the first that the same lack of energy in dealing with the problem, and pressed for an increase in imports as providing the solution.

I spread the general of the Port I I that I as poor and recently by the line of the second or word of some angel when the presented in the second in the administrative staff in the Jearch

The draft of the important new Tribal Law has not yet been introduced. a fact which is causing some concern to the tribal Deputies

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6. Home and Hama.

There is nothing of political unportance to report from Homs.

In aldress of the state of the large with the war for the rive which inevitably involve both Christians and Moslems, and the Christian examinity have shown a nervousness which pro French elements are enger to exploit. The Prime Minister has recently expressed the view that the disputes

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in Hama have not been essentially of a sectarian nature, and has instructed local authority to deal firmly with those who seek to accentuate confessional differences.

Local notables are alarmed at the increasing activities of the Hama Communists, who are mostly Moslems, and have distributed pamphlets reporting the speeches of Khalid Baghdash, the secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Viscosity known as the "Youth of Mohammed" has issued a reply pointing but that communism is contrary to the Moslem way of life.

It is said that the Mohafez, who is still away from Hams, may resign, and

4 4

there is already speculation on the choice of a successor

8. Auphrutes and Jezurek.

Emphrotes.—It is evident that the future reputation, both of the Mohafez and of the Central Government, will be determined to a large extent by the distribution of the Central Government, will be determined to a large extent by the distribution of the Mohafez and the Central Government, will be determined to a large extent by the distribution of the Mohafez and the Central Government, will be determined to a large extent by the distribution of the Mohafez and the Central Government, will be determined to a large extent by the distribution of the Mohafez and of the Central Government, will be determined to a large extent by the distribution of the Mohafez and of the Central Government, will be determined to a large extent by the distribution of the Mohafez and the Central Government, will be determined to a large extent by the distribution of the Central Government, will be determined to a large extent by the distribution of the Central Government, with the distribution of the Central Government, with the determined to a large extent by the distribution of the Central Government of the Central

were largely due to the activities of certain French elements, have been dealt well.

9 Tribut

Bedroddin Sabbagh, the Assistant Director of the new Tribal Affairs Office in Damawia (see Summary No. 103 of the 22nd March) has informed the Political Officer at Deir ex Zor that it is proposed to create subsidiary offices in the various govineral control in which a Syrian official would work together with the French Indiana Control Officer. The success of this system, which is in theory excellent, will no doubt require a greater degree of co-operation from French officers than they have landed to show in the past (see under "Euphrales and Jezirch")

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11 The Lebason

An apparent improvement in Franco-Lebanese relations having tursed public attention once more to questions of internal policy, the Government has uset with increasing criticism in the Chamber on economic and financial grounds, and the opinion is now being expressed in many quarters that a Cabinet reshalls is everdue. It is natural that a Government which has remained in office for eight months abould be the subject of attack, and it is difficult to determine the extent to which such criticism may be attributed either to a genuine conviction that the present Ministry could be improved, or to the ambition of other Deputies and officials who would benefit by a change. The Prime Minister has stated definitely that he will not change his Ministry on account of the present pressure but a reshuffle will probably be made when the Minister of the Interior resigns are just the probably be made when the Minister of the Interior resigns are just to the UK-C C., the Banque de Syrie and the Office Economique

The O C P, the U K C C., the Banque de Syrie and the Office Economique de Guerre have all been targets for criticism in the Chamber. The Government defended the first three, but stated that they had asked for the cession of the last named as part of the Common Interests. The Government's five year plant the cost of living or collect the War Profits Tax, were other points on which the cost of living or collect the Government obtained considerably less than its usual majority.

The Prime Manister has received a telegram from the Chinese Government announcing their decision to recognise the independence of the Lebasion

The agreement has been received to the nomination of M. Camille Shamoun as Lebauese Minister in London (W.S. No. 103 Section 1).

12 Press and Propaganda

The statement made by the Lebanese Prime Minister that the Government's enquiry into the events of the 27th April was being pursued with complete

impartiality, and his conciliatory reference to General Beynet's assurances of his determination to implement General Catroux's policy, are regarded by the press as an important contribution towards an improvement in France-Lebanese relations. It is emphasized at the same time that relations of friendship must depend on respect for Lebanese independence.

The Maronite Patriarch's declarations of confinence in the Prime Minister are frequently quoted, particularly his assertion that he would not object to being

governed by Moslems alone provided that they were all like Riad Suth

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No. 42

Extracts from Weskly Political Summary No. 112, Syria and the Lebanon, 24th May, 1944.—(Received in Foreign Office, 7th June.)

1 General

THE Lebanese Prime Minister amounced in the Chamber on the 20th May the appointment of Camille Shanoun and Almed Danik as Lebanese depoint it representatives in Leadon and Alguers respectively. It appears that the French Committee had decided, after the incidents of the 27th April, to withhold their agreement indefinitely, but that General Reynet forced their hand by acting on earlier instructions to synchronise his action with His Majosty's Government's appointment of the appointment of a Minister in London.

The Lebanese Government have not yet announced the results of their enquiry into the create of the 27th April, nor have they taken any action against that Fiddé. Eddé's son has been vainly attempting to provoke a lawyers' strike in protest against the continued detention of two lawyers—followers of his father—who were arrested for complicity in the disturbances. The Government intend eventually to have all the cases tried by a special court, which has not yet been constituted. The results of the independent Anglo French enquiry are not yet known, though their work has been completed.

The Syrian Prime Measter has informed the Political Officer at Discussions that the Délégué Général's final report on the discussions regarding the transfer of the army, incorporating the suggestions advanced by the Syriam (see paragraph 1 of Weekly Summary No. 111 of the 17th May), has been transmitted to Algiers by the hand of M. Clintangheau, who left he are on the 18th May has been transmitted to Algiers by the hand of M. Clintangheau, who left he are on the 18th May has been transmitted to Algiers by the hand of M. Clintangheau, who left he are on the 18th May

1. French Delegué Général and Mme Beynet gave a reception to celebrate Lat f Ar - Da The President and members of the Government stores II very upset over the incident of the military review (see paragraph 1 of Weekly and the state of t the reception unless they received an undertaking from the French never again to hold a review on Lebanese soil without first seeking the permission of the Lebanese Government. As the French could not afford not to have representatives of the Government at the reception the undertakin was given be are of ATTITION TO THE PARTY TO THE PARTY OF THE PA we are nestable at the latter as seen as a few we have the priesson but f Ar alla fa Sarar Gay withheld permission hat the late of a party of the same of the provided it were not termed a of the Govern ment duly attended the service. In Aleppo the usual review of French trongs take of More the great person without ference the Government in Damascus

3. Syrin-Damaseus.

In Parliament political activity has centred found opposition to the Government, particularly over the questions of the Ministry of Supply and the establishment of the civil service, and, though there is no sign of consolidation of opposition, there is criticism by individual Deputies of almost every proposal put forward by the Constituent, Rushut Kenhut of Ausppa (see Summary No. 111,

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attributes this criticism to the lock of confidence in the Government as a result of their failure to announce a definite programme.

In a debate on about tax the Covernment were criticised for leaving the distribution of the tax to the municipalities, who were merely called upon to provide sums sums to the Court of the Months of the Court of th

On the 20th May the peace was broken in Damascus by demonstrators who so by the first of the peace was broken in Damascus by demonstrators who ance of Moslem ladies at a charity ball to be held that evening the first of the demonstration had been held against the formation of a women a clin of the carrier in the week. In Damascus the police of the first of the first

4. Jebel Druce

Agriation continues for the abolition of the régime of financial and admini-

that he can be seen to the see

8. Kuphrates and Jezurch

huphrates -- Nothing of political importance to report.

desired.—The Political Officer at Humeteho was present at the tribal sunference between the Agaidst and Shammar on the 6th May when it was decided that as terbal war had not been declared, there could be no cancellation of all losses. It was therefore resolved that both sides abould before the end of May present to the Syrian and Iraqu authorities lists of emunities and losses suffered during the recent affray. This decision was interpopular with the Agaidst who have a considerable credit below of the first that the following the resolution of the light of the presence of arbitrators, on the 15th June in Door ex Zor.

D trust

In view of recent tribul differences, the Political Officer at Decree 7 : State of the Political Officer at Decree 7 : Tribal Affairs, in concert with the French Bedouth Control Officers, should take further steps to avert disturbances. The vint of Bedruddin Sabbagh (see Summary No. 111 of the 17th May) has not improved matters to any appreciable extent.

11. The Lebanon

The news of M Shamoun's appointment (see "General") has given point to the remain a runner soft to the Manastry to be detected beneved that Hamid Frangieh will take his place in the Cabinet and that the Government are considering the remaral of Adel Osseyran from the Ministry of Supply (where ne has not been a suppress) as well as the add to of a M ton a section of the contraction.

Following upon the by elections in North Lebanon there have been clashes bechare. An attempt at mediation by the Minister of the Interior failed and fighting between the villagers became so intense that the Government, under the now agreement, called on the French to lend the civil anthorities the necessary

troops. Two companies of Senegalese were despatched to the scene to restore order. The villagers have now been constrained to return to their bones and fighting has ceased. The Political Officer states, however, that only determined action by the Government against those responsible for the disturbances will to the French O.C. Troops in Tripoli, the Troupes Speciales (which would normally have been used in such an eventuality) were so unreliable that the Senegalese has to be sent in their place. The Lebanese and French authorities are examining the question

the Betrut merchants on the payment of arrears for War Profits Tax. A draft Income Tax Law has been submitted to the Clamber for examination

12. Press and Propaganda

Sectable in govern the derivate was well and block in the least to the present of the present of

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No. 43

Extracts from Weekly Political Summary No. 113, Syrio and the Lebanon, 31st Way, 1944 (Received in Foreign Office, 19th June)

1 General

The troubles in North Lebanon (see paragraph 11 of WS. No. 112 of the 24th May) are not yet over and the Lebanese Government have been obliged to retain in that area one third of their total gendarmeric force, together with the related troops which had been supplied by the French. There is a danger of the ill equipped Lebanese Gendarmeric being unable to deal with further outbreaks in other areas, and the Government have felt compelled to ask the French to place at their disposal a battalion of Troupes Spéciales and some arms and equipment, in order that they may have sufficient forces to maintain internal security pending the conclusion of a definite agreement for the handing over by the French of the Lebanese Troupes Spéciales. The French have apparently agreed in principle but have processimated. Reasons are always forthcoming for postporning a final decision.

The Syrian and French delegates met on the 27th May to continue discussions on the transfer of the Strete. The French are understood to be insisting on special privileges for their nationals, but neither the Syrian nor the adversariant flower amends are prepared to accept this contention. The Syrian Government have agreed to the attachment of a British officer to the future Syrian Security Service.

3 Syria-Domascus

handling of the demonstrations of the 20th May. The Prime Minister by his confident and vigorous action has deftly turned the original issue, the emancipation of women, into a question merely of civil disturbance which has been dealt with satisfactorily by the Court of First Instance, thus defeating an attempt by the religious Society Al Gharra, who have always been politically ambitious, to impose their will on the Government.

In Parliament there has been little activity. A druft Bill for the Budget and the first of the Recommendate and passed to the Committee of National Economy with the recommendate it it the proceeding of the Recommendate in the stabilization of the Recommendate the establishment of his department by decree met with adverse criticism, but was defended by the Minister concerned, who explained that the scholastic year begins in October, before the re-assembly of Parliament, and that if he were not to receive immediate authority to make appointments, his scheme for the reform of his Ministry must be postponed until next year. The Bill passed into committee

the British Overseas Airways Corporation as a port of call on the Cairo-Bagdad-Tehran line, and the service will start shortly. The French authorities at the airport are co-operating satisfactorily. The M.I.S.R. will also operate a service between Damascus and Cairo. A proposal for a programme of British Council activities in Syria has met with an enthusiastic response from the Syrian

Cloverbment

7 Alaquite Territory

the Court of Arbiters is now assembled to deal with the many complaints of all Sulciman Marshid. A member of his harem has meanwhile housed the French tricelor in the village of Shuths, and his supporters have been celebrating with rifle live the ramoured departure of the British from Syria. Numerous protests have been sent to Dainascus by Almoutes accusing Marshid of working for the co-establishment of mandatory rule.

11 The Lebanon

The Lebanese Government are losing prestige through their failure to take decisive action to settle the trouble in North Lebanes (see "General"). Hamid Frangish, head of one of the Zghoria factions, handed over five of his partisans, but Joseph Karnin, head of the other faction, failed to produce certain of his suggestion of the Government, and this has further hand the last further hand the l

The present session of the Lebanese Chamber ends of the 31st May, and the next full session open not start until October. The Government have, therefore, decided not to proceed immediately with a ministerial reducible, since it is not possible at the present time for Camille Shamoun to take up his new appointment in London. Adds Bey Osseyran has declared that if he is removed from the Ministey of Supply he will leave the Government, and in that case one of the Primo Minister's principal difficulties would be finding a competent successor for

the Phalange community

The Phalange companies L'Action has circulated an uncensored edition devoted to a little attack on the Government. While some of the allegations were were more reasonable. It is

the control of the Shin community

the property of the allegations were not to a second devoted to a little of the allegations were not to a second devoted to a little of the allegations were not to a second devoted to a little of the allegations were not to a second devoted to a little of the allegations were not to a second devoted to a little of the allegations were not to a second devoted to a little of the allegation and the allegation and the allegation and the allegation and the allegations were not to a second devoted to a little of the allegation and the

Prime Minister and Vice President, who both unide speeches. The Party and its reader received Lebinese decorations.

The British Council with the cordial support of the Lebinese Government.

The British Connect with the cordinal support of the Lebauere Government, has decided to embark on a programme of educational and cultural activities in

ie Lebstein.

It has been announced that M. Shamoun, Lebanese Minister Designate to His Majesty's Government, will also be Minister to the Belgian Government in London.

12 Press and Propagands

Local newspapers have expressed the view that the recent disturbances in Syria, though ostensibly of a religious nature, were similar in origin to the Berrat incidents of the 27th April, and that their motive was to undermine the foundations of national independence. It is generally considered that whatever may have been their origin, in both cases the results have served to strengthen, if only temporarily, the authority of the respective Governments

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No. 44

Extracts from B sekly Political Summary No. 114, Secret, Syria and the Lebanon, 7th June, 1944 — (Received in Foreign Office, 20th June)

1. General

Af GOTIATIONS between the French and the Syrians for the handing over of the armed forces reached a stage during the week when the divergence of their respective claims as to when the eventual transfer should take place threatened to cause serious difficulties.

The French contended that the transfer could only be effected either at "the end of hostilities" (a term which has not been defined), or upon a decision by

the National Committee at Algiers.

The Syrums replied that the French had never claimed that they were entitled to limit, except in matters directly connected with the war. Syrum sovereignty, and that there had been no question in all the negotiations but that the armed forces would be handed over as soon as the initiary situation should permit. They said they had made many concessions and accepted far-reaching the contended further, that from the moment when the war definitely and finally receded from the Middle East, no valid military reason could be advanced for their not obtaining central of the army, and that the decision as to when the moment had arrived could only be made by the Supreme Military Commander in the Middle East. They further pointed out that it was clear from Serial No. If of the Kinth Army Memorandum, which had been accepted by both French and British, that the General Officer Commanding, Ninth Army, accepted the principle that further powers could be handed over to the local tievernments progressively as the danger receded from their territory.

Général Beynet attempted to delay négotiations, but the Syrian Government, being determined to press their esse, usuated that they should continue and stoted they would have no choice but to recall Parliament should the French refuse to continue the negotiations. The Prime Minister warned Général Beynet plattily that in the present state of public opinion a revolution would almost certainly

follow if the Syriam and the French failed to reach an agreement

The French later produced a proposal that the army should be handed over when the two parties jointly agreed that the time for handing it over to the native Governments had come. The Syrians answered there were two objections to this, the first that it would permit the French to block the handing over indefinitely, the second that it would leave the decision of this purely initiary question in the hands of a political body, the FFNC, a contingency intherio never caviaged. They suggested, as an alternative that the decision as to whether the Levant States were definitely no longer threatened should be left in the hands of the highest initiary authority in Europe, i.e., General Escahower This point is now being considered by the French

The Lebauese Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs were present at the France-Syrian negotiations concerning both the Troupes Speciales and the

Sareté

Negotiations have been concluded for the transfer of the Services of Common Interest, all of which are now under the control of the Syrian and Lebausse Governments

2 II heat

Negotiations with the Syrious and the French for financing and fixing the price of the 1944 crop have now been successfully concluded, and only await acceptance by London and Cairo to be put into effect.

An agreement has been concluded between the French and the Syrians whitch; the cause to the wind has been concluded between the French and the Syrians which were totally pracceptable both to the British and to the Syrians, but they abandoned these in the course of the negotiations.

The following is a brief summary of the points on which agreement has been

reached

M E.S.C. will governme to purchase 100,000 tons of the 1944 crop at prices which are well within the limits assigned by London and Cairo.

II to per eart Serian Government levy (F.A.E.) will not be paid on these as across

Prices paid to consumers for all adulterants will be substantially lower than in 1942, and although in the case of wheat the price per ton with 0 per cent of impurities is maintained, the amount actually receivable by the producer will be decreased by raising the standard of deductions for impurity content and charging transport costs to the producer.

The Syriaus have agreed to refund the 15 per cent. F.A.E. on all cereals from the 1943 crop delivered to the British army, and to adjust the charges on deliveres to Palestine, Cyprus and the UKCC to the prices paid by the local Ravitatllements. The total saving resulting to the British taxpayer from these

refunds will be in the neighbourhood of 2 million Syrian pounds.

3. Syria-Damascus

The Ministry of Supply has again been the centre of interest in Parliament Demands for the appointment of a commission to enquire into alleged irregularities were resisted by the Government, who have decided to appoint their own committee of three civil servants of reputed integrity. The budget for the Ministry of Supply being still under consideration by the Committee of National Economy, it was decided to continue temporarily the system of doutremer processing the continue temporarily the system of doutremer process.

Parliament rose on the 31st May and will not meet again, unl - in . thed

the President's health is improving, but his British medical advisers suggest the health have Danessess where account is to the delay his health and the

R. Euphrates and J

It was that he was seen in again reported between the semi-sedentary track. It was that he was the semi-sedentary track authorities (see Weekly Summary No. 111 of the 17th May). The Mohnfez states that he has appealed several times to rain to the French for assistance in enforcing a settlement, and has now gone to Damaseus with his Commandant of Gendarmeric to give his personal account of the recent tribal disturbances and of French activities in the Jezirch

11 The Lebanon

The trouble in North Lebanon seems to be nearly over. The Government, in spite of their fadure to obtain a battalion of Troupes Speciales from the French (see paragraph I of Weekly Summary No. 113 of the 31st May), decided that strong mensures must be employed, and gave full powers to the Minister of the Larrier to effect the necessary acrests. Most of the supporters of Karam originally implicated (ten in all) are in custody, and a number of the gendarmente have now been withdrawn.

Parliament has passed the budget, together with special allocations for the Winisteres of Supply and File of Together with special allocations for the extraordinary session will be called towards the end of the month to consider the draft Income Tax Law and other outstanding matters.

The composition of a National Court of Justice to deal with offences against accused of participation in recent disturbances have been submitted for trial Transpordan has recognised the independence of the Lebanon

E 3701 23 89)

No. 45

Extract from Weekly Political Summary No. 115, Syrio and the Lebanon 14th June, 1944.—(Received in Foreign Office, 24th June.)

1 General

Discussions between the French, Syrians and Lebanese regarding the traffer of the Transport of the Special Syrians and Lebanese regarding the traffer of the Transport of the Week but, although progress was made, particularly as regards the Sureté, no final result has as yet been achieved

In reply to a request by the Syrian Government for 1,000 rifles for the gendarment, the French have offered 400 1907 model rifles at a cost of ESyr 400 each, which is equivalent to approximately five and a half times the cost, including the first of the state of th

The Syrian and Lebanese Prime Ministers, having been informed by the French that the Soviet Government were considering the possibility of recognising the independence of their respective States and of appointing to them diplomatic representatives, have now decided to send a Syrian official to Cairo in order to establish contact there with the Soviet Legation. They apparently propose to reply to the French that they welcome the idea but would prefer to discuss it

direct with the Soriets.

The news of the Allied landing in France induced a wave of somewhat exaggerated optimism throughout Syria and the Lebanon, causing a marked fall in commodity prices during the first few days.

2. Wheat

The agreement fixing the prices and the financing of the 1944 harrest, and granting refunds to the army and other British authorities on purchases from the 1943 crop have been agned by all the interested parties (see para. 2 of W.S. No. 114 of the 7th June)

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No. 46

Mr. Duff Cooper to Mr. Rden - Received 23rd June)

(No. 1191.) (Telegraphic) Alguera, 22nd June, 1944

FOUND Massigh this evening in a state of violent agriction and extreme expression. He said that on 17th June the attitude of the Syrian Government, with regard to the handing over of special troops had enddenly hardened, and that the Syrian Prime Minister had referred to some "secret" that was in his possession on 21st June. His Majesty's Minister at Bearts informed General Baset and the British and the Syrian Prime Minister had referred. This he look to be the "secret which the Syrian Prime Minister had referred.

2. Massight reminded me that on 5th February this year, a definite assurance had been given that the British would not give Syrams assurance either in finance equipment or in materials in order to enable them to maintain native triops and that this assurance had been given by General Spears to M. Ostrorog et Beirut, by Sir M. Peterson to M. Viénot in London and by me to himself. He added that on 4th April this assurance had been reaffirmed by the Foreign Office He suggested that giving of arms to the Syram gendarmeric was in spirit if not in words a clear breach of this undertakt.

S. He added that it was also a breach of article 4 of Lyttelton de thulle agreement, which laid down that the French should be the dominant Power

the Levant and mentioned specifically control over gendarmerie.

4. There was nothing in the existing situation to justify such an act without consent or consultation. The French authorities were well able to look after the internal security, and it could hardly have been contended that Turkey was likely at the present time to make unprovoked attack upon territories under the control of the lord but one like an in the house has a recommend our demand that there abould be set up at Berrut a France British Committee with the express duty of examining all questions of military security. If there were really any need for rearming the gendaments the question should have been referred in the first instance to this committee.

time when negotiations which we all hoped would prove successful were true of plants life a lor a trace of prover to our the strength

language the dangers which he foresaw might arise.

E 3792 217 89}

No. 47

He Eden to Mr. Duff Cooper (Almera)

(No 972 /

(Telegraphic.) Foreign Office, 29th June, 1944 YOUR telegram No. 1212 and my telegram No. 965, paragraph 2 [of

27th and 25th June Syrian armed forces.

The case of the Troupes Spéciales is quite different from that of the rendarmente. In the first place negotiations for transfer of the former to the States Governments are actively proceeding, and it would militate against securing the conditions which the French and we desire to attach to this transfer if arms were to be supplied by us before agreement is reached. In the second place, the creation of a Syrian national army would not in any way advance the war effort at present , and we have therefore adopted the line that we would not be willing to supply arms to it, though we shall have to see that Troupes Speciales carrying out operational duties for us during the war are properly armed and

2 Gondarmerie, however, has important duties to fulfil in maintaining internal security, and it is a direct military concern of ones to see that it is supable of furfilling those duties. We do not dear that as between the French and ourselves) gendarmerse is primarily a French responsibility under the Lyttelton de Gauile agreement, but we cannot for reason given above disinterest ourselves from its efficiency. See in this contextion Lord Moyne's telegram

No. 1037 with which I agree

3. Moreover discussions of last February to which you refer related to the transfer of the Troupes Speciales to the States Governments. The Syrian gendarmente are already a Syrian force (though the French had some any in ita control

4. No one could have had the gendarmerio in mind when we informed you er to the transfer of the state to of the second of a second to a Levant Covernments. Incident ally the French seem to be reading into this alleged " undertaking " far more th ... we for our part had ever intended, but no we stul have no intention of accepting such a financial commitment this does not greatly matter.

. E 3880 217 891

No. 48

Mr Eden to Mr Duff Cooper (Algiers).

10 2/11)

Fareign Office, 20th June, 1944 M VIENOT called upon me this afternoon and made representations, on instructions from M. Massigh, regarding the decision of the British authorities in the Levant States to furnish arms for the gendarmerie. The general lines on which he spoke were the same as the representations which M Managh has made to you (see your telegram No 1191). M. Vicnot complained that the question of the gendarmerie was a French responsibility under article 4 of the Lytteltonde Gaulle Agreement, and that Sir E. Spears should not have offered arms to the Syrian Government without previous agreement with the French authorities He said that, while the question might have its technical aspects, our action must undoubtedly have positical effects injurious to French interests, in particular, the effect would be to climinate the French from all further influence in regard to the gendarmer a

2. M Vienot recalled the assurances given by you on the 5th February to the effect that we would not give financial assistance or arms to the Levant States. to chable them to minimize on army, and urged that it was impossible to separate

the gendarmerse from the army for this purpose.

s I at each M Har what are present at the interview explained to M Vienot the distinction between the gendarmene and the troupes speciales on the lines of my telegram No. 972. He recalled that the need for strengthening the gendarmerie in the Levant States had been apparent for some months, and that the French themselves had recognised this need. The Syrians had been unwilling to buy arms from the French and Sir E. Spears himself when he saw the Syrian President and Prime Minister in March with the Commander-up Chief, 9th Army, had urged that this was an untenable attitude and had pressed

the Syrian Government to purchase the necessary arms without more ad-Subsequently, it had become apparent that the French could not supply the

necessary arms at the present moment

4 I told M. Viénot that we recognised that the French were entitled to be consulted regarding the provision of arms for the gendermerie, but that, since our military authorities regarded the need as urgent. I must request that the metter and a second of extra entransal contained in my telegram No. 972, paragraph 6, that an Anglo-French committee of the sorthe part the soll to the terms of should agree on its composition, which should preferably be mintary, since the question was a military one.

5. M Vienot appeared to be favourably impressed by this suggestion. He suggested that it might in any case be well if the arms were not in the end provided direct by the British military authorities, but were given to the French authorities for the transport

6. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Berrut and to the Randent Minuster in the Middle East.

> I am &c ANTHONY FDFN

CHAPTER VI.-GENERAL.

E 1580 18 65]

re de g

No 49

He Eden to Lord Mayne, Minister of State Resident in Cairo.

My Lord. Foreign Office 18th April, 1944. I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Lordship's miormation, a copy of the the end of the total man at the first of the annual of the State Department at the opening of his informal conversations will I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassadors at It has a been been all a Mires business

> I non. &c ANTHONY FDEN

Enclosure at No. 49

British Policy in the Middle East

THIS paper in written without regard to the possibility of an United And the first a real matrix. I have a total the war to to a result peace and security, and to implement the terms of the Atlantic Charter There is a that in Re tiet pales as topine! below which seed and I

Watt to a season the season to the way is paged to write the companies .. eneral colonial territories. And its peace and security are already partially. and not ineffectively guaranteed by the treaty relations exist a warm of £2 (3] () | 5 | 14

4 The Modifie bast as a whole is of particular importance to the British the many and the second the secon line of communication by sea, land and sat between the United Kingdom and India and the Dominions in the Pacific Ocean. In time of peace the importance of this route is obvious, but in war the necessity to maintain the buk unimpaired by the trinngle Suez, Aloppo and Basra would mean not only dislocation of the but interference in the vital oil supplies from the Middle East oilfields to the Eastern Mediterranean and through the Persian Gulf. The Middle East is in fact a buffer between our principal enemies, Germany and Japan, and at the same time a vital link in the system of communications of the British Common wealth. The importance of the Middle Fast to the British Commonwealth may perhaps be likened to that of the Caribbean Area and the Canal Zone to the

4. In order to secure the safety of their interests in this area it has been for month year, tilk ill rate at the att of the M court of the I used Kingdom to assist in the development of prosperous, progressive and ata. If & i passes for a high derive of internal security and with dable Governments and a sound economic background. His Majesty's Government attach particular importance to the development of these conditions and have done their best to promote them

5. When the countries of the Arab Peninsula were separated from the On The state of the last war it was almost when they must of them had passed beyond the colonial era but were not sufficiently developed politically socially and economically to be quite fit to govern themselves. This state of affairs one range and the state of affairs Transpordan, and the special Treaty of 1922 concluded with Iraq. His Majesty's government in these territories in accordance with their general policy of sympathy towards the Arab Nationalist movement. The approach of stability and self-government has been hastened by the guidance and encouragement given

b) His Majesty's Government to Arab countries, particularly in matters connected with their economic, social and educational well-being. His Majesty's Government glady recognise and wearder buncher during the efforts in some of these countries. The development of self-government in these States is a tender plant and it seems likely that they will continue to require assistance, especially in facing modern economic problems. Many Brit sh subjects have asymmed special aptitude for this, apart from any contributions that may be made by the Middle Fast Supply Centre

At the instance of His Majesty's Government the mandatory regime for A service of the

Which was approved by one comment of the region of the her defence against external aggression. When in the summer of 1941 Syria and the Lebanon were removed from the control of Vichy France and cleared of German influence, His Majesty's Government were able to arrange with General

is complicated by the question of the sewent land to the sewent land. Majerty's Government still hoped that some measure of agreement might be . Eta ned among its inhabitants on a entisfactory term of government

7 Transfordan is ruled autonomously by the Emir Andulinh, with a certain amount of assistance from His Majesty's Government under the insudate

8. With Sandt Arabia His Majesty a Government are in the closest relations of friendship and they have given a substantial subsidy to Ibu Saud to enable him to overcome the critical situation resulting from the war and the falling of of the pilgrim traffic. His Majesty's Government have also the most intifiate tion with the Arah sheikhdoms on the south coast of the Persian Gulf with whom they have special treaty relations, dating in most cases from the last century Both Saudt Arabia and the Gulf sheikhdoms contain orffelds of great actual and potential value un winch contendad to space and a breast interested at t on the full co-operation of the sheshidoms depends a vital trunk line of air and industry 100

D No reader (No respectively) among the variable of the state Arabic speaking people becoming positivities of co-operation with neighbors, in the second second has been abown recently in the possibility at least active co-operation) by the Perme V certain personalities in Seria. While few Arab politicians of statesmen agree in any detail on what one or should be realised in this direction. His Majody's Government have announced that they would view with sympathy any movement among Araby to promote their economic, cultural and political unity. But clearly the initiative in the political sphere at least -will have to come from the Araba and so far no such scheme which would command approval has been, worked out

10. Persin and Afghanistan fall outside the framework of the Arab countries mentioned above but they are of particular interest and importance to His Majesty's Government. The maintenance of a stable and friendly Government in Afghanistan is of vital concern for the defence of India, white Person torders not only on India but also on Iraq, for the defence of which H Majesty's Government have treaty obligations. Both Person and Iraq contain orlifelds of the highest strategic value

11 With this prelude further details may be given of British policy towards each individual country

Palestine.

12 The policy of His Majesty's Government in regard to the Jewish Home in Palestine is based on the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate. Various interpretations of these matruments have been elaborated from time to time, the last occasion being the White Paper of 1939 which it hardly seems necessary to summarise here. Meanwhile tranquillity in Palestine is essential for the duration of the war. This consideration must necessarily dominate all questions connected

with the Jewish Home and the attitude towards its realisation adopted by the social population, both Jewish and Arab, as well as by the Jews in other parts of the world and by the Arabs in other Arab countries. As has already been stated His Majesty's Government have hoped that eventually it might be possible to obtain some measure of agreement between the inhabitants of Palestine on a satisfactory form of government. Owing to the need for tranquillity no fundamental decisions are desirable until the end of the war with Germany

13 Under British guidance and largely as the result of Jewish activity a productive Palestine has made aster largely as the result of Jewish activity war. Whatever the political outcome of the present situation may be Harfa as bound to remain a port of very great importance as it is one terminus of the pipe-line from Kirkuk to the Mediterranean. Palestine is also bound to retain the importance owing to its proximity to the Siez Canal and to see and immunications essential to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

14 Under the Mandate. His Majesty's Government undertake the sole responsibility for the administration of Palestine, and have horse at the cost of British resources and British lives the burden of repressing the disturbances reasonated to the policy approved by the League of Nations and United States Government, of facilitating the immigration of European Jews. In the long run it has to be recognised that whatever settlement is made in Palestine must either most with the acquirescence of the autrounding peoples or be maintained by force

16. Transjordan is a more primitive and desert country but it is ruled autonomously by the Amic Abdullah with a certain amount of assistance from His Majesty's Government who are responsible, under the Mandate and by agreement with the Amic for the conduct of his foreign telations. He has been loyal throughout the stresses of the war and his beenditary foul with Iba Sand has naver ser-ously affected the pence and prosperity of the Yrais. The future of Transjordan cannot be altogether separated from the future of Palestine athough it is under a separate Administration. The limit Abdullah has several times augmissed to the Majer's the common the technique of the mandate but it seemed better that a decision should await the outcome of the present state of transition in Palestine and Syria

Levant States

16. As previously stated, Ilis Majorty's Government have been able to arrange for the recognition of Syrian and Lebanese independence by the French authorities. In return they have assured the latter notably in an exchange of fetters between General de Ganlle and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, il State at Caire, dated the 7th August, 1941, that Great B disputing the position of France in this area ... a session of the elections recently held in the Levant States, democratic governments have emerged which it in hoped will be sufficiently stable to enable the position to be regularised on a basis of reas sudependence. It has not been possible during the war to regularise the position by the formal termination of the mandate, nor is the form of connexton between France and the Lorent States yet settled or agreed. One method, according to our conception and assault, a stable and co-operative France, might involve the conclusion of treaties between that country and the Levant States, the effect of which would be to put France in a similar position to that which treat Britain enjoys in Iraq Such treaties have been suggested by the French es though the intention of the Levant States to conclude them is more problematical than it seemed at first. But meanwhite it is hoped that substantial self flovernment will be granted by the French National Committee of Liberation as the result of General Catrona's negotiations and that an equitable modus vicends will result by which the countries concerned can conduct their day-to-day relations on a mutually agreed basis, at any rate for the duration

great during the war tion of independence.

Allied hands while to we the state of the state of the command of a Re ties, the way to be a state of the transfer of the state of

matter of indifference to His Majorty's Government, as a Power with large responsite it es and a tereste in the 1 aste. Mr., terronean are, the original of this of Syria are board to remain of strategic importance.

of a Mi on First out of the condition of special importance to the economy of a Mi on First out of the condition of the condi

Last and in a heavy call on Allied shipping

at It has a see the man that performent a tell men artification of a difference of the forting a formation of the first o bordering on the Eastern Mediterranean which were separated as the result of the last war. His Majesty's Government do not exclude the possibility of some has a getta feducat one a Za of the cesser contrary they you to said a line paste up to me tales is from the about the white, is a fift. of the startes a second to the start of appropriate total stands previoed that the process of the lewel lime at the state there. The British happress, as a real cod be and large et a consent expressed in some quarters that the solution of the Jewish problem would be assisted by the emergence of a Greater Syria. Agreement with the French Visit of Tollier roof of Therend a boarded, a lay on morely to a low your there does not seem to be any general agreement among the principal personablies of the region is to a at their want I what a paid in the ire on the fare of Sylla labor 1 mly use pro all very stem proton discuss The Prime Minister of Iraq has propounded such a scheme, with which he bopes to combine a larger federation or union of Arabic-speaking States. By ment between him and Nahas Pasha, negotiations to ascertain the passage of of realising these plans have for some months past been conducted in a realist Syrian and Lebanese delegations among others have taken part in these discussions

Iraq

20 The relations at wood His Majesty's Government and Iraq are governed by the Treaty of V at wol 1630. Extrasive econor a bus is retire technial and educational help has been given by His Majesty's Government to Iraq which has made much progress in the last twenty years. But like other Arab countries. its recent history, culminating in the Bashid Ali coup d'Etat of 1941, seems to when that its have men to a new the ends hearth have be executed by the ment tain an effective internal control, unless it receives military, economic and technical support and amistance. There are important reserves of oil i. I'm e. do east at of which has been undertaken by groups representing B 1 1 and was and other interests. Iraq will remain of special importance of the state of Company was the of the terre year of how we of her of resources out it six as a essential air and land link between Great Britain, India, Australia and the Far East. By Article 5 of the Treaty of Alliance of 1930 " His Majosty the King of Iraq recognies that the permanent maintenance and protection in all even potation of the angle of our on the soft His Britain. Mighty is in the common interest of the High Contracting Parties," and eites for air bases have, it as arrive with this article been affected to II . May style Green at at Sharba and Habbaniyah.

21 During the war Iraq has acquired a special importance as a base for the forces necessary to operate and protect the Person Gulf supply routes to the Soviet Union and also as an important source of cereals and food-stuffs for consumption in the Middle East. Special arrangements have been made by H. & Majesty's Government to purchase the Iraq surplus of barley and dates for distribution according to the needs of other Middle East countries by the Middle

Fas Supply Centre.

Declaration confirms the hope of His Majesty's Government that the stubility and independence of Persia can be maintained unimpaired by anything approal on spheres of influence. It's Majesty's first on it have goally approal of spheres of influence. It's Majesty's first on it have goally approal of the computations to the configuration of the

Saude Arabia.

28. Shortly after the conquest of the Hejaz and the expulsion of the Hashimite dynasty by 15n Saud, a treaty was concluded between him and His Majesty's Government at Jedda on the 20th May, 1927 by which His Majesty's dependencies. 15n Saud, for his part, undertook to maintain friendly and peaceful relations with the Arab sheikhdoms in the Persian Gulf, who were in friendly relations between 15n Saud and the various Arab principalities in the Arabian peninsula is considered by H.s Majesty's Government to be an essential requirement for the continuation of stable conditions along the eastern and western coasts of the peninsula.

24. Friendly relations with Ibn Saud are also a matter of par ar importance to His Majosty's Government because of the former's influence, as keeper of the shrine at Mecca, with the large Moslem population in Ind a mill in other parts of the British Empire, and also because of Saudi Arabia's proximity to the sea route to India. Throughout the war Ibn Saud has made no secret of his sympathy for the cause of the democratics, and on many occasions, notably during the Iraqi tebellion of May 1941, he has used his influence on behalf of His

Majesty's Covernment and the United Nations generally

Saudi Arabia depends for its revenue to a great extent on the pilgrimage to Mecca, and as this pilgrimage was seriously reduced by war conditions. His Majesty's Government undertook early in the war to provide Ibo Sand with a standard of the Majesty's Government. Help in the form of Lease Lend assutance is also being by the California Arabian Standard Oil Company, which holds a large concession a Emittern Sand Acabia. In the course of time Ibs Sand should receive a buttation tocome from royalties, but at present it is upon financial help from His Majesty's Government that the Sandi Arabian administration mainly depends.

26. In view of the proximity of Saudi Arabia to Palestine, Transpordan. Iraq and other territories in which breat Britain is interested. His Majesty's Coverament are closely concerned in proposals which have been made for allotting mercased quantities of modern armaments to Ibn Saud. It is clearly not in the best interests of the Arab peoples that there should be a higher level of armamenta in the Arab countries than is necessary to achieve internal security. In view of the mating anapteron between some of them, any higher level than thus is bound to lead to international isomon, with harmful results both to the Arab peoples themselves, to the Jews in Palestine and in Arab territories and to the international companies and communications operating in the area. It is a lead to operate with the Foreign Office in discouraging any high level of armaments in the Arab countries.

The Femen

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Arab States in the Persian Gulf

28. British interest in the Persian Gulf dotes from the 17th and 18th centuries, but it was at the beginning of the 19th century that Great Britain

entered upon her greatest task there, at considerable cost to herself, in clearing the Gulf of piracy, in putting down the slave trade and, later, guarinning, an in buoying and beaconing its waters for the peacoful development of the commerce of all nations. In a series of treaties with the local rulers H.s. Mach is for the first the states with the local rulers H.s. Mach is for their military protection, with the result that the States is qualitative of their military protection, with the result that the prosperity for many years despite the restrictions which the natural poverty of the area has hitherto placed upon economic progress. In return for this, Great Britain has insured berself, so far as she has been able, against the establishment of any potentially aggressive Power in the Gulf to threaten her the form of the prospects of these States, especially at Bahrein. It is of great in a same that he is the all the first the existing peaceful conditions, and thus impede the development of the oil and other resources of the area, as well as the important cable and air communications which run via the Gulf to India

Persia

The objectives of His Majesty's Government in regard to Persia seemed then, and still seem, to correspond very closely with those of the United States Government, and this fact has been confirmed by the declaration regarding Persia issued at the Tehran Conference in December 1943.

30. Taking a long view, the interests of Persia and of His Majesty's to the state of W. do the state of His Majesty's Government and of the Soviet Government in this aim was expressed in the Anglo Soviet Persian Albance signed on the 20th January 1942. According to that Troaty,

the forces of the Allied Powers shall be withdrawn from Iranian territory not later than six months after all hostilities between the Allied Powers and Germany and her associates have been mispended by the conclusion of an armistics or armistices, or on the conclusion of piace between them, whichever date is the entire.

31 His Majesty's Government recognise the hardships which the war has brought to Persia, which they have done their utmost to mitigate within the innitations imposed by the world shurtage of shipping and commodifies, and by the paramount need in the interests of the common war effort to would the maximum possible amount of supplies to Rustia. In so far as the difficulties of I -re a ver due to administrative defects. His Mojesty's Government bave believed time United States advisers would best be able to exercise a useful influence in I are If you were not available it would probably be necessary to propose that the Government should seek advisors from some other Power then Richards the San I can Manal of Band a Construct to note a despite in that of the set of the property of the set of th the plan true to a to be all as par and and out out to redeflet the state of a state of the west of a 2 st day a security of the second of the sec a cir at a do later Stages that the a transfer in a long 4 1, fr 7 21

British Conditions in the Nations. The trans-transian Railway, with its southern termini at Bandar Shahpur and Khorramshahr and its northern outlet on the Caspian, has proved its value as a supply line to Russia during the War, and its efficient maintenance and administration in the post-war years is likely to be a matter of commercial and political concern to more than one of the United Nations. India also has specially close relations with Persia in the commercial and cultural sphere. Persia is an important market, actual and potential, for India's products, particularly tea and piece-goods. Indian Shiadom worships at Persian and Iraqi shrines while India as a whole, not arcluding even branches of Hindu culture, owes much of its literacy and artistic inspiration to Persian

33. Persia is also of special strategic concern to His Majesty's Government because it borders on India, for the defence of which they are responsible

[39048]

The East Persian route via Zahidan and Meshed assumed importance during the present war and the last (though for different reasons) and it may well become a permanent link between India and Central Asia. Further west, it is naturally a matter of concern to India that the tribes of Fars and other regions bordering on the Gulf and the collicids should be under a control sufficient to prevent inroads on vital installations and communications, whether by rail, road or air

Afghanutan.

34 I've tall after taken of at independent high anistar is tuniamental to the de tien the alse of the settings pool a sent the many a times statistic and traites to don't am the para and strate it almost the parallel training hard equilibrium of the analysis of the contract of Russia with whose force and sorgers to 1 ws 1 1 gf the Late total are every duties the allowing at 1 out to fair has been govern agreement between the hangesty a convertencent and he lit at the North Second at they also a regarding the contract of their realt of s wit . Mg annison areas one war and he vontradance if it the peace is the second of the region will contribute materially to the stability of Asia. The existence in Afghanistan of a stable and friendly Government is also essential to the tranquility of India's North-West Frontier because a weak Government in Afghanistan could not control the tribes in their own territory and an unifriendly one could very easily stimulate the tribes on both sides of the frontier to hostility against us. Moreover it is desirable that the Afghan Government should not seek to intrigue in Indian politics, as this could only make it more difficult for Indians to resolve their internal differences. The present régime in Afghanistan is entirely satisfactory in all these respects, and it is a matter for satisfaction that during nearly four years of war the astuntion on the frontiar has remained undesturbed, except in Waziristan, where the tench with emissaries of enemy Powers, have caused some trouble to the British nuthorities.

35. The traditional policy of all Afghan Governments has been to play off Her nya of the B . St. R o'r he ar malar feer unable to do this and instead they sought an alternative balance by stradding the fence between the United Nations and the Axis. So long as the issue of the war remained uncertain they made it clear that they attached great importance to the maintenance of their diplomatic relations with the Germans and Japane w (although they consented under pressure to expel the German and Italian nonofficial colonies in 1941), and to the refusal of facilities for us for the transit of supplies to the Soviet Union through their territory. Indeed, these points were regarded by Afghans as symbols of their independence, and their enforced abandonment would have been so unpopular as to weaken the internal position. of the Afghan Government. On the other hand, the security of India's North West Frontier obliged us to maintain pressure on the Afghan Government to elected and a sent or they was end the the war rendered incapable of serious intrigues simed against us (or against the Afghan Congrumons them chose But is century to proceed has been are died to avoid driving the Afghan Government to action which would endanger their own stability, the maintenance of which is our first concern. Last autumn, however as a result of a joint démarche with the Russians, we were successful in getting not fother more for person is personal of I Cormon Lagar at and several Japanese engineers who were suspected of undesirable activities, and the capacity for harm of the Axis Legations in Kabul has now been almost entirely con and Strathen grow portrary of the curte of a specifile laws has brought about a striking change in the attende of the Afghan Government towards us. They are carefully watching the activities of the few German and Japanese representatives who remain in the country, they have obviously been impressed by Anglo-American solidarity, and they have given asteral indications of their reduct of that it is to free Break a felo feel stress that they must look for guidance and assistance in educational progress and economic de log near. The loss of the local in the Local States and British Legations in Kabul has undoubtedly contributed much to these satisfactory developments.

Economic Questions in the Middle East

38. The value of Anglo-American co-operation has already been strikingly abown through the admirable work of the Middle East Supply Centre. Hitherto, owing to the shortage of available supplies, the activities of the Supply Centre

must have appeared to the Governments of the Middle Eastern countries as mainly restrictive; but it may shortly be possible to relax the existing restrictions. and the time now seems to have come when the future of this Angle-American organisation might usefully be considered. His Majesty's Government would propose that the first step might be to bring the local Governments gradually into consultation by means of conferences on subjects of interest to them. This policy is already being purshed and conferences have already been held with their participation on subjects such as transport, food production and rationing statistics. Later, provided that the local Governments proved responsive, arrangements might be made to associate them even more closely with the Centre's work Eventually they might, perhaps, if they wished, be admitted to full participation in all the Centre's activities. There would seem to be great advantage in an endeavour on these lines to make Anglo-American control over supplies and distribution, which will presumably have to remain in being in the Middle East until some considerable time after the end of the war, more acceptable to the local Governments by a progressive process of consultation and partnership. is a tiple on white passe for the is a sent a country and I to the a first first is a long-term objective, it may be found desirable to establish a Middle East Economic Council as a consultative budy representative of the Middle East Governments and of other Governments with major interests in this region, but Il . M. out a charge and have an along the present to form left can at the more facts at the present stage. It is he were most be to the compatior meeting to the more tone or it would exert to promote the firm in the economic rôle, at any rate among the Arab countries, and would or research to their growing sense of racial unity and at the same time provide a useful trait to great fip made a consert at I commer at cell the fit the per less of the countries concerned

CONCLUSION.

The above sets out British needs and commitments and the international arrangements and it is a set of the Market of the property of the arrangement of

Foreign Office, 27th March, 1944

E 2798 2798 G]

No 50

Mr Eden to Lord Killearn (Catro)

(No. 220) My Lord Foreign Office 3th May 1944

THE Egyptian Ambassa for asked to see me this afternoon when he gave me be enclose a document from the Egyptian Prime Minister. I expressed some surprise at the orders of the first not seen to me oneses of a that the bread was agree to what was here proposed, nor at a first reading could His Majesty's (recomment resonance of that they should do so Apart from any other countries, two, I had no evidence that the States mentioned were in a position to undertake self-government. I added that I found it surprising to receive a document of this kind from the Egyptian Prime Minister at this time. I should have thought that I gipt would have been better occupied setting her own house to order

2. The Ambassador seemed a little puzzled by my remarks, so I taked him what is he had in reserved any information of the resent events in Fig. 11. Expeller a said that he had heard nothing. I then gave him some expenses the expressed die normal at the conthat Hassarem Pasha conditions.

been a successful Prime Minister

3. Reverting to the document, I commented that while it spoke in eloquent terms of a union of Arab States, so far as I was aware we were still far from such a desirable state of affairs; and as for the active help that the Arab States had given us, we here had not yet forgotten Raschid Ah's rebellion.

4. The Ambassador did not defend his Prime Minister's document with any great vigour and asked me what he was to say to Nahas Pasha. I suggested at would be completed in a shall region the had exceed he do ment to me. His Excellency also mentioned that copies of this had been sent to the French National Committee, the United States Government and the Soviet Government.

ANTHONY EDEN

l'inclosure in No. 50

Son Excellence le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères, Londres

Excellence, Le Caire, le [1] acril 1944

LES leçons de la guerre et la révolution des esprits out amené les Etats et les individus a considerer comme une necessité absoine à établissement d'un monde man et l'inclict fois tes peut les pour par que avenir est en totation à une démocratio épurée et sincère envisagent, à la fois avec esperance et anxieté, la reslité d'une paix qui, non soulement doit mettre fin aux violènces de la guerre, mans organiséer l'existence des nations et des individus dans l'entente, la confiance et la souldarité.

2. Dans les trugtques erronstances que nous traversons et à cette heure qui i i se de l'any se de court de l'anchorme reseaux le de restre une port active à l'élaboration du monde futur, d'exprimer son opinion avec franchise et d'énettre avec netteté ses suggestions. Pour l'Egypte, que des considérations historiques et cociales piacent en tête des pays arabés et que jammes désignée à servir d'agent de limison, d'entente et de paix entre l'Occident et l'Orient, c'est un devoir, qu'elle ne saurait esquiver, d'élever la voix et de défendre la cause de l'Union arabe, qui est en même temps une cause de coopération entre Étata et peuples hés par d'étroites affiantés culturelles, morales et politiques

numitét, dans le commet des nations, d'actifs éléments de paix et de civilisation li'autres soufirent encore d'être incompris et de trainer le boulet humihant imposé par des régimes périmés. Ce sont des États, ce sont des hommes qui ont le source de leur dignité, qui nourrissent des aspirations légitimes et qui ne peuvent accepter d'être traités en États et en individus infériours à qui est refusé le droit d'être respectés, indépendants et libres, et de jouir des bienfaits d'une vraie intellection.

4 Les peuples arabes, qui, chacun dans en sphère, ont apporté à la cause des Nations Unies toute l'aide en leur pouvoir, à la fois pour faciliter la victoire de l'aide en leur pouvoir, à la fois pour faciliter la victoire de cartific de l'aide et le l'aide de l'aide

5. Aussi bien, cette Union scrait incomplète et ne produirait pas ses moilleurs effets si les peuples arabes de l'Afrique du Nord s'en trouvaient exclus et continuent à vives sous des régimes contraires à leure droits et à leurs aspirations. L'Aigèrie, le Maroc, la Tunisie et la Libye entendent bénéficier, à leur tour, des principes pour lasquels se battent les Nations Unies. Il semble quon ne saurait, sans injustice, leur refuser un droit naturel et il serait profondément regrettable qu'ils soient les seuls à être tenus à l'écart des peuples libres et indépendants.

6. La Grande-Breingne, l'Amérique et l'Union des Républiques socialistes soriétiques, autant par leurs actes que par leurs déclarations, ont encouragé et auté la libération et l'indépendance des peuples. La France se peut pas du remoins et nous apprécions les efforts du Comité d'Alger de modifier la politique

coloniale française. Les dirigiants de sa politique ont déjà prouvé qu'ils sont l'act de la fir tout est et re le sont l'implieure de la fir et l'act de l'act

devoir de solidarité en soumettant à la France et aux Nations Unies les desiderata des peuples de l'Afrique du Nord. Loin de voir son prestige diminié, la France de la Charte de l'Atlantique, les modalités de l'independance de l'Algérie, du Maroc et de la Tunisie. Elle trouverait, dans la reconnaissance de leur indépendance, la justification de sa politique nouvelle et établirait, en meme tempa, avec ces pays, des rapports d'amitié et d'alhance heaucoup plus sincères et productifs que les rapports de dépendance qui sont cause aujourd hui, et le seront davantage demain, de bien des frictions et de troubles.

paix durable, est à cette condition. Devant l'Occident et l'Orient un avenir particulièrement fécond a'ouvrira et les droits et les intérêts muinels sont compte des réalités nouvelles, qui, dans l'organisation du monde futur le dennerait pas à l'Orient toute la place qui lui revient et qui ne reconnaîtrait pas ses droits, cerait une paix dangereum. Les peuples espèrent mieux et davantage, l'Orient comme l'Occident, l'ancien monde comme le nouveau

9. Comme prélude à l'ère nouvelle, les peuples arabes attendent des Nations I nies et plus particulièrement de la France que, revenant sur le passé, il soit mis fin au régime de vexations et de persécutions, que les leaders emprisonnés soi ent libérés et qu'il soit permis aux représentants authentiques de l'Afrique du Nord d'exprimer, sans crainte de représailles, leurs légitimes aspirations. Ainsi la France nouvelle donnerait une courageuse mesure de son libéralisme et mériterait l'amitié et le respect de tout l'Orient arabe.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence, l'assurance de ma haute considération

LE PRÉSIDENT DU CONSKIL,
MINISTRE DES APPAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

File Number

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TREATY

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office

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Further Correspondence

respecting

EASTERN AFFAIRS

PART 58

July to September 1944

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter 1 .-- AFGHANISTAN

			and a second to	
_	Но вод вин	Lente	N PAK Y	Page
+	Mr Square No. 66	July 1	Heads of foreign missions in Afghanistan Annua, report	-
3	No 76	`	Landing persons ities in Afghanistan Annual report	•
			Chapter II IRAQ	
	Mr. Therapson. Hermad No. 320	, ,		
4	Mr. Thompson No. 332	A. 14	Situation in Day. Further account of recent events.	
			Chapter III. PERBIA.	
			(A) Misositaneous.	
,	Har EL 25 n 1 No. 764	Juny 18	Previous financias Levenus and expeculiture of the Presion Government for 1848 44. Dr. Midspaugics report. The budget for 1944 45.	4
4	See R. R. a. a. No. 273	July 1	Hends of foreign envisions at Tehran	
	No. 261	July	Report on events in Person during the months of April, May and June 1944	-1
4	No. 283, E		h in Person vibro financial commonitor, dated the finity	
•	il North	1	Strengerity report on the political attention. January. June 1944	
,	· ·	Aug. 22	Situation in Assertagion	
	No. 27 Mr. Louis et No. 346	Stept. 4	Principles report on the manufactor of the blab ht to	
	1107 11-0		Further report on the composition of the 14th Maylin	
		(B)	Tehras įzteiligenca Summarjes	
2	Sir R Dr. 1820 No. 263	2 4	Stuation to Persia Military Attaché's Intelligence Summars > 25 for the period 19th June to 23th June, 1944	-
	No 275		Sit ston in Persia Mustery Attaché i Intelagence Susamery No. 20 for the period 26th June to 2nd July 1944	

	No and hame	Dave	S F 45T	Paga
1	No. 18 No. 286	+4	Tota in Persis Mailing Attachés a Intelligence Summery No. 27 for 2 period Rel Junt to Bill Juny 1944	ha
	Sa Pel	,	S attach to P Military Attaches a Intelligence Summary N S to	`
*	No. 298	H	period 17th July to 23rd July, 1944	P.
!	No 312		M stary Attended a Intelligencer Summary S. o. o.	H,4
Fq	Ste B No and	V 14	S X Y Y	le .
	No. 331	1 .	period 14th August 5	
	No. 338	. `	School on the 1907 State	
•	No. 361		Many Attach a Intelligence Surrinary Sported 36th August to See Superior	-
÷	No. It be and No. 361	* **	M. Strong De and M. Strong Research Schomary N. Comportant (the	
		Ch	upter IV. SAUDI ARABIA	
	Vir Jordan	July 1,	Brade of foreign missions in Soud; Araba Amount report	
-4	40 BI		Leading personacions in South Armin	1

	Wr Jordan Wo 61	Fully 44	1 , Heads of foreign interioris in Soud, Arman Amount report	
4	10 01		Leading personnesses in South Armin And in report	+

Chapter Y ... SYRIA AND THE LEBANON

(A) Misoclianeous.

2	To Sir E Spears No. 53. A	ŧI.	27	Heli at policy in the Lessage 5.
	Foreign Office	Aug 5	28	British and French points in remains to the Lovani States. Record of conversations with the French Designation of the Foreign Office on the 25rd August, 1944.
-	To Mr Mackereth Beares No +36	Aug. 8		Br this and French policy in relation to the Lovant Station M. Massigh a note dated 21th August and Foreign Office note dated 20th August myph
	No 139	Supt		British policy in the Larent States Lance on which it as now proposed to conduct His Maristy of Logotron and the Spears Mession in the Levent Importance of a treaty being concurred between the States and Dis-

(B) Weekly Political Summaries

No sad Name.	Date	S. E.T., T	Page
, s	4-1	* detron in the Levent States Alreads from Week Political Summary >	144
×		5 In the Levant States hatracts from Weekt Putter 5 - 1 28th June, 1914	\$1
		Provincia france Week's 2 Summers No. 1180 505 July, 1944	ide
		from Woky Political Summary No.	4.1
		W ok y	
•		Fasterelli From World's 1	
		Notice to the second se	t
		S attorn with Levent Stat. I structs from West shifted Summary S. 45 August August State State State Summary S. 45 August State Stat	
		No. 196, 16th Asspiret, 1966	
		2drd A quat. 1014	
		1925 August 1944 Political Summary No. 12"	
		> without the l	
		3D Beptember, 1914	
		Chapter VI. GENERAL.	
AS Str E Sprains No 59	1144. June 29	Atmenins a the Labanon Mericand in regarding the historical position of the Armenium in the factors is, their pays future	,

SUBJECT INDEX.

figures denote the serial numbers of documents.]



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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EASTERN AFFAIRS

PART 68.-JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1944.

CHAPTER I.-AFGHANISTAN

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No 1

Me Squire to Mr. Edon .- (Received 13th July)

(No. 56.)

Rabel, 1st July 1944

1 HAVE the bonour to transmit herewith a report on the heads of foreign-

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Secretary of State for India and to the Government of India

I bove, &c G. F SQUIRE.

Fectoure in No. 1.

Report on Boads of Foreign Musicous in Kabul

Agypt (Muniter). M Molamed Amin Found Bey
Presented its credentials on the 1st April, 1943. A career diplomatist
Very civilised after the French mode and seems to be well off financially. Has
served among other places, in Angora and Bucharest, in which latter place be
was first concellor and later Minister. After Mr. Engert he is far and away
our most belieful colleague. Being the representative of a Mohammedan country
with no axe to grind in Afghanistan, he and his busy little wife are able to
entertain Afghans more freely than other legations, a concession of which they
take full advantage and always to the benefit of the Allied, and especially the
British cause, which they warmly support.

France (Vicky).

The legal on has been closed, and since the 22nd May, 1943, Vichy French interests in Kabul bave been transferred to the care of the Turkish Embassy.

Germany (Minister) Herr Hans Pilger. Presented his credentials on the 28th August, 1937.

Iraq (Minister). General Khalid Al Zahawi Frescuted his credentials on the 4th February, 1943. Served with the Iraqi nemy and has received training at the Staff College at Camberley, where he injoyed himself thoroughly and where he seems to have been very well treated. Before being posted to habul he was Director-General of Irrigation in his own

A gentle but rather colouriess person, seemingly well disposed to Great Britain but of little active assistance to the Allied cause in Kabul. A good linguist speaking English, French, Persian and Turkish. Has a Turkish wife, who joined him in the autumn of 1943 but who is shortly leaving again for Islanbul, where he has a son studying medicine.

[2795 [29055]

Italy (Minister) (until the 8th May, 1944, when he left for Moscow). Commendatore P Quarent

Presented his credentials on the 9th December, 1936.

An extremely able and ambitious little man. An accomplished linguist, who seems to have been relegated to Kahul as the result of some past indiscretion. Therework a ser to a fifty to the Kathan all man amount or come or way or Argania history and archaeology, on which he is now an authority. Has never been a keen Fascist but is prepared to subordinate any convictions he may have to his personal advancement. Was counsellor in the Italian Embassy in Moscow in 1926, when he met and married his Russian wife a lady with a very malicious tongue. An interesting but untrustworthy and rather dangerous couple

Japan (Minister) Motoharu Shichida,

Presented his credentials on the 3rd November, 1942

Presia (Ambassador) M Abolghussem Nadjm

Presented his oresientials on the 5th August, 1043. A career diplomat, who has been successively Minister in Bertin Paris and Tokyo. Friendly but ineffective and appears to have little influence in Kabul. The co-operation which he is on occasion asked to give to His Majesty's Legation on matters of mutual interest is adequate, but not more. As far as I am aware, be has never expressed any enthusinam for the United Nations. Is learning English, which he understands tolorably well

Soviet Union (Ambassador) . M. Ivan Nikolaevich Bakoulin.

Presented his credentials on the 17th February, 1944 Aged 35

The enfant terrible of the Diplomatic Corps in Kabul Was apparently appointed to the Diparmetic Service from China in about 1938 and except for outspoken and entirely without polish, he bousts of his peasant origin. Like so many Russians be considers the only test of a ferend is the capacity to put away an instruction minutes of the A and and and a Second actions were and here and appears friendly. His wife, who is even less polished than her hisband. doctor and works as embassy surgrou-

Turkey (Ambamador) M Kemal Koprulu.

Presented his crestentials on the lat June, 1942. Is something of a legal. expert. Before the 1014-18 war was secretary to the legal advisor to the Ministry of the Interior in the Turkish Government. He served in the Turkish army as a reserve officer 1914-18, after which he restimed his career of lawyer com diplomatiet. Was first secretary at the London Embassy to 1023. Acted as advisor to the Turkish Ministry for Foreign Affairs in contexton with the Arbitration Board appointed for the authement of the frontier dispute between Afghanistan and Porsia in 1934. It was then that he visited Afghanistan for the these treases. The other many of the same as I have as a second and all the same for Foreign Affairs, a post which he continued to hold till to the

M Keprulu has the prosporous a secret a secret reconstruction London hotel. He uses certain lavater a fire were at a seem at a are not out of keeps, with some probabilities would amanise, in some smooth, not to say slippery, that it is hard to know whether there is at - i - t . him or not. On the whole it is thought that there is not. He certain! y the confirmation and to grammation and perfect an amount of the confirmation He has, however, succeeded in avoiding even the least intimacy with the various representatives of the United Nations in Kabni though there is no evidence so far available to show that he is on any more intimate terms with the Axis representatives. Till we can be more certain of his quality, therefore, he is probably worth watching. (Written in 1043.)

On leave in Turkey August 1943 to June 1944 Professes enthusiasm for the Al sed cause, but unfortunately commands little respect either from the Afghan Government or from the large Turkish community in Kabol.

United States of America (Minister) - Mr Cornelius Van H. Fugert, Presented his credentials on the 25th July 1942. During the war of 1914-19. he was secretary to the United States Legation in Constantinople, where he randered the British Government conspicuous assistance in the matter of British prisoners of war in the hands of the Turks. In the interval he has frequently visited London, where he is well known at the Foreign Office. At Tehran and later at Beirut be gave many further proofs of his anxiety to co-operate with

as Brosher Fr as at 4 to further 1 g Martin d. there and ag in any way to any the transfer most and the state of t is at all times the closest co-operation between the times our estates and British formations, which is of great assistance to us on Kabul. Mr Fugert's policy of I. The second se anto difficulties and is not conducive to the securing or toval support from an rdinates. In spite of his friendliness it must be admitted that he lacks resident and therefore fails to command the respect which he should thorwise enjoy

E 5681 904 97)

No 2

Mr Squire to Mr Eden - (Received 16th September.)



2 I am sending a copy of this despatch without a series to the Sourcesers of State for India and to the Government of India

1 have de G F SQUIRE

Enclosure in No 2

Records of Leading Personalities in Afghanistan

(The references in brackets are to "Who's Who in Afghanistan, 1936," issued . 'e General Stall a la la)

t 41 4 Abid W W 45 Born about 1880. Son of Quei Ghulam br or W W to Superior to be Grown with to long residence a Warthy is known as W ab., I am thou to 1816 was Chief Carer Archester, the America April 101 th of the version of Kataghai Was ar and a soft ser ray, and rad at the solution of the solution the Nation reserves in 1 .4 25 at a last los y amengs the Ward and Dir a to the state of the state of the de Ester Prince). Was a related Was who say to g front a at a get a get get par a Ret read to k to less of the first of the will be and to fold May one and west to I've a Remot to Mr ann as the other 1929 Level 1 red 1 ft c Natural to a 1 to a r 1830 In Naturer 19st pres at the facult of house of them the procure Chail and Middity A to a 2' . Faral ... d c. hean-ir R wrige to he sol p spring of 1832 land recented Pres, it has a real to the land of the party to be land for a real Best of the Notice to the party to be Viscoed Warden . try Mar 1 1 02 to the pro Amain | propagation Seried at 1 mm ser a the Heart with the 1 39 In the ser 1933 viscol Vis Accion to Princ Vister and others. Le conted Pres dent of National , out of 1931 1937 19 2 and 1937 It 1937 stied burops for medical treatment. Is suffering from dia cies. Star I resident of National Council He is now a very sick man but continues to carry out his duties. A friend of the Prime Minister (W W \$37). Owing to ill-health he is unlikely to 29955

be given any more active appointment, but should retain his position in the Liovernment.

Is apparently friendly to members of the British Legation, but does not convey an impression of sincerity.

2. Abdul Akad (W W 5).- Son of Abdul Ahad Khan of G Anbul and Chazm. An infantry officer. Was sent to Turkey about 1925 for A shanistan via Herat carly in 1929, reached Kandahar just after Amanu . Southern Province and took part in fighting there. Appointed Officer Com manding Arq after Vader a surression Appear tod Course I Co. or Car . App. And the part of the transfer o tym seed to the theory of department in Delhi, January 1935. After his return held frequent fiels ; R 1,1 r 2 r r g r m 1 r m 1 re ant hand, a server od by him hong also futurised to hundred and terr to take uphis new appointment. An intelligent little man, with a great sense of humour od loyal. Speake Turkish well. Was very friendly to British ness and hospitality of British officers he met. In 1936 he visited Musabad on the Persian frontier to select a site for a post in area given to Afghanistan by the Boundary Commission. Trained men in ambulance work. Takes an interest in medical work and rewards doctors who have done good work. His brother poned Abdul Mand (W W 72-A) in Herat for his tone in Europe. Popular in Herat Appeinted to the Following Propular in Connection with services in Holmand water dispute. A very hospitable tive on military matters. Appears keen on his profession and anxious to improve training and equipment of the army Professes loyalty for Central Afghan Government and Government of Herat. Said be was impressed by his visit to Indian manneuvres in 1935 and with British methods. Reported that he exercised more influence that the Governor of Herat. In absence of the Governor of Herat, he and Mohammad Ali Khan officiated as Governors jointly the first transfer to the first transfer transfer to the first transfer transfe orces, appointed Governor of Gliazni 1937. Inhabitants of Katawaz are said. to have confidence in him has some influence with the various tribal lendors Accused Indian Government of intrigue with the Ghilzage. Detailed men in Katawas for pro Government propaganda Bribed Suleman Khel visitors to

Katawas for pro Government propaganda. Bribed Saleman Khel visitors to keep away from rebels. Warned Suleman Khel against Faktr of Ira when he called a "British agent" working against Afghan interests. Visited Lower on 1942 for medical treatment and returned in 1943. His visit to Turkey of thought to have had some political motive. Commandant of an infantry division in the Kabi Larmy corps. He is a possible choice for Governorship of a Maltary Musical abroad or to represent Afghanustan at any International Conference.

Charklii. Born 1891. Brother of change with W. with the late find in Handar Charklii. Born 1891. Brother of change with W. with the W. with the late for the part colonel (Kandak Mishar) of artiller. W. with the late with the part of the part of the late with late with the late with the late with the late with the late with late with the late with the

4. Abdul Hade Khon (W W. 88) .- Daws Kakar of Kandahar. Son of Abdul Ahad, a Hakun (Governor) of Kandahar. Member of the Afguan Peace December 1 o 1919 I was constructed as a man I was I would so the Foreign Minister as Mustashar (counsellor) in charge of Indian Affairs. Member of the Afghan delegation, Mussoorie Conference 1920. Arrived Kushk November 1020 with a mission to enquire into the position of the Afghan consul-Approved day to the other of the day Kill I 1021 and resumed his duties in the Foreign Office. Appointed Minister in London January 1922. Relieved August 1924. On return was appointed Minister of Commerce. Was inspected of "Republican" intrigues during Amanullah's with Russo-Afghan trade. Retired from Ministry of Commerce in October 1928. to become a candidate for the National Assembly Joined Amanuliah in Kandahar and fled with him to India May 1929. Resided in Karachi and returned to Kabul in November 1929 Appointed Afghan Minister in Berlin December 1929. Resigned in March 1931, as he considered the attitude of the Afghen Government was too friendly to His Majesty's Government. Went to Mecca in 1931. Reported to have met ax King Amanullah in Venice March 1932 If M 1 1 2 1 of the state of th Nationalist and particularly anti British, but financially honest. Has also been

6. Abdul Hakim Khan (WW 43).—Was a junior under-secretary at the Afghan Foreign Office; transferred as a junior under-secretary to the Roc, is any 1927 Applied and a secretary in western branch of Afghan Foreign Office in 1934 and 1935. Was Rais of the Afghan representatives at Joint Commission at Chaman in April July 1936. Governor of Eastern Province in September 1939.

nutr-British in his sympathies due to lock of courtesy shown to him in India. Does not belong to any important family

6. Abdul Hamid Khan (W W 45).—Muhammazai Born about 1898 Son of the late Abdul Aria Khan. Brother of Abdul Hussain Khan (Mizza) Educated in France. In Tehran in 1929 with his father, with whom he returned to Kabul in December 1929 Secretary to the Afghan legation in Roise, February 1931 1934. First Secretary Afghan Embassy Moscow 1934. In the Protocol Branch of the Foreign Ministry in 1936. Chef de Protocol in 1937 Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1937. Appointed Afghan Representative in tienera 1939. Returned to Kabul in November 1939 and re-appointed Secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1940. He and his family are not entirely triusted by the Yahya Khei dynasty. He is, however, a possible choice as an Afghan Minister abroad in one of the less important countries.

Born about 1896 and educated in Persia. Accompanied his father to Teleran in 1920. Was I nder Secretary in Charge of Reception and Vina Branch of Afghan 1920. Was I nder Secretary in Charge of Reception and Vina Branch of Afghan 1920. The Land of Afghan Government. Director of the Land of the

the late Sardar Muhammad Aziz Khan to Kabul in June 1938 and returned to Moscow in December

Speaks quite good English and has many friends in India, where he spent some time during the Great War.

[29955]

2 3

Visited Kabul September 1935, then returned to Moscow

Reported to have pro-Amannilah leanings.

Returned to Kabal July 1938. Appointed Minister of Public Works. October 1938. Appointed Minister of Posts and Telegraphs 1940. Suspected of interiorist with more 1949 In 1.11 for Washington in their who is true op newly created post of Afghan Minister there. It is believed that he was selected for the appointment in order to get him out of Kabul. Not trusted by the Yayha Khei dynasty, and believed to be anti-British in his political

- 8 Abdulla Aban. Tapik. Son of Ahmad Khan of Charm and brother of formerly an oficial in the Government Purchasing Department, and afterwards Ministry of National Economy in 1940 Stated to be pro-German in his views Appointed officiating Governor of Herat in 1941
- 9 4h W 1 the W off or H k most W W 73). Taxan of Herat. Born about 1902 Son of Abdul Hakim. A man of no important family Was at one time an official in the customs office in Herat, from where in 1.22 he went to Moscow and was at one time attached to the Afghan Embassy there. Started business in Moscow, and made a considerable amount of money by exholished and imbolished order that the party of the second of the second order to th in a to an theote and object Was recame as he as a those by the Afghan Government to organise and manage the Ashami Company Prior to proceeding to Berlin he is believed to have had a considerable amount of his i fed by the Soriet Government. Believed by some to have Soviet cass, but this has been officially denied by the Afghan Government. Has tact and is a capable business man

In spring 1935 carried out an extensive business tour in Northern Afghanistan. Speaks Russian and German.

Has a wife and four children in Bertin

In January 1936 managing director of the Afghan National Bank and Anhami Company In 1936 went to Europe to arrange for trade credits and contacts Is an ardent Nationalist in his trade negotiations and the most it is at business man in Afghanistan. Largely responsible for the introduc tion of the monopoly system and formation of various trading companies. Was also responsible for the propaganda part of the mone of the new currency notes (1935-30) Still in Europe (December 1937) negotiating loans and trade credits and purchasing machinery and armamenta. Attended Nazi Congress meeting in Nursimbers in 1937.

Returned to Kubul, March 1938. Appointed Minuster of Trade, September 1978. Proceeded to Dath, Deventor 1938 for add dates rate with the Govern ment of India. Appointment changed to Minister for National Economy, April 1939. Left Kabul January 1941 for United States but changed plans at Knrachi and went to Germany for medical treatment. Ill and in Switzerland 1943. Shows reluctance to return to Afghanistan but still advises Afghan Gaveroneot on economic matters. In 1943 and 210 100 Malanus Las distribut tion as charity amongst bank employees. His financial affairs in Afghanistan

are believed to be controlled by Government.

10 Abdul Towab Khan (W W 124) - Muhammadzni. Son of late Mahmud Taczi, Born 1902 Went to Europe for education October 1921 Adm trad Same Car early , 1924 or I objection a course of adata, there years duration there. Spent one year with a French cavalry regiment. Head of Cavalry School Kabal 1929 Anna and Karalay Personal Cavalry 1929 the and from he we see that well the same in the source business deceptane January 1929 and went to Europe. Married (1931) in Istanbul Zakiri Kharism dangehore of a result Total day to his first at I a mannered man, of whom more may be heard in the future. Deprived of Afghan nationality in November 1933.

11 Abdul Wahab (W W. 126) .- Muhammadzat Son of the late Mahmud Tarzi Born about 1900. Accompanied his father to the Afghan Mussourie Conference 1920. Left Kabul for London with despatches August 1921 Educated at Exster College, Oxford. On return to Kabul was appointed to a branch of the Foreign Office. Went to Kandahar at the time of Amanullah's abdication and acted as Foreign Minister there. Accompanied Amanullah on his flight to India and left India with him. Has since hved in Europe. In Rome September 1934 . . lose attendance on the ex-King. Deprived of Afghan nationality in V. Liber 1955 In October 195, where the Istances in home december

12 Abdur Rahim Khan (W W 80) - Nuib Salar (general) Safi of Rezu, Kohistan. Son of Abdul Qudir Khan. Born about 1686 in Kohistan. Brotheri in M at the afternoon a sea H. while Who

was executed by King Amanudah Khan,

Appointed to Sar 1-Os (commander of the Royal bodygnard) by Ameer Hahibyla a for some had be taled as free 18 supervisor of bridge construction in the Eastern Province. Promoted G and Mishar (brigadier) (1921) and posted to the Cavalry Kandak of the Herat army the real Type I great 927 To ar the abread to Marie Should as Chailed Mishar of the Cavalry Ghund. On outbreak of the 1928 revolution returned to Kabul and joined Backs-1-Sagso in Charikar during the latter's second attempt to capture is a languary 900 ce a contrary of Wayner Sant, to organise a revolution. He deposed the Governor and left for Maimana, and thence for It was tree dated, M. 1808 H Trees writed Manners of the (1 m) (4 B) 1 s 1 1 1 (8 m) (5 N) (1 t) 1 (1 t) 1 (8 t) Sattement a with 1 - at the part I go we allowant to a recent with the second with the of at the car be a fear to a set 1830 to 1 A Sag to the standard of the second of the a took of the a state to the tree of returned in September, accom ... + 1 11 Shuaib Khan (W W 011a), who had been appear to the state of the state Herat, and a Mustoufi (revenue official) In A 11.2 N and at the state of the state o Martin a resteration of the second gave his allegiance to King Zahir Shah. Appointed head of Perso-Afghun Boundary Commission September 1934.

In 1935 reported to be anti-Russian. Owns a large estate in Knihk Arrived in Kabul in June 1935 and appointed Mounter of Public Works A min of see year or who go one I grant to I W' with Herat rumour was always rife about him that he was pro-Russian, that he intended to set up an independent kingdom, that he was pro-Republican; that the Afghan Government intended to remove him, &c. His loyalty is doubtful, and he is a man who may play an important rôle should the present regime collapse. In July 1935 awarded 150 acres of land near Kabul. Was being slowly tendencies or disloyalty to the Afghan Government

Reported as being connected with the Republican party. Appointed post he still holds. Suspected of intrigues with enemy legations 1943 and still bring carefully watched by Afghan Government. Does not take much part in public life

13. Abdur Rahman Ahan.- Appointed Afghan Minister at Baghilad early to by 141 of Annie - Calle Karachi owing to outspoken criticism of commercial policy of Abdul Majid Khan, Minister of National Economy, in which he had indulged just before his departure. Later reported to Boghdad and presented his credentials to the Regent of Iraq on the 21st October, 1941

14 Abdus Samad Khas (W W 118) -- Tajik

Secretary of Afghan Legation in London, returned to Kabul May 1925, visiting Mecca en conte, and appointed a junior Under-Secretary in the Afghan Foreign Office. His post was sholished, owing to economies of budget of Afghan deputation to Ibn Saud's All-Muslim Conference, May 1926 Appointed First Secretary to Afghan Legat on, Per's, October 1926 and left in that month for Parist. Appointed to the Foreign Office as Assistant Secretary, February 1931. Appointed Minister at Rome, and left to take up appointment An intensigent man possessing good manners. Speaks English, and beneved to be well disposed to us

15. Ahmad Ali Joo (or Ahm) (W W 140).—Sardar, Muhammadzar, Born 1899. Son of Suleman Khan and cousin of the late King Nadir Shah. Brother of Ali Shah Khan. Appointed A.D.C. to King Amanuliah 1923, but incurred his displeasure by marrying, without his approval, a daughter of Prince Musa Khan (W W. 4814). Governor of Jalalabad in 1923-24. Imprisoned by Bacha-i-Saqao in April 1929, but was released in October. Appointed Minister in Paris, November 1929, and transferred to London, June 1931. Represented Afghanistan at the Economic Conference, London, 1938. Rehered in July 1983 and appointed Minister of Education. Returned to Kabul in October 1933. In 1936 Minister of Education. Left Kabul in November 1937 on appointment as Ambassador at Tehran.

Is a pleasant man, a keen sportsman, but not very capable. Appears to be British Legition, Kabal. His wife was educated in England and speaks and writes English perfectly. He himself speaks English, French and Urdu. Has a son born about 1926. Appointed Minuster in London (1939). Still Minister in

16. Akmad Ali Khan (W W 141) — Firqa Mishar (major general). Tajik 5. f Akhi W 1 1 Ki. B. 13-6 K. A. A. A. A. A. Marci 1019. Appointed Afghan consul in Peshawar November 1019, but was not permitted to enter British territory Wrote to Ameer saying this was due to his having been Mehmandar (entertainment officer) to the Russians in Kabul Ay pointed Surhaddar (frontier officer) at Dakka September 1920 Relieved in March 1921, but remained as a political officer. Was said to be much trusted by the Amere, who refused to listen to complaints against him. Relieved and returned to Kabul November 1921. Appointed Hakim i-Kalan (Governor), Kohistan, December 1921. Was Governor of the Eastern Province during the crusis ever the Lands Kotal murders, and organised pursuit of Ardah and Daud Shab-(W W 297). Governed his province harshly and disgraced Mar Zaman of Kunar Appointed Minister, Berlin, September 1925. Returned to Kabul 1927.

Classification of the Court, January 1930. Deputy War Minister of Court, January 1930. Deputy War Minister, April 1930. Appoint the Court of the Court Badakhshan, July 1930. Relieved by Naib Salar (General) Muhammad Ghaus Khan (WW 262) and went to Mazar i Sharif as Deputy Governor On departure of Muhammad Yakub Khan (W W 875) in May 1031 to Russia for Provinces. Returned to Kabul, January 1932, and appointed First Muin (secretary equivalent to adjutant-general), War Office. Granted (1935) some of the Charki family land

A clevar, capable man, with considerable force of character. Whilst in India proved courteons, able and sensible. Always smartly turned out, and is said to be one of the most capable of the Afghan samy efficient. Speaks German and it popular with the German instructors, whose methods he is said to prefer to those of the Turkish instructors. His attitude to the British in difficult to the British in difficult to the British and affecterer. Still Ram-i-Urdu (adjutant-general), but may be pensioned off in the bear future, in which event he is a possible choice for a diplomatic or civil appointment.

17. Ahmad Shah Khan (W W 149).—Sardar, Mahammadzar Son of Sardar Muhammad Asaf Khan. Born at Dehra Dun 18:9. Returned to Afghanistan 1901. Accompanied Ameer Habibullah Khan to India in 1907. On the night of the murder of Ameer Habibullah Khan (1919) was in command of the guard. The sepoys of the Ghund-1-Ardalian (an infantry unit), whose colonel, Ali Shah Reza, was executed as the actual murderer, believed that Ahmad Shah Khan was the real murderer and that their colonel had been made a scapegoat. It is stated, however, on excellent authority that the actual murderer was not Ahmad Shah Khan. Married a sister of the late Shaghassi Ali Ahmad Khan, one time Walt of Kabul. Was an ADC of

ex King Affair, and What to I were via It a in 1820 with a message from Brain. A first the first that the first

His four sisters were married to—
(a) Late King Nadir Shah.

(b) Late Mulmmmad Aziz Khan, brother of (a)

(c) N S. Abdul Ghanz Khan (W W 34) (d) Muhamund Akbar Khan (W W 161)

brother-in law of the Ameer Halibullah. Traveled in Europe, and on return (1923) was appointed as assistant in the Ministry of Education. In 1925 perioded Unifer-Secretary, Ministry of Education. Appointed Minister at Rome, February 1927. Was with Amanullah in London March 1928. Minister Rome, February 1927. Was with Amanullah in London March 1928. Minister of Raice of Plant 1929. Appointed Minister of Education November 1929. In June 1933 was appointed Afghan representative at the Feenomic Conference, London, and in July was appointed Afghan Minister, London. Appointed Minister in Switzerland and representative of Afghanistan to the League of Nations February 1935, but was still in London in June 1935. Selected to represent Afghanistan at the Fourth International Hospital Conference in Rome in May 1935. Summoned to Kabul July 1935, and arrived there is to be seen by the content of the the cont

h property / ir , the like the beak t I rion

Reserved to Kabul (1938) and appointed Minister for Fereign Affairs Visited 1 1936 for the chirt, and the fireger Person of Length of the Court if of the Sandahad Parkers of Length literature and interested particularly in education. Enlightened, capable and genuinely friendly to Britain, but not a strong character and tacks energy Not being related to the ruling family, he has no great influence with the Government

Shows State Akas (W W 188)—Molammadzai, Naib Salar and L. Thick K. Nair Salar (W W 140). Was commanded of military schools and the military from 1932 to 1939. Appointed Governor and General Officer Command C. K. T. In 1939. In August 1941 he was transferred to the Salar Sommers From the Governor (Rais (Tenzimia)) and General Officer Command Sommers From the Governor army coops and promoted in the rank of Nucl Salar. Sommers From the Southern Province, of which post he was relieved in April 1944. At present inemployed in Kabul

Rat Nave At the second (W W 199) — Indian of Multan Son of Khan Bahndur Rat Nave At the Son of Khan Bahndur Rat Nave At the Son of the Son of Khan Bahndur Rat Nave At the Son of the Son of Khan Bahndur Rat Nave At the Son of the So

Again visited Kabul (1938) and returned to Germany. Played an tour an part the Court of Russia. Said to be anti-British. Is still Minister in Borlin.

21. Amenullah Khan (W W. 188) -Ex-King of Afghamstan, third son of the Ameer Hubibullah Khan by the Ulya Hazrat (W W. 346). Born the 1st June. 1892. In 1914 married Souriya, daughter of the late Sardar Mahmud Tarm In 1916 was reported to be friendly with the German mission in Kabul and in favour of intervention in the war against Britain. When the Court moved to Jalalabad in the winter of 1919-19 be remained behind as Governor of Kabul. and was in a very strong position, with control of the arsenal, treasury and stores. when the Ameer was murdered to February 1919. He preclaimed himself Ameer, declared his uncle Nasrollah a usurper, and accused him of complicity in the murder. The troops in Jalalabad and Kabul sided with him and Nasrullah was Medication a seed on the later to was the later to the la recognition of Nasrullah's usurpation forfeited his claim to the throne. On the 13th April held a special durbar in Kabul for the trial of those accused of the Ameer's murder, and at its conclusion a colonel, named Ali Shah Reza, generally regarded as a more scapegoat, was sentenced to death and was executed. Sardar Nasrullah and others were centenced to imprisonment for life. At which see a found his position threatened by intrigue on behalf of Inavatulloh and the restreeness of the army who were not satisfied with the enquiry : nurder of Habibullah. The army was therefore despatched to the Indian frontier, in order to divert its attention and to take advantage of the disturbances in India should these develop into open rebellion. The Commander in chief apparently exceeded his instructions and precipitated hostilities, which resulted of the Third Att. Br. Assety if were to she great of fement terms to Afghanistan, including the recognition of her complete endopendence. As a result Amanullah Khan was able to claim that be had won the freedom of his country by the sword, and by the conclusion of treaties with a number of European countries, that he had brought about the recognition of Afghanistan on a basis of equality by the Great Powers. These tactics gained him considerable prestige, both in his own country and throughout the East This presture tended to increase his natural vanity and render him impatient of advice. Through his wife he had been brought under " Young Turk " influence, and he proceed d to here and a firm as and transd programme feeform washing regard for the backwardness and projudice of his people, particularly the muliabs II to be to profe ! the a read of well to are al relations, two ditest services of which was the Khost rising of 1924, and continued to spend his revenues on schemes for social or educational progress, whilst neglecting his army. These tendencies were exaggerated as a result of his European tour of 1927 29, and parts both to the last of the flavor to Mistela Kama at Ataura In the sutumn of 1928 the Shinwaris rose in revolt and were seen followed by other tribes. Bacha-t-Saqao, a brigand of low birth, attacked Kabid in December 1929 and again in January 1929. Amunullah announced his abdication in favour of Inavatullah on the 14th January and fled to Kandahar a day or two later At Kandahar attempted to rally support for Durrant dynasty and formally rescunded his abdication. In April he advanced on Kabul, but owing to the hostil t, of the Gh. 1721s was repoled to the Portal I leated at Macur Arrived at Chaman with his family on the 23rd May, and sailed from Bombay for Italy on the 22nd June, 1929. Visited Mastafa Kemal in Angera in February

1930, returning to Italy Revisited Turkey again for three months in June L. (The standar but went back and spent the winter in Italy Left Naples for Jedda to perform nigrimage on the 5th April, 1931, with the object of either rehabilitating imself in Moslom eyes, or concerting measures for the recovery of his throne Published a letter decrying King Nadir and his regime. Left Jedda for Suez, the of Scarrya, Abdul Fatch Tarni (W W 20A), the late Ghulam Nabt, Shuja-ud-Daulah (W W 612), and two officials of the Angora Embassy, Fazal Ahmad and Returned to Italy, via Alexandria, the 21st May Left Rome for returned to Switzerland. Visited Montecatini in September, and was back in Rome by the beginning of November. Left Rome on short visits to Naples in December 1931 and Venuce in March 1932 At Venice reported to have met Afghan Minister from Berlin; more likely it was Abdul Hadi Khan (W W 38) Said to have definite understandings with Soviet and Persia and to have many friends in Germany Constant rumours of his whereabouts and intentions were circulated among the tribes on both sides of the border during 1932, culminating in one, which was put about during the Dare Khel revolt in November, to the effect that he was in Gardez. The ex King was however, in Italy or Switzerland throughout the year. He was reported to be writing his autobiography, and to be going to Russia when he had finished it to have it published by the Soviet This has nover materialised. In Furope be has constantly intrigued against the ted Constantinopie and hold a meeting of his principal supporters there Reported to have tried, unsuccessfully to obtain Soviet support to his efforts The execution of the late Chulum Nabi, one of his chief adherents, interestied his hostility against the Yahyo Khel. Members of his party were responsible for the assassinations of King Nadir Shah (Kabul 1938) and his brother Muhammad his Professions of King Nadir Shah (Kabul 1938) and his brother Muhammad his chief supporter in Europe is Ghulam Siddig (W W 309), a brother of the late Galas Callet Carried to March 1935 again performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, where he met a number to Br we re the second of the second how and a superior of the superior of Albert terms amongst the North West Frontier tribes He owns property in Switzerland. who hip is a spin a company to the property of opinions are held as to the possibility of his return but this seems nalikely unless the second of the second of the second of further assausinations of members of the present ruling family, or feeling on the Indian side of the border definitely turns in favour of initiating an incursion into Afghanistan on his behalf. Since he has been living in Italy he invariably 1 - - Super 1 - To - E - 113t wat 1 , ag to sure rais, here to be are and a second for the red than with per talm a 1 H m . M some latest Rights of Rame 937 V C at 1 last k and to rea my september for the state of the second for Vita Million Vita Control Control Control g It is the Rew is the tracker by the

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22. Asadellah Khon (WW 199). Sardar, Muhammadzai, Firqa Mishar (major-general). Boro 1911. Is a son of the late Ameer Habibullah by the Ulya Jamil ster of the late Kry N ! Shah. Educated at the Franch school, Kabul, and speaks French fluently. Impresented in Kabul by Bacha-i-Saqao in 1920 and grossly ill-treated. In November 1929 visited Lahore for medical treatment. On return was appointed Sar-i-Os (Commander of the Royal Bodyguard) and A D.C. to the Minister of War. Appointed to officiate as second secretary (equivalent to quartermaster-general) War Office, in addition to his other duties, in December 1930. In 1931 qualified at the Infantry Officers' School, Konol. Promoted Firqa Mishar and appointed General Officer Commanding, Guards Division, 1933. In 1934 acted as Officer Commanding Infantry Officers' School, in the absence of the German instructor, Major Christenn. Is still (1937) General Other Commanding, Guards Division, and, as such, in command of the Arq and

bousehold troops, including the Hazirbaches personal bodyguards of the Royal family). He is also in charge of the advance outrie to others. Neverts in manner; appears to be intelligible to to the tree interest in his orders. Its important as the lineal representative of each to be used a family. Sardars, Has a sent tent in 1934. It was a result of the Yalla had been in 1934. It was a result to the Yalla had been to contract the first tree to the

Occurred to the state of the post fordaust.

the Coronation of King George VI. Attended Turkish manonvice (August 1937) and returned to Kabul (September 1937)

Appears to the his To reach early and a popular. Has acquired more and a record to the his to reach and a special popular. Has acquired more and a record to the history of the history of

23 Ata Muhammad Rhan (W W 207).-Haji, Tokhi. Son of the late Sariar Abdullah Kiran wh was Constror of Mater to too time of Ameer Habibullah. Order of Astor. Quarrelled with Hashim Khan in the time of Ameer Habsbullah. Was in Jalalahad when Ameer Habsbullah was murdered, was arrested and condemned to death, but was repriered at last moment. Again arrested on suspicion of camp? I in a second of a con, on Amazone to a conat Progenian in 1 20 m re of at M , a low reads a Approved d dorrate or first tire les very little varies a most the la story Tea 1020 and that has been been Waren and the rest of retar a servet man to be a to a for a large to the large fer tout years. An attention of the state of the silars visit to Marie 1929 part are to person year of the area of the conf. A tor less gith seminar top to the the a top of the fell m and again relired to Russian territory. Appears to have returned to Afghanistan man after Nadic Shah's accessor Was a anather of the Commission of Reconstruction sent under Yakub Khan (W W 675) to Mazar-t Sharif in March 1936 t oppmended a florer ordana direct care a set op 1 1 1 1 Proceed a A to the territory of war a this Ories of Astor 24 cens 19-1 April 19 to 1 to 1 of the Council of Authen December 1931 Visited Meses in 1932 Has a reputation for courage. Is reported to be pro-Russian Is now (1949) Provident fitt Co. 1 (a) . Is a tid list of to have pro-German sympathies,

At a ul Haq (W W 209).—Born about 1885. Eldest son of the late Kewnja Jan of Sersi Khwaio Koh i Datan B. Jan. C. ale San. and I. a a few son to have the few son two distances and I. a a few son to have the few son two distances and the late of th

Appointed Minister of Education March 1924. A member of Bacha-i-Saqao's "Council for the Maintenance of Order" April 1929, atthough at one time the Bacha had condemned him to death. Appointed Foreign Minister by King Nadir Shah November 1929. Went on prigrimage to Mecca in 1933. Well educated and intelligent, has a good usine for honesty in financial matters. Is friendly, mancere and self indulgent, particularly as regards drugs, the use of which renders him incapable of sustained mental effort. Prefers any discourse of abstract principles to discussion of practical details, and is tiresome when he feels obliged to live up to his reputation as a humorist. Was sent to Eastern Province in September 1935 to dismade Afghana from joining Mohmand 1 a lkars. It is a at Danka at discourse have a from joining Mohmand 1 a lkars. It is a at Danka at discourse have a from joining Mohmand 1 a lkars. It is a at Danka at discourse have a sent to Eastern have a first a statement to Kabul December, taking Badshah Gul 1 (W. W. 224) with him. Left Kabul December 1935 for an extended European test.

Visited Iraq and Turkey, where he was well received. Later went to Paris, where he saw M Flandin, and Geneva. In London was received in audience by The King and had conversations with the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and India, Mr Eden and Lord Zetland. Saw Herr Hitler in Berlin and finally reached Kabul in April 1936 via Moscow. Again visited Europe in 1936, and returned in January 1937 Relinquished post of Foreign Minister in 1938 on appointment as ambiguidant. The later went to the later of t

26. Fatl Ahmad Khan (W W 250).—Hazrat Salub of Chaughatan, Harat Son of Abdul Wahab and grandson of Hazrat Muhammad Umar Jan of the family of Strhind Pira. Born 1892 at Bakbarz in East Persia, where his father was mercle. The family returned? If hearter is 1992 Q all field as a subject in religious matters. Visited Nadir Shab on his accession in 1929, and was appointed Assistant Minister of Justice 1930, and officiating Minister of Justice etc. Sher Agha (W W 256) in 1932. After Nadir Shah's assaumation visited Kandahar to apread propagands in favour of King Zabir Shah. Appeinted Minister of Institute 1934. Member of the job t Persia Vigil at Commission to enquire into the Zarabad (Iran) incident December 1934. His family is influential and receives an allowance from the Afghan Government, but he himself lacks influence and character. He has pleasant manners and is friendly. Married in 1930 a daughter of Sher Agha (W W 256). Still Minister of Justice.

Surband Para established in Kabul Sor of Gaveto Kear free of Harrit Salat or sorth r. And of the tractal rat solution so recruit in eath , I see a star Star V are the bear of laving saved to the tre or a fat radeal. In 15 " west a plantage to blee u and so that the half at certain y west to over, I in hear alone 1028 (e-was " By at A read Was expect of the North West Front or Province it Mr. 1928 under brite Sarry he, about to deal of a stood or Greenest Ir so, see 1925 to mill ho well but us r m ' A r not ref of A or re a at a of King Amara the Minister of Justice November 1929 I. I. S. Co. See Ins Jessey 1 Tare outh (Supreme to vir and Mr. and Armen of the more and retuned to Kabulat the and of A ast In I material there were flower the ast khan. Hozrat Sahib of Changbatan, Herat (W. W. 200 1) Processor 931 et fered bis resignation and a large to Mr ter He was reported at the Late to be seen that the rest of the test of the phase of approximation until December 1932. Was granted a visa in December 1932 to proceed to India, do it of the best of the period to Ke of Verted Strhind, India, in February 10 . and an it could by the Afghan Government to persuade the Hazrat of Chaharbagh to return to Afghanistan. Reactionary and opposed to progressive reforms. His wholehearted support of King Zahir Shah is therefore doubtful, and he is not trusted by the Afghan Government. On the other hand is probably not pro Amanullah. He appears to have been in favour of " jehad" on behalf of the Mohmands September 1935, when he visited the Southern Province and in his house, tried to induce the Prime Minister to declare " jehad" Wields great influence amongst the Salesman Khel Ghilzais. Said to favour friendship. with the British as opposed to the Soviet. Is said to be on bad terms with Saivid Hasan (W W. 546). Prime Minister doubts his loyalty, and would have liked in

1935 to arrest him, but was afraid to do so. Visited Sirhind (Ponjab) on

pilgrimage in March 1940.

Given a fort and 70 acres of land in Chahardeh by King Zubir Shab (March 1936). Visited Mecca, 1938. In 1942 expressed a desire for an Albed victory and according to one report asked his followers to pray for such a victory, but was also reported to be in close contact with the Italian Legation at this time. Visited Ladra in 1944

- 28. Fazal Rahim (see Rusul Jan, Agha)
- 29. Ghaur-ud Din (W. W. 204). Patulla, Ahmadzai, Ghiliai Son of the late Jehandad Khan, who was implicated in the Ahmadzai Mangal revolt of 1912, and executed for insolance in 1914. In 1915 was concerned in a conspiracy against Aixcer Habibal ah with Akram Khan and Azam Khan, sons of the late Avil Ame Wa dir to the factor of the return to Afghamatan by ex King Amanullah. His father's family lands and property were restored to him in November 1920. Amested March 1924 and detained in the Arg whilst there was trouble in Khost, but later released and proceeded to Khost, where his handling of the Ahmadzai Ghilzais in the Ameer's favour gained him the title of "Mir Afghan" Awarded I lakhs of rupees for his services. Made overtures to the British Government after the flight of Amanullah to Kandahar raised a lashkar of Ahmadzone. His trenchery, on account of a bribe from Bacha-i-Sagao, was the cause of Nadur Khan's defeat in the Logar Valley in April 1920. Again made overtures to the British Government for support of his claim to the throne. Flod from Hariob to Parachinar at the beginning of October 1929 as a result of the discovery by Nadir Khan that he was in communication with Backs i-Sagao. In Delbi nader surreidance January 1930 from whence he was removed to Jubbulpore. Deported to Burms in May 1930 A breaful termore all the district as a service garge for his own ends. Has since been transferred to Kodar Kanal, Madras Presidency, from Brana (1934) P pro- to I a first at the form Afghanistan in 1936, on which the Afghan Government offered to allow him to return also, but on conditions which were noneceptable to him. Offered him assistance to the Afghan Government against Germany and Russia but this was believed to be merely a cloak to cover his real intentions of establishing himself with the Ghilzais
- 30. Ghulum Ahmad Khan (W. W. 202). Son of the Inte Shahghassi Al: Abmad Jan, and grandson of the late Lumab Khushdil Khan. Married to a mece of Sardar Faix Minhammad Khan (W W 243) in 1927 Appointed astedering will it is a P . and Mr. 1 Administrator) of the Eastern Province in 1924. Left Kabul for Know the ven ceshawar and Quetta, the 10th March, 1929 Returned to Quetta on his father's arrest by Bucha a Suquo and proceeded to Peshawar, September 1929. Returned to Kabul on the accession of Nadir Khan. Accompanied Shah Holy I a port of the second of the Holy I Ho in January 1932 visited Lahore for medical treatment, returning to Kabul in March. Went into partnerdap with Chandan Khan, agent for Burma Shell The state of the s Capa y nata at during the period April-December 1932. Assistant manager of the Petrol Company of Afghanistan 1933. In March 1935 appointed Deputy Minister of Court. His stepmether, Suray of Benat, is a sister of ex King Amanullah Assistant manager of the new potcol company in 1936. Relieved of his appoint which appointment he was relieved to July 1988. Fleel to Tirah in September 1939, after discovery of a pro Amanullah plot in which he was found to be the ringlender. In November 1930 he was sherendered by a Chamkanni jirga to the political agent, Kurram, and lodged with other leaders in James'd Fort Has since (1949) been transferred to Poons and is still there.
- 31. Ghulam Forum Khun (W W 273). Muhammadzar. Son of the late 1926. Assistant manager Motorani Company. Arrested with his father at the same time as ex King Amanullah arrested the Hazrat Sahibs of Shor Bazar September 1928. Released October 1928. Arrived in Peshawar from Kabel by air February 1929 accompanied by one of the younger Hazrat Schibs, Sanai Maks a Role and a two states of h 1929 Later was employed on propaganda work for Hashim Khan in Mohmand country

Arrived Peshawar via Shabkadr, September Left for Alı Khel via Parachinar October 1929. Appointed Under-Secretary to the Minister of the Interior December 1929. Appointed Governor of the Eastern Province December 1 det In January 1 22 fear et the section of the Matthewall to read that I have the said Marias Paralle . I a WW 224 In Table Natur ongoined of - hard transport wife larged on the war er 18.2 on each by Muhammad Queen Khan (W W. 508) and took over the Governorship of Kandahar. Returned temporarily to Jalalohad in December 1932 to deal with Hassan Khan (W W 344), in which he was successful. Did well as Governor of Kandahar and displayed considerable energy. Was awarded the Sardar-i-Ala in Table 1933 1. T. 1935 1 8 / 1 C cont fit on 8 11 der hard working, believed to be loyal to the existing regime. Keen on road and huilding development (1936). Appointed Governor of Kandahar (1938). In (1039) owing to poor health and appointed officiating Home Minister. In 1941. appointed Governor (Rais - Tanzimiah). Kataghan and Badakshan Provinces, and in 1942 returned to Kabul to officiate as Home Manister. Relieved of the appoint-Governor of the Kntaghan and Badakshan Provinces which he still holds. Incurred the displeasure of the Prime Minister in 1942 owing to a maison with the wife of his brother in law (a son of W W 288). He divorced his wife and, much against the wish of the Royal Family married the wife of his brother in law

- 32. Ghulan Hukanmad Khan Meta er . A mage of Educated at the French School Kabal 1 at a Kry sty of Foreign Affairs prior to his appointment as Director, Protocol Section, of the Memostry for Foreign Affairs to 1930. Friendly and pleasant to deal with hor has an exaggerated idea of his importance. Plays tennis and speaks Freikli
- 33. Gholam Siddig Khan (W W 309). -Rardar i Ala. Son of the Inte-Stpah Saiar (Commander-in-chief) Ghulam Haider, Charkli Brother of the late Ghulam Jilam Khan, late Chulam Nahi and Abdul Aziz (W W 13) Born 1894. Assistant to Gul Muhammad Khan, Afghan Envoy in India, October 1919, and a juntor member of the Afghan delegation at the Musecorie Conference. Left Musecorie with despatches for Kabul June 1920, and was refused readmittance into India owing to his improper behaviour at Mussoome and intrigues with seditionists. Appointed assistant president to the Muhnjarin Committee, Kabul, August 1920. Second conusellor to the Afghan Mission under Wali Muhammad Khan which visited Europe in 1920. Returned from London to Kabul with despatches September 1921. Left again for Europe, via Peahawar, October 1921. Appointed Afghan Munster at Berlin 1922, where he remained until April 1926, when he was relieved by Alimad Ali (W W 141). Visited Angers whilst en route to K 1 he had not de la land to of Court January 1927 Appointed to officiate as Foreign Minister January in Europe in 1929. Appointed Foreign Minister November 1928. Sent to Jainlahad to bargain with the rebels December 1928. Fled with Amanullah to Kandahar January 1929. Despatched to Russia by Amanuliah on a special mission March 1929 Assumed the duties of Afghan Minister, Moscow, April 1929 Returned Kabul December 1929. In Mecca June 1930 In Berlin 1930 and the state of the state of the analytic scaling pardon from the King. Arrived in Kubul the 7th March, 1931. Suspected dus tributing agent of Amanullah's letters in Kabul April 1931. Arrived Borlin the 18th July, 1931, to take up the appointment of Aighan Minister. Worked almost openly against his own Government and British during his tenure in Berlin, encouraging anti British propaganda over the Dokalim Boundary question at the beginning of 1932 and granting a visa to lehar Singh Ghadrite against the wishes of the Afghan Government. Wrote to Nadir professing his in July 1932 when he was invited to return to Afghanistan by the King. As a result of the plot discovered when Ghulam Nabi was executed in Nevember 1932, Chalam Siddig was dismissed from his appointment. Visited Mecca during spring 1933 and in touch with pro-Amanullah Afghan element amongst the

prigrims. Visited Constantinople in early summer and was in touch with Soviet representative, Bovoros, through his brother, Abdal Aziz Khan (W W. 13) Engaged in active pro-Amanu.iah work in Europe. Visited Berlin in November 1933. Visited Rome in January 1934. In 1934 married Bibi Khurd (W W 290), states of ex Queen Souriya (W W. 623). Lives in Berlin (1936), and frequently visits Rome, where he is believed to be in close touch with Amanullah and working hard on his behalf. Receives an annual allowance from the Italian Government. A close personal friend of ex-King Amanullah and greatly trusted by the Special Control of the Present tytan one at week gitter alt para or the po Stated to be wealthy and to have money invested with Haji Ghalam Har at WW. 278). Deprived of Afghan nationality in November 1933. Believed willing to work for Italian interests in Asia. Believed to have been involved in spring 1940 in a plot to restore Amanullah with German and Russian assistance. Plans said to have miscarried owing to disagreement between Germany and Soviet. Was reported in April 1940 to have arrived in Stalinabad. In 1941 he arrived in Istanbul but the Turkish Government refused him permission to stay there and he returned to Germany.

34. Ghulom Yuhyo Khon (W.W. 311).- Muhammadzai. Born 1699. Son. of Habibullah Naih Tarzi, deceased, and nephew of the late Mahmud Tarzi. Brother of W W 100, and cousin of W W 325 Formerly secretary of Afghan Legation, Berlin. Appointed Under Secretary, Visa and Passport Branch of Fore of Other True I de Transfer dit , go trette a rate feation of Foreign Office, November 1926. Received Order of Astor, 1st class, February 1927 Accompanied Amanullah to Europe 1927 28. Roughly handled to Bala S wise of the total Trans 1980 I wreed Afghan Minister, Rome, December 1920. Assistant Secretary, Political Department of Foreign Office, Promoted First Secretary, Afghan Foreign Office, 1930 Visited Chakhansur, Navember 1931, in connexion with Helmand water dispute with Persia. Officiated for the Foreign Minister in the autumn of 1933), Appointed Director (Rate) of Department of Public Health February 1936 Appendment raised to that of Minister in June. Member of Republican party A pleasant, well manuered man of no outstanding ability. He has been reported to be pro Ammullah Spoaks German and Turkish. Was relieved of his post of Minister of Health in November 1939 and appointed Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Reappointed Minister of Health 1940, a post he still holds.

35. Gul Agha (see Suddig Agha Muhammud)

38. Gul Ahmad Khim (W W 315) Tajik, Son of Murza Abdul Ahmad Khan, Brother of F. M. Abdul Ahnd Khan (W W 5) and Abdullah Khan, Governor of Hernt Born about 1997

Was in charge of Government buildings at the beginning of Amanullah's cutth. Later on became Superintendent of Roads and Ways. Afterwards the Interspence Department. During Amanullah's march to Ghazni from Kundahar Gul Ahmad fled with his family from Kubul and joined the ex King on the way. In 1929 said to be in Karachi. A member on the committee for reform led by Muhammad Yakub Khan (W.W. 675) to Mozar-i Sharif. June 1939. Helieved to be Governor of Mazar-i Sharif. Sharif. June 1931. Appointed it resistent of the kasul Minister of Health in 1939 but appointment later cancelled.

Believed to be capable and intelligent. Supporter of the present Afghan regime. Speaks some English.

37 Habiballoth Khan Torsi (W W 325).—Muhammadzai. Born 1896 Son of the late Muhammad Zaman and nephew of the late Mahmad Tarzi. Courses, W W 100 and W W. 311 Was a juntor Under-Secretary in Indo-European branch of the Foreign Office 1922 23. Proceeded to Paris as secretary to Maham Tarzi. Tarzi was higher at P. 18 (In his return to Kahammas appointed Under-Secretary in charge of the branch of the Foreign Office 1928 Record of Mahammad Victoria W 140 Increase Mahammad Victoria de Kahammad Victoria Mahammad Victo

Islam Kala, thence to Zulfikar and Chukhansur in this connexion. Completed his work on the Persian boundary survey in June 1933 and returned to Kabul Appointed Minister at Tokyo in July 1933 and presented his credentials there in October 1933. Speaks English fluently: a pleasant, well ministered man. Returned to Kabul June 1939 and appointed first secretary at the Ministry for comparative obscurity as he is believed to be pro-Amanuliah, and is therefore not trusted by the present regime

38. Hazrat of Shor Basar (see Fazi-s I mar)

29955]

49. Inagatullah Khan (W W 360). Sardar, Muhammadzar. Eldest son of Ameer Habibullah Khan. His mother is the Ulya Jan Badr-ul-Haram. Born the 2 t O. 6 a r 1888 Vis. (1) to 1 h a mar 1894. He difference it of Must de Saltanah (" Helper of the State ") under Ameer Habibullah Khan Created Sardar-1-Ala in 1905. Appointed Minister for Education in 1916 Was the recognized herr to the throne up to the time of Ameer Habibulah Khan's death Married a daughter of the late Mahanad Khan Turzi, and was at entime said to be under the latter's influence. During Ameer Habibullah Khan's reign he received an allowance of 1,30,000 rupees per annum. After the murder o had did what wreter V i was track to from a offering him the throne. He, however, refused it, probably well knowing that the decision had already been made in Nasrullah's favour, and that no other course was open to him. When Nasrullah, in turn, was compelled to yield to the claims of Amanullah, he had to accompany the former to Kabul. On arrival at Kabul, though not competed to share Nasrullah's imprisonment, he was kept under alrest surveillance. At the darbar at which those accused of the murder of Ameer Hebibullah were tried, Amanul ah decreed that Inayatullah had forfeited all his claims by his cowardly acquiocence in Nasrullah's usurpation of the throne and by his failure to take any steps to discover the authors of the crime. He was told that it would be advisable that he should retire into private life and take no further part in public affairs. Although occasionally seen in public, he undertook no Government work, and was presumably deprived of his appointment of Minip na Saltanah, &c. In October 1919 he was reported to have been arrested by the Ameer, and to be practically confined to his house until 1922. There was an abortive rising by the Saft regiment to his favour in June 1920. This regiment was tured in Tagoo by Inavatullah. Sanctioned a yearly allowance of 11 laxby of rupces and an escort of twenty men, March 1921. He consistently refused to take up any Government appointment. In July 1922 was allowed a certain measure of freedom, which was increased until he moved about apparently without restriction. When Bacha-i Sagao attacked Kabul on the 14th December, 1929. was summoned by the King and confined in the Arq. Forced to accept the throne on Amanullah's abdication, the 14th January, 1929, but on being besteged in the Arq by Bacha-i Saqao, abdicated on the 17th January, 1920, on condition that he and his family were sent to Kandahar by air. Evecuated to Peshawar with his family in the Royal Air Force planes, the 18th January, 1929, and proceeded to join Amanullah in Kandahar Fled with Amanullah to Bombay, the 23rd May, 1929. Sailed from Bombay for Persia, via Basra, the 6th July. 1929. Arrived in Tehran, the 27th July, 1929. Left Tehran for Eur or Min-1930, and was in Berlin believed plotting against Nadir Kb 1 3 of for paraission to reside in England for six months (June 1931). Visited England Khalilullah (W W 399). Then joined Amanullah in Rome. Visited Con stantinople for his rephew's wedding. December 1931, and then went on to Tehran where his sister poised him from Kabul. In receipt of 800 tomass per month from Persian Government in February 1932. In August the Persian Government were said to be intending to discontinue this allowance, his sole means. Since then has remained in Tchran, where he now resides. Probable that the allowance made him by the Persian Government has been stopped, and that he is living to comparative penary. His sister, who had been with Amanullah in Rome, joined him in the autumn of 1993. Is periodically the subject of rumours in At hat i tan a to like to the effect that he has arrived or is a wiel to have the in some part of the country Lacks initiative, intellect and energy, but combines d enter with plea and manters and had a reputation for her a hot or ralle and stra threated in a set of the are all was removed to the exected Afghanistan in May 1935. Stated to have been granted a monthly allowance (1940) to be in touch with German agents in fran, and probably receiving money

from Germany to stir up trouble in Alghanistan. Still reported to be in Iran

40. Mahmud Jan (W.W. 415).—Sardar-1-Ala, Shahasu, Barakzai. Born. 1885. Son of Shah Muhammad Khan, and a distant cousin of Abdul Aziz Khan, and the Ulya Hazrat. Officiated as Minister of Public Security in 1922 and as Governor of Kabul in 1925. Was in charge of the Public Works and Secret Service A so in the go of the frequency of which Hay. Muhammad Akbar was Under Secretary. Was in partnership with Herr Harten. German engineer in charge of Dar-ul-Aman works, and made a lot of money out of p. Wales (reded with 1 to 1 later 1 later 1 later Wale of Kabul, December 1927 Captured by rebels near Julalabad, December 1928. where he had been sent to restore order. Arrested by Bacha-t-Saqao, February 1929. Released during the Independence celebrations, August 1929. Was apprend if the test to the test that the test was unforced i his appointment the following month. Imprisoned in the Arq on a charge of theft of Government funds and jewels, January 1930. Under trial for being concerned in the Koh-t-Daman revolt of 1930. Released in January 1931, but Ghulam Nabi and Dare Khel plots in November 1932. His brother Zobain also arrested. His cars are said to have been trimmed as a punishment. Was released in November 1933 and kept under surveillance. A stout, pleasant gentleman, was friendly to foreigners. A great personal friend of ex-King Amanullah, Speaks Pushtu.

Reported to have been arrested in Macch 1936 for the murder of his own son

Reported to be still in Kabul jail

41 Mohandra Pratop Singh (abas Raja) (W W 437) - Indian agetator son of Raja Ghanabyam Singh, Jat, of Marsan, Aligarh, United Provinces, and brother of the Maharani of Jhind. Founder of the Prem Vidalaya (the Free Industrial and National Arts College) of Brindshan Went to England at the and of 1914, and to Berlin in the autumn of 1915 where he posed as an Indian prince. Had an interview with the Kaiser and accompanied the German inteston to Kabul in 1916. Arrived at Mazar : Sharif in 1917 Endeavouced to come to I by I at a tax of an an appropriate the 1945 with a party of Afghana left Marar i-Sharif for Russian Turkestan, and proceeded to Tasl.kent In March 1918 was in Borlin, and later went to l'etrograd, where be received a warm welcome from Trotsky and Joffe. Same year visited Constantinople, where I delt roll I are " and follows" Notes triportance by the Bolshovika in Kabul, but Obaldullah (W W 491) found han desire a ferral ada to the late to the late of the Kalif at arrest in ar flacking a little them a maded Mahar Essas to Chinese authorities. In September 1920 he was in the Pamira. Did a tour in China and Japan and returned to Kabul in autumn of 1923. Left Kabul, the 16th September 1924, visited California, China, attempted to enter Tibet, then went to Japan, whence he was deported. Returned to Afghanistan in October. 1926 The remaining the Kill is report to the date although at man a number of receptions very few people of importance attended. This was mainly fue to the displeasure of the hands and the second representative at a Pan Islamic conference in Japan, photographs describing turn as s. I and show a life to provide our and de so at an hand, been Stat January, 1927, and arrived Mercow, February 1927 Returned to China but back in Moscow November 1928 preparing to hold "Pan Asiatic" Conference in Kabul. Owing to outbreak of rebellion was prevented from leaving Tashkent to come to Kabul by King Amanuliah Went to Tebran January 1928 and returned to Moscow in April 1929, Returned to Kabul from Moscow by air December 1929. Was in close touch with Allah Nawaz (W W 192). He was deported by air to Termez in March 1930. Visited Berlin and reached New York on the 2"th Mar 1930 Is believed to be of ser deet; the Ogpu. Was ut ins in 1931 and 15 2 His a fress there was P O Bex 20, Fep.ng. China). Pabasheo two books Afghanistan, the Herat of Aryon, and Long Live India! Moved to Japan at the end of 1933 or beginning of 1934, where he was in touch with the Japanese Government. Continued to spread anti-British propaganda. Left

Japan secretly for Siam in June 1934, believed at Japanese instigation to fur we their pan Asiatic pollin. First deep to feeture in Siam. Turned out of Similarity Tokyo, August 1934, having been deported from Canton

America in July 1995. Has agreeted for his own return to India through the lad at lag authors have 1994.

In the Far East in 1937 Reported to be in Japan (1942).

42 Mukammad Agha Sami (W W 555) - Brother of Shahgami Muhammad Lukah Kama to V . , So of Mintenment Yneuf Klan a Minisht to Ameer Habibullah. A Mohmand by birth, but the family have settled in Ghazni for some generations. Was Mehmandar to the British mission in Kabul 1921 April of the transfer of the P K all and the seed in 1923 partly due to may to Alm. 11, d = 14 11 24 were and 1 pare 16 to reports of his complicity in murder of one Abdul Ali. Appointed Politica. Officer during Mangal rebellion 1924, and sent to the front, where his services earned appreciation of the Ameer Appointed Mehmandar to Wakils of Eastern Provinces during Ameer's visit of April 1926. Reappointed Commandant of Police, Kabul, August 1926 Was a trusted personal informer to the Ameer | Efficient, controlled a mob with great sail during the fire which getted the Branch Land Governor of Kahul November 1928. Arrested by Bacha-1-Suqao February 1020, but extens and the land to the land ourses by Amanullah, returning again to Kandahar via Duzdap, April 1920. Accomproved Amanullah in his flight as far as Quetta where he remained Left for Musical to August 1920 La 15 of the Venet and so one 1 to banishment for implication in Koh i Daman revolt, July 1930 but subsequently released Said to be doing propaganda work in favour of Amanullah. On deringe to Mocea, March 1831 Arrived Tehran with W W 675 in December to the last transfer tra confiscated in 1934 and his family deported to Iran

receiving money from Germany to stir up trouble in Afghanistan. Still reported

to be in fran

Civil A D C to the King, 1942

- 14. Muhammad Akram Khan (W W 182a).—Born approximately 1909 Director of the delegation of National Leonomy 1930, which post be stro-holds. In also acting as private secretary to King Zuhir Shah in place of No 49 He is related to the ruining family and enjoys the affection and confidence of the King. A pleasant, well mannered individual, apparently friendly with the British Legation, but was suspected of having been involved in pro-Axia intrigue in 1942.43
- 45. Muhammad Amendlah Jon (or Amen Khan) (WW 186)—Sardar, Mahammadari la 121 (none 1885) The second second

48. Mahammad Atlo Khan (W W 209a).—Born approximately 1894 Muhammadzat. Sardar. Son of Rafiq Khan and son in-law of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, Court Minister (W W 149). Brother of Baho Jan atus Zulikha, widow of late Sardar Hayatullah Khan, step-brother of ex-king Amanuliah Visited Moscow in 1936. Is an economic expert trained to Germany and holds the post of director of the Industrial Section of the Afghan National Bank. Was kept under survendance in 1939 for his alleged pro Amanuliah sympathics Speaks Russian and German fluently and was formerly reputed to be strongly becamanophile and to be responsible for the increased German influence in the Royal Family. Shows no outward argus now (1944) of being pro-German, but is an enlightened Nationalist who works hard and with great sinking for the industrial divisionment of his country. A pleasant and intelligent man, friendly to the British and Indian Governments in industrial matters, particularly the teacher industry, during the war. He professes to be auxilias that trade-connections thus formed should be mointained and developed after the war.

His brothers are Muhammad Lucar Khan (W W 658) and Muhammad Rahma Khan, assistant to the president of Kabul Municipality

47 Muhammad Daud Khan (W W 238) - Elder con of the late Sardar Muhammad Aziz Khan (brother of King Nadir Shah). Born 1000 in Kabul. returned to Kabul in October 1930. 1931 attended a year's course at the Infantry Officers' School, where he worked hard and was well reported on by the settion German instructor. November 1932 promoted Fires Mishar (major general) and appeared Court Court Court & Lancia Province. In Fubruary 1934 assumed the duties of Governor of the province in addition to his duties as General Officer Commanding. His strictness made him unpopular and he was inclined to be headstrong and lasty. Took a great interest in the training of his troops and the Eastern Province detachment at the Independence celebra tions in 1934 was conspicuous for its ameriness. In July 1935 was transferred as Governor and General Officer Communiting Kundahar, and General Officer Commanding of the Farah and Chakhansur Division. A strong personality. A keen In 1934 married a sustan of King Zahir Shah. In likely to be much beard of in the future. Speaks excellent French, and is very well mannered and friendly Governor and General Officer Commanding Kandahar in 1935 and 1937 Warned to be more therful by the Prime Minister - Appointed Rass i Tanzimiel-(Supreme Civil and Mantary Administrator) of the Eastern Province (1938).

Appointed General Officer Commanding Kabul Cented Army Corps and Commandant of the Military Schools in Kabul in August 1939, the appointment he still holds. Since the corps and the Kabul Army Corps in 1930 40 his influence has necessed. The Kabul Army Corps how has a separate budget and is almost independent of the Ministry of Defence. He premated some and affective to the Minister of Defence (W W 414). His corps is improving in efficiency and his subord notes, though admiring his personality and drive, are consenhat afraid of him. In 1942, when the prospects of the Allied nations appeared not not favourable, he was between the advocating an approach to Germany by the tricking of Great Britain and the United States in training and equipping the Afghan Army.

Khan (W W. 408). Kuchi Mohmand of villago Baru (on the Hisarak Rud, about 7 miles west of Batikot). Educated in Turkey Was a Ghund Mishar (brigadier in Amanullah's news in 1997. Fig. 1997. It is a distribution of Jalahabad, when he returned to his home at Baru. He joined H.R.H. Sardar Hashim Khan (W W. 337) in Khugiani country about March 1929. Was Minister of the Interior in Nadir Shah's first Government October 1929. Promoted Naih Salar (general) and appointed to officiate as Rais-i Tanzimieh (Supreme Civil and Military Administrator). Fastern Province. He held this post until the summer of 1930. During this time he did much to restore order in the province and dealt with the Shinwari attempt on Torkham in February 1930. After the Kohutan rising in 1930 he was appointed Rais-i-Tanzimich of that district and apparently succeeded in

pacifying the people. Assumed duties of Minister of Interior in October 1930 Mr. T. R. Ta a cf Ka 1. P 19 Petrusary 1931 T. J. fr for A marra di a certed e per e a come de per esta de la come de la co Independence celebrations August 1932 was awarded the Sardar-i Als, first class, at 1 2 1 . Co. Olm K by rapear Was offered townward up of Heret in September 1932, but refused owing to his friendship for Abdur Rahim (W W -0, The first I is the first of the to the present regime was doubtful and that he was in favour of a republic. A quiet, well-mannered man, but ruthless. Has a strong personality and is ambitnoss. He is regarded as one of the most capable officials in Afghanistan Speaks Urdu Persian, Pushto, Russian and Turkish He was very loyal to the late Nadir Shali. Visited Kabul September 1935. Believed to have asked the Proceedings to the death of the death of the land of the · narrelled with Prime Minister (W W 337) on this subject. Returned to Mazar about to I are I be by the Str. State to be connected with the Republican party. Resigned Governorship of Northern Previnces 1940 and appointed Minuter of State 1941, a post he still holds though be has withdrawn to his catate at Ha bak and remains there in spite of the Prime Minister's attempts to induce him to take a mere notice part in the Administration His resignation of the Covernorship of the Northern Province is thought to have been due to his dislike of Abdul Majid's (W W 73) trade development schemes

Ata Man 1 Andrew Adam (W. W. 2014) - Born about 1964. Son of Ata Man 1 Andrew and ante-equently private accretary to the lang Appointed Afghan Ambamador at Teleran sees Mahammad Sauroz Klan in January 1944

50 HR II Mukammad Hashim Akon (W. W. 337) - Muhaunmadzai, Son The state of the s Sat I De Jeruge a su tra at a symmetry at the at to line at 1907. Appointed Naib Salar (general) of Borat and left Kabul in 1916 Keen on ty the state of the state of the state of the part I repeated and cent to Kabul after the murder of Habibullah, but same act, by released People of Herst refused to have him back after his release and he was relieved. Appointed Governor of Jalaiabad December 1919. Governor, Lustera I to me, 1920 to a con training to 21 ml and a land to the the Mohmands and some Bajauri tribesmen, at the same time doing his best to The inheamon to be ready for " jehad" Summoned jurgae of the Maltan A and he was a state of the was a state of the was a ne need a soft transport of the set of the set properties parties of description of the sections from the Agrantic compatible strong to the commerce of on coule from Kabul to India. Went to Kabul from Jalalabad on the 1960 November, 1925 17 November, 1925 17 November, 1925 17 Nadir Khan, who proceeded on tour Went to Europe with his father in 1928 Appendice Missister it Missis Missister at Missis 1924 will be a seeing to his constant suspectors of Soviet policy Opposed the mintary training of to the second of the second of the second on the brother Nadie Khan at Grasse. Offered position of Minister at Tehran, which he refused, October 1926. Nur as Straj, the sister of the King, whom he wished to marry, was betrothed to Amandiah's count, Muhammad Hasan Jan (W W 342) in October 1926. This was looked upon as an insult by Hashim Khan and his related by letter the met 1834 it was to be tell be made 4. Afghanistan January 1929, and left Marseilles with Nadir Khan and Santa With the commence of the last From softh March Party at record and for for the fact with little success. Was defeated by Bacha-i-Saqao and arrived Parachinar

[29955]

19th September, 1929. Arrived Quetta 1st October, 1928, where he remained under surveillance until 27th October, 1929, when he was permitted by the Indian Government to proceed to Kandahar. Proceeded to Kabal, 9th November, 1929, on his appointment as Premier and Minister of Interior. This appointment he has since held, insisting on a high standard of work and efficiency. High-handed in his dealings with other Government officials he is consequently both feared and hated. Was on tour in the Northern Provinces when Nadir Shah was assassinated and returned immediately to Kabul. Swore allegiance to Zahir Sliah, mince whose accession he has been the real ruler of Afghanistan. A real patriot and a tremendous worker, he has laboured to improve the stability of the country. So for some let the spin of the letter of the letter of the spin of the letter spoken and, when roused, ruthless. Trusts very few of his fellow-countrymen and tries to do too much himself. He makes up his mind quickly Is said to have been lately more tactful in his dealings with other officials, but is still unpopular The danger of his being assassinated is great. Is very friendly to members of the British Legation in Kabul Understands English well and speaks it fairly Proceeded to Beelin in October 1938 to midergo an operation for tumour Operation for tumour successful. Visited London January-February and returned to Kabul via India in March 1937. Still Prime Minister Had a serious heart attack in November 1943, but recovered and in spring 1944 gradually resumed control of important affairs, leaving routine matters to his nephew (No. 55)

51. Muhammad Hassan Jan (W W 342)—Muhammadzai 1921 1902

5. September 1921 with a corn of W W 342 A D to K to Annual and 1922 reacted September 1922 W so of the set of Kale V and the set of the set of the Kale V and the set of 1935. In Rome with Amanullah during summer of 1935. In Rome with Amanullah during summer of 1935.

52. Muhammad Thran Ehan (W W 363).—Injik of latelif, Koh i Daman bree, Mad i maj recent i later about 150, and 150, and

Visited India and Europe 1036-37 with view to purchasing air raft for Archael India and Europe 1036-37 with view to purchasing air raft for india Italy Returned to Kaluli in October 1937. Was awarded decoration of Grand Office, for we first, Received a modeum of efficiency mainly due to his drive, the assistance of British instructors, and the despatch of Air Force personnel to India for training, the latter being a policy be consistently as phorts. In 1942 he proceeded to India for medical treatment, returning it March 1948. After his return be gave out that he was in fix our forestimeter.

He resents the fact that the Air Force is under War Ministry onthe and wide to be to be a first out of the domestic personal by it. (1) Ar here

53. Mohammad Ismail Khon (W W 377a).—Wardakt, Totu Khel Ghilzai of the Eastern Branch Ministry for Foreign Affaira. Governor (Hakim : Kalan) of the Northern District, Kahni Province. Officiating Governor, Kataghan and Banakshar. Wate of Katal 1949. Her persent mean is an extensive his attitude towards British Legation. Not on good terms with His Royal Highness Shah Mahmud (No. 72).

54. Muhammad Khan, Mirza (W W 450).—Sent to Mery on a special mission October 1919. Still in Mere June 1920. Later said to be in Tashkent Left for Moscow July 1920. Afghan Minister at Moscow 1921 until relieved by the late Gholam Nabi Khan. On return from Russia he was for a short time an Under Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce. In 1924 was sent to Europe to negotiste the sale of certain Crown jewels. Appointed First Under-Secret ry in the Foreign Office on return from Europe. Thief Afghan member of the Uria Tagai Boundary Commission, and proceeded to Hadakhshan January 1926, returning in June 1926 Appointed Minister at Moscow October 1926, baving first refused appointment of Minister at Rome. As Minister at Moscow he preserved a et Tibe Schalle i Februit a treat is not all the full Office 1928. Remained at Foreign Office under Bacha-i-Saqao January 1-20 Appointed Under-Secretary Foreign Office by King Nadir Shah November 1929 Appented Minister of Trade September 1930. In May 1932 was complemented the the Was to pertended as a reliable lot discovered in September 1938. Left Kabul in October, with the Prime Minister, to visit the north. Returned to Kabul in November and swore allegiance to Zahir Shah. Appointed Minister of Trade in 1937. A man of no great standing or marked ability. Is said to enjoy the confidence of the Prime Manister, but to be on had terms with the War Minister. Since he has been in office, the customs revenue of the country has increased considerably. Was one of the prime movers in the formation of the Aximus Company. Is believed to be a heavy briba taker. His sister, who was a widow of the late Ameer Habiballah, was given in marriage to Abdul Qadir, Bacha-i Saqao's Governor of Kandahar Is inclined to be anti British, but in lately believed to be less so than formerly. His son, Abdultah Khan, was one of six students who were sent to Japan January 1935 Appointed Minister of Revenue (1938). Still Minister of Revenue

55. Hehammed Nature Akon (W.W. 464a).—Son of the late Muhammad Aria Khan, Muhammadzai. Born 1911. Vinited India in November 1920 with Asadullah Khan (W.W. 199). Appointed Under Secretary, Foreign Office, October 1930. Appointed Minister, Rome, December 1932, recalled in 1934 and appointed extra secretary in the Foreign Office, Kabul. Appointed First 7 retary 1935. Married in 1934 the eldest inster of King Zubir Sbak. His wife gave birth to a son in August 1935.

Gretating Foreign Minister December 1935 and again in 1936 during the

absence of Fazz Mulammad in Europe
Also acting as managing director, Afghan National Bank, during absence of
Abdul Majid (W W 73) in Europe 1036-37 Appointed Minister of Education

Appointed president of Kabul Laterary Society June 1937

Appointed Acting Foreign Minister during the Foreign Minister's absonce in Tebran June 1937 and Jalalahard in January 1938. Still Minister of Education. Visited Khanshad as head of an investigation committee (1939).

Appointed assistant to the Prime Minister (September 1939), in addition to his duties as Minister of Education. In 1941 appointed officiating Minister of National Economy during absence of W W 73 in Europe in addition to his own duties. Officiated as Prime Minister in the winter of 1943 during the illness of his uncle, Muhammad Hashim Khan (No. 30), with whom he is a great favourite Easy-going and pleasant mannered and friendly to British Legation, but somewhat it street, and a result of a fact to the deaft as Sanda To I fluently and English tolerably. It is generally believed that he is destined to succeed as Prime Minister but it is doubtful if he has either the brains physical fitness or strength of character for the task

56. Muhammad Nauroz Khan (W W 470) - Mirza of Logar. Appointed Chief Secretary to King Nadir, November 1929. Was up bad terms with M to all W W To M reported to the start of p with terms with England and Russia. Accompanied late S. Muhammad Azim to Europe in January 1933 for medical treatment. Returned from Germany May 1933 and resumed appointment of Chief Secretary to King. Was appointed officiating to the start of Ambassador at Tehran in 1942. Appointed Minister of Interior 1943.

[29955]

I as menes in the Logar valuey. Loyalty to present régime doubtful toriains Republican tendencies. Has ability and capality and speaks a little lingitéh. Since his appointment as Minister of the Interior has become more influential and popular, the latter said to be due to his patience when investigating companies.

Makammad Queen Khan (W W 506)—Makammadzai. Son of Sardar Makammad Sarwar Khan Kaka. Nephew of the late Sardar Abdul Aziz. First cousin of Ghulam Fariq (W W 273). Born at Labore about 1900. Served in various minor appointments in Afghan Foreign Office 1921-25. Was a societary in the Afghan Legation, Rome, in 1926, and also served in a similar capacity in the Afghan Embassy. Tehran, during 1927 and 1928. In 1930 was madic (resistant rocket 17) in the France Makamar of the Governor, Eastern Province, Kovember 1932, where he found it is often to provide the first of the Country of the Country of the February 1934, and left to take up his appointment in March. Recalled in apring 1935 and in June again appointed Governor of the Fastern Province 1935 and in June again appointed Governor of the Fastern Province (Speaks English, Urdu, Persian and very good Pushtu II e 1935 and 1926, Persian and very good Pushtu

Appointed trovernor of Herat (1938). Appointed Governor of Kandalar 1941, a post he still holds.

approximately 1904. Director of Intelligence in the War M of Staff, Guarda Division, 1936. Officiating to the War M of Staff, Guarda Division, 1936. Officiating to the War M of Staff, Guarda Division, 1936. I cold the Market Division, 1936. I cold the Market Division, 1936. I cold the Market Division, 1937. It is the Commonding of the Southern Province in May 1964 at the time of the Zadran disturbances. A factful, popular and efficient officer who has pleasant manners, in intelligent and speaks little English. A stagnich supporter of Staff Mahmad (No. 72).

about 1893. His father was a Court official with the honorary rank of general a the re on of Amer Sher Ab his and with the honorary rank of general and inter in India, where the boy was educated. Mir Mishai imad Sadiq returned to Afghanistan during the reign of ex king Amanullah, and beld minor appointments in the Educational and Agricultural Departments of the Southern Province and in Northern Afghanistan. During the reign of the late King Nadir Shah, he became First Secretary of the Afghan Findings in Moseo appointment he held for three years. When he returned to Kabal, he was appointed Director-treactal of International Affairs in the Foreign Office. In March 1943 he was appointed Afghan Consul General at Meshed. He is described as patient and cautious, speaks English, Urdu and a hitle Russian, is reasonably well disposed towards the British.

50 Muhammad Sarwar Khan (W. W. 560). - Barakzai, Naib Salar (general) and Mahammad Sadig Khan Brothers Gladat Harder, WW 276, Santammad Shuash (W W 611) and Juma Khan. First secretary in the Afghan Embassy in Tohran. Formerly a Ghulam Bacha. Was highly esteemed by Ameer Habibullah. Khan. Premoted brigadier in 1906, owing to his specess in the manufacture of guns and appointed a portion to a K - I Ve. I Ire. 's r ra to the same month left for Mazar-s-Sharif to take up the appointment of Naib-ul-Hubamah (Coromac) Tale C I al a management powers in his province. Relieved of appointment and proceeded to Kabul in January 1922. where he officiated as Minister of the Interior Governor of Kandahar 1923, but the real power in the province was wielded by the Minister of the Interior, who originally officiating as Governor of Kandshar, remained there on relief to deal with the disorders that were rife in the province during 1923. Muhammad Sarwar's jurisdiction seems to have been limited Still Governor of Kandaliar at the beginning of 1927 Described by the Amoer, during a visit of inspection to Kandahar, November 1925, as "honest and respectable, but slow and negligent" Summoned to Kabul June 1926, and well received by the King Created Sardor i-Ala November 1926. Appointed Govern Kataghan, 1929, but did not take up appointment. 1. Kit. and 1929

Appointed Governor of Kabul, February 1930, but released in 1931 and went on a Pretainty to Mach. The street visit of the Majkish Asyan (Conneil of Nobles, December 1931. Reported to be re-Amanuliab. Visited his brother Ghulam Haidar (W W 270) at Maruf, handahar Province, in February 1932, but was recalled to Kabul in July. Has been unemployed since 1931. Still believed to be pre-Amanuliab. Courteons and friendly but Amanulialis description (above) his limit. Still a member of the Council of Nobles.

Younger brother of Muhammed Sarwar Khan (No. 59) Appointed Yawar to the Governor of Kandahar and Mudre of Agriculture 1934. Incapable and lazy The Americans desirant to the Minister of Court to 1931. Resigned in August 1932 and became Kandahar manager to Chandou Khan, agent for Burma (Minister of Court to 1931) Arghan Court for Burma (Minister of Chandou Khan, agent for Burma (Minister of Chandou Khan) (Minister of Chandou Kha

62 Muhammad I may Khan (W W 652).-Fitqu Mishar (major general) 1 with the Topolis and Brit 1 00 3 1 1 10 1 18 11 1924 A tasted Deshi manarages December 1924 at the invitation of the Commander chief in India. Appointed head of Afghan Mahtary Massion to Russia to select artillery for the Afghan army and study Soviet military methods October 1920 Left Kabul by air for Termez en route to Moscow the 3rd November, 1926 Visited. Real to the state of the state chief of Afghan General Staff early in 1930. In 1932 proceeded to E . . . at a first for the first form of the first form for the first Returned to Kabul via India in January 1934 wa in the last of the thisber on his way back. Resumed his duties as Chief of Staff, but left or for two . I at a late of the state of the st experience to the field or bandling troops. Has been much in Europe and speaks I'glish Riss to and Ger and flee dly Is also surf to specificant of Haliak His loyalty to the present regime is doubtful. It is said that he will probably be appointed to a diplomatic post in Europe. Has pleasant manners and is friendly. Afghan representative to the League of Nations Disarranment Committee June 1935. Said to have been in the Kal J. 1936, with to his immoral conduct in Europe. Still Chief of Staff and a close friend of WW 414 He has the confidence of the Royal Family except to matters of a very secret the field. He makes out that he is a great Nationalist, and neither anti- or pro-Russian, British or German

63. Makammad (sman Khan (W W 661)—Sardar. In 1915 app ced to or grant it is a first choose it in the first choose it is and was taking security from "badmashes" to prevent raids into Chitral. In 1916 was appointed Brigadier and in 1919 was still Commandant at Asmar Recalled to Islandad it August 1920 masset within 11. I have the first to Naib Salar Hashim Khan (W W 337). Commanding the Ningrahar Corps in December 1921. Served as Afghan Consul in Hombay in 1927 and as Consul General, India, in 1928. In Kubul 1929. Counselfor to Afghan Embassy Tebrah in 1930. Appointed Main II in the Foreign Ministry in 1931. Was a member of the Main II in the Foreign Ministry in 1931. Was a member of the Main II in 1939. President of the Municipal Committee. Kabul since 1937. Relieved of this post, July 1942, for alleged malpractice in the distribution of food supplies to the public. A capable man with pleasant mainers, who is samewhat disgrantled because he has not been given more important appointments.

Believed to be addicted to drink, and to be showing signs of disloyalty to the Yuhya Khel. Took up directorship of several public trading concerns in 1944.

65. Muhammad Zahir Shah (W.W. 6884),-Muhammadzai (*** surviving son of the late King Nadir Shah. Born 1914. Accompanied his first of fire a war of all try become 1 by in in October 1930. In 1931 attended a year's course at the Infantry Officers' School, Kabal. Married (1931) a daughter of Ahmad Shah (W W. 149) 8th November, 1933, immediately after his father's assassination. Quiet and phasemeng with pleasant manners and a fair presence, he has so far had little H R H Hashim Khan (W W 337), the Prime Minister. He is keen on shooting. tennis, riding and swimming. Up to 1938 he rarely left Kabal. Since 1938 he has muide a few excursions into the country for a day or two, but is usually accommanded by a large number of officials. He spends two or three months each year at Paghman, the summer capital, to which the Government does not more. His birthilay in celebrated on the 15th October each year. Has had three some, M daminad Akbar, born 1933, died 1942, Ahmad Shah born 1934, Muhammad Nadir, born 1941, and two daughters born in 1932 and 1936. He is taking an increased interest in affairs, including the development of the army and air force, and has been known to express a desire to take a more active part in the direction

teneral of the Political Section, Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Related to the ate Amer Abdul Rahman through his mother. Educated at the French School. Ealist Speaks French Boently and is now able also to converse intelligently in English. His counderable ability and influence. He appears to enjoy the confidence of the Prime Minister and is probably closer to the centre of Afghan foreign and political affairs than the present Foreign Minister himself (No. 18) Ambitious and somewhat concented but unfailingly courteous. Had the reput tion of being strongly anti-British, but, largely as a result of the kindness a courtesy shown to him on his visit to India in April 1044, is now extremely well disposed towards us. He could be more fairly described as a strong Nationalist. Dabbles in cultural matters and is a keen student of literature If the present régime remains in power is likely to become a most important personage.

67 Obsidallah K. W. W. Prix. S. J. Vision II. Normal Control State of State

68 Rahimallah Ahan (W W 518).—Tajik Son of Atanliah Native of Kabul Was head clerk in the Russian section of the Foreign Ministry Became Foreign Agent in Maxar Afterwards transferred to Moscow as secretary to the Afghan Logation, and later on in the same capacity to Berlin. Appointed assistant in Arge Visa Section Makan Fig. 1 Office December 1930

Relieved July 1931. In July 1932 transferred to the Home Ministry of Director Posts and Telegraphs. Appointment raised to a Ministry in June 1935

Reported to be efficient and gets on well with Marcont's representative in Kabul. Stated to be keen on improvements and modern developments in his Department, but is clack and indifferent in carrying out his duties. His father died in 1936. Appointed Minister of Mines November 1939, Reneved of appointment of Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in 1940, and appointed Minister of Public Works in addition to Minister of Mines, but this is probably due to the belp be obtained from German eigeneers up to 1941, in development of the appointment of Minister for Public Works in a state of Minister for Public Works in American State of Minister for Public Works in American State of Minister for Public Works in American Minister for Public Works in American

69 Rahmatallah Jan (W. W. 519) — Muhammadzar Eldest son of ex King Vast 1 it and the Change and Bombay the 23rd May, 1929. Sailed for Italy with ex King the 22rd June, 1929 Was still with Amanullah in Italy 1931 and is believed to be there now (1943) Deprived of Afghan nationality to November 1933

70. Saryed Queen (W.W. 548). Son of Ahmad Shah Khan, Saryed of Kubut. Proceeded to Peahawar through the Kl.yber, December 1821, on his way to London as messenger from the Foreign Office. Married the third daughter of the late Mahmud Beg Tarm. Member of the Afghan Legation in London 1924 Acted as Charge d'Affaires in 1924 between departure of Abdul Hadi (W W 38) and arrival of Shaps and Daulah (W W 612). Returned to Kabul May 1026 and appointed Under-Secretary in charge of Russia and Turkestan branch of Foreign Office to succeed Hafizullah (W. W. 327) February 1926 Appointed Afghan consul general, Delhi, October 1926, vice Haji Muhammad Akbar (W W. 153, and cit k to the late to the control of the control January 1927. Appointed Afghan Minister in Rome, 1928. Returned to India and left for Constantinople, June 1929, Said to be working as a transaction the First in Office, Knbul, the 7th January, 1939. In December 1933 was believed to be with Amanullals in Rome. Speaks excellent English, well educated. Used to be friendly to members of British Legation, Kabul. His sister to the wife of W W 6864

71 Salah ad Din Khan (W W 553). Burn about 1803 Son of Must Siraj ad Din of Herat, native of Herat.

sed to be the editor of Ittihad s-Islam. Shuja-nd Danlah (W W 012) how It I to Kabul and gave him the editorship of the paper Tiparat Commerce). Afterwards became personal diarist to Amanulah, Appointed consul in Bombay 1930. In March 1933 acted as consul, Jeddah, in addition to his Bombay duties. Appointed consul general in India August 1933, Visited for Herat in February 1934. Paya periodical visits to Kabul. Maintained one Nur Ahmad Khan in Labore as propaganda and publicity agent. Took care to maintain his contact and popularity with editors and proprietors of Indian vernacular papers. In 1939 returned to Afghanistan. Appointed Controller of Brown of Private Name 1969. A not of Dreet of Private Driver 1960 at a post of a Private by Track of the American track stated that, when consul and consul general in India, he was neglected socially by British officials at Simila, Delhi and Bombay Is believed to have attempted to sometimes we the King Religion to the presents at 150 1 10 but the strict consormin maintained by the Afghan Government prevented publication on most occasions."

Is a philosopher and poet. Speaks English intelligibly but not very well Was a reserved, a property of the Report of the Report

72 HR H Shah Mahmad (Mahmad Jan) (WW 414).—Sardar Malammadrai. Youngest son of Muhammad Yusuf and uncle of King Zahir Shah list to the WW and and matter of WW and Appended her had a list to the Perwar front 1919.

Was in great favour with the Ameer for never having suffered a defeat (he was never attacked). Appointed Civil and Mintary Governor of the Smattl-Janubi (Southern Provinces) September 1919. In Khost February 1920. Arrived in Kabui from Garder December 1920. Was married in Kabul during the same month to a step-tister of the Ameer. Returned to Garder soon after Shah Mahmud was in touch with Muhammad Hasan, B.A., at Masin and Haji Abdur Razaq at Shakin in 1920 and early 1921, and undoubtedly supplied to ... w . frequent convoys of ammunition, rations and money for distribution to the beside sections of the Wans Wazirs and Malsuda. Arrived in Kabul in October 1921. accompanied by his family. General Officer Commanding, Badakhshan and Kataghan, from 1922 to 1925. Appointed Governor of Eastern Province April 1928. Interviewed Afrida at Jalainbad April 1926, and promised them similar treatment to that given by his brother, Nadir Khan. Toured Jasalabad Province and interviewed Afridia at Morgha July 1926. V hand, a use Mohmand unrest with King November 1926. Interviewed Mohmands at Jainlahad January 1927, visited Pesh Bolak and Shinwaria Transferred from a cold to the second secretary in the Ministry I cold, 1925 to keep or they 1929. Commissioned b Lastern and Southern Provides and New York 18 after at the School March 1929. Assisted Nadir Khan in his campaign against Bacha i Saqan Appointed War Minister by Nadir Shah Aovember 1929 Left Kabul for Northern Provinces and in January 1931 was appointed Rais-1-Tanzimich (Supreme Civil and Military Administrator) of Northern Afghanistan Succeeded sufficiently for him to be able to return to Kabul in August 1931 Awarded the Almar 1-Ala September 1931 and appointed a member of the Majhari Aiyan (Council of Nobles). He suffered from gottre and hoped to take a cure for st in Germany in the autumn of 1932, but his visit to Europe was postponed owing to the Dare Khel outbreak in November 1932, during which be commanded a force of about two divisions in addition to tribal levice. His success in this was still engaged in settling affairs in the Southern Province and banding over control to Nasrullah (W W 460A), the new Governor. Spent the spring and summer of 1933 in the Southern Province, visiting Kabul on one occasion. On Nadar Shah's murder displayed great pressure of mind dealing with the situation in K d at Translation of War. Appears to possess considerable morgy and force of character and is believed to be popular with the army He is probably better fitted for the command of irregulars than of regular troops, having no real military education. He is vain, though at the same time shy and sensitive. 1 --addition to his military duties is in charge of the Southern Province. He is said

addition to his military duties is in charge of the Southern Province. He is said to be justicus of HRH. Hashim Khan (WW 337), his half-brother and not

always to agree with him in matters of policy

Betrothed his two daughters to the two some of the late Havatullah brother of ex King Amanullah, December 1935. Some were born to him in 1922, 1924, 1932, 1936, and 1939. Left for Furope March 1930 for medical treatment and has once been successfully operated upon for gottre in Beelin. Vivited England France, Italy, Gormany, Rossia, Torkey and Iran. Returned to Kohul December 1930. Now (1937) said to be taking less interest in his work. Still (1943) War Minister. Developed heart trouble in 1943 and was simple to carry out his differ for some time, but his health is said to be improving. Was in Guidez from April to June 1944, where he succeeded in isolating Mazarak (W.W. 423) and obtained support for the Government of the majority of the tribal leaders."

equerry to the King' December 1924. Visited It did it. May 1925 an longain in In enter the way I para a M car I to 45 or a to Afghanistan from Hyderabad Commanded troops Logar during the Marga-rebellion 1924-25, and for his services was created "Taj-i-Afghan." Left Kabul for Parm September 1926, accompanying Afghan students returning from vacation. Was with his brother Nadir Khan at Grasse. Left Marseilles with Nan Kart K 199 (12 au Ku 1 Cart 929 Contract of the Martin Marie of the Start of the Start of I the ball of the large way to see the same and the s I was har WW 30 Hape, I no pateral al wigh a straint fit as the Pres of Kanl Fr' 1 7: 1955 or a to 1 A Minter De de de co Sal Manager In I and the state of the series of . (- - - 1 1 1 . . K . 16 . 16 . 1 . 1 . 179 . 1 (184)

74 Shee Agha (see Fazal v Umar).

Minister in Viehy

75 Sher Ahmad Khan (W.W. 305) Sardar, Mahamandzat Son of Aghass: Nizami (Military Chamberlaya) 1917 Appointed Hakim (Governor) of Andkhui 1920. Suspended and arrived Kabul May 1921. Appointed Afghan Envoy to Italy 1921, and arrived in Peshawar on the 19th October on route with a large party of Afghan students who were proceeding to be educated in Europe Afghan Minister at Rome during 1922 and was engaged in negotiations for the purchase of arms until the summer of 1923, when he returned to Kabul with an A TOTAL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR during stress of the stress of Breat 1 1 1 . A Anna an November 1928. Was given full powers Fled with Amanullah to India May 1929. Returned to Kabul later and was or at Tehran December 1930. A man of some ability, but indolent and corrupt Said to enterlain a profound contempt and dislike for the Persians, and to be very outspoken on the subject. Arrived in Kabul the 18th September, 1935, on a visit. Returned Tehran December 1935. Visited Kabul 1930, using a German aeroplane Betrothed his probest Muliaminad Uniar to Sultan, fourth sister of King Zahir Shah, October 1985

Relieved by W W 140 as Ambassador at Tehran in April 1937 Appointed Minister of State October 1937. Still (1943) Minister of State

ooking after the German mission in Herat. Appointed Farish Bushi Hazuri Head Chamberlain to the King) to Ameer Habibullah Khan January 1917 Appointed Kotwal of Kalul and Amin-i Asas (chief of police) by Amanullah British Afghan Conference in Kabul 1921. Appointed Minister of Security, and appeared to be a man of considerable ability. In close confidence of the Ameer of the Mangal relation (1924). Appointed Minister at London August of which he is believed to have made a considerable fortune. Gave trouble by failing to estile debts due by the Afghan Legation for root &c. Summoned to Kandahar by Amanullah February 1929. Arrived Herat the 29th March 1929 and assumed duties as Governor on behalf of Amanullah. Fled to Meshed on arrival of Abdur

Rahim (W.W 89), Bacha-i-Saqao's nominee, May 1929. Returned to London via Tashkent-Moscow, and arrived the 11th July, 1929. Attempted to dispose of Afghan Government property, and on this account was asked to leave the country. It is a saked to leave the country. It is a saked to leave the country. It is a saked to leave the country to Mesca in 1981, returning to Europe via Beirut. What is Germany in 1933. One of Amanullah's most active supporters. Is believed to be the actual murderer of the saked to leave to be in pay of the Soviet. His wife is a sister of W.W. 259. In Russia February 1936

77 Siddig Agha Muhummad (Gul Agha) (W W 613) - Son of Quivum Jan to a nar ser tgra to W 200 O to Q or ha to a the title was assumed by the eldest son. Sher Agha. On the latter's death in June 1025 the title was assumed by Muhammad Suldiq Agha, in the absence of his half trother, Sher Agha, then a political refugee in India. Was arrested, with R of India, WW 5000 for the first of King School and the state of the liacha-1 Saqao's rule. In June 1929 was placed under surveillance in Kabul on to the second se n the Arq, June 1929. Released, and joined Nadir Khan on his entry into Kabul, October 1929. Appointed Minister to Egypt, and passed through Peshawar, on route, February 1931. Proceeded to Mesca, April 1931, to watch Amanullah. In July 1932 visited Kabul on leave, and was received in a friendly manner by the King and the Prime Minister. Sher Agha (W W 250) was of bod to op the graphers and the to the part of the top September 1932. Visited Mecca for the Hay 1933. Appointed Minister, Hejaz, 1977 of the Prince of the cesside permanently in Hejaz, relinquishing duties of Minister, Egypt. Still (1937) Minister in Hojaz. Reappointed (1939), in addition Minister to Egypt, and will reside at Cairo. Visited Kabul in July 1942 Returned to Cairo in 1942. Expressed anti-British views in connexion with the war situation and British attitude towards Egypt in 1942. Still Monister in Cairo (1943).

78. Sultan Ahmad Ahan (W W 624).-Sen of Colonel Sher Ahmad Khan W W 600). Assistant to Mirza Muhammad Khan (W W 450). Ambassador at Moscow, August 1920. Head of the Afghan mission to Angora 1921. Arrived in Baku, March 1921 Arrived in Angora in April Addressed a large crowd encluding many prominent Turkish Nationalist Deputies, at the mosque of Numazie, Angora, in August 1921 The subject of the address was the necessity for unity throughout the whole Moslem world, in order that the encroachments and intrigues of European Powers might be successfully resulted. Prayers were offered for the victory of the Turkish arms, and Sultan Ahmad Khan donation of 2000 livan to the Red Crescent. the Bolshovik Envoy in Kabul Roskolnikov, instructed his Government early in September 1921, at the request of the Afghan Government, to provide Sultan Ahmad Khan with 40 000 roubles in gold, payment to be adjusted in Kabul. Returned to Kabul, April 1926, and was appointed third secretary in Foreign Office. Officiated as first secretary Juring absence of Mirza Muhammad Khan (W W 450) on Urta Tagai Boundary Commission. Appointed second secretary, Foreign Office, June 1926, and first secretary, October 1926. Granted title of "Sardar-i-Ala," February 1927. Appointed Ambassador at Tehran, October 1928. Relieved November 1929 and returned to Kabul. Appointed to be in charge of State guests Kabul, January 1930. Went to Turkey as Ambassador, sice the late Ghulam Nabi, in December 1930. Took with him as secretary Fair Muhammad Khan (W W. 243) Suspected of pro-Amanullah tendencies. Was on intimete terms with the late Ghulam Nabi during his visit to Constantinople in December 1931. Visited har pe ir 1933 a I as Afglian ie re- atice i ad hed a Treats of Fr adebiewill Brazi through the cutters 1945. Appended as at Manual logate a the Disarmament Conference at Geneva in 1933, Still (1936) Ambossador in U. rkey V sated K bal August 1935. To be Minister Egypt, in addition to to her lattes. A concented, dissolute man, but appears to possess some ability. h to led King of Afghanistan at the funeral of King George V. January 1930 Visited Afghanistan April 1937 and returned to Angora June 1937 Appointed Ambassador at Moscow (1938). Still (1943) Ambassador at Mescow During 1941-42 stated to have shown some concern for his personal safety, and to have given depressing accounts of Russian ability to resist the Germans.

79 1 byo Hazrat (W W 646) - Siraj al-Khawatia (Her Majesty the Sun of the boy and the harmon bearing the Lumab Sherdil Khan, and step daughter of Ishaq Aghassi Muhammad Sarwar Khan. Her name is Sarwar Sultan. Chief wife of Ameer Habibulah and mother of ex-King Amanullah Khan (W W 183). In 1915 said to be strongly in favour of neutrality. Very strong character and dabbled in politics. Said to have refused to help Turco German mission in 1916. In 1917 and 1918 had numerous quarrels with Amoer Habiballah owing to her interference in political matters, and was eventually said to have been expelled from the Arq. After the murder of Habibullah, left for Kabul to negotiate with her son, Amanullah. Is resulted in the murder of Habibullah. Was said to have been of Tarzi's party, and in favour of a treaty of friendship with the British Has one other son, Oherdullah, known as Sher Agha (W W 492), born 1915. Left for Kandahar with Queen Souriya, December 1928, and proceeded with energy to raise support for the Durrant Dynasty. Was not on good terms with Queen Souriya. Accompanied Amanullah to Bombay May 1920. Sailed for Italy with favour of Oberdullah. Has remained in Europe 1929 35, mostly at Amanuilah's residence at Rome, but occasionally visits Montreux in Switzerland, and Berlin Deprived of Afghan nationality in November 1933. Visited Mecca with on-King Amanullah for 1935 pilgrimage.

In October 1935 was living with Oberdullah Khan (W W 492) in Ghulam

Siddig's (W W 309) villa in Berlin

Still (1943), so far as is known in his pri-

**O. 1 akub Khas (W W 675) -Mohmand San of Mohammad Yasuf Khan and brother of Agha Samt (W W 555). Born 1889 Was page to Ameer Hobbullah. Numerous favours were conforred on him by Amanullah. Appointed a Musahib-i-Khas (Privy Councillor) in 1920, and Shahgasa Huzuri 1.2., Created Sardar-i-Ala, January 1927, and appointed Minister of Court Accompanied Amanullah to Europe 1927 28. Accompanied Amanullah to Kandahar, January 1929, and to Bombay, May 1929 Left Bombay June 1929 for Duzdap. Arrived Meshed, August 1929. Returned to Kabul 1929 to Duzdap. Arrived Meshed, August 1929. Returned to Kabul 1920 to the state of the state

CHAPTER II.—IRAQ

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No. 3

Mr. Thumpson to Mr. Eden. (Received 14th August.)

(No. 320. Confidential.)

Bondad Std August 1944

WITH reference to my desputch No. 278 Confidential of the 1st August 1943 I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report on the heads of foreign missions in Iraq for 1944 I have &c

G H THOMPSON

Faclostre in No. 3.

Report on Heads of Foreign Missions at Bugdad

(Passages marked with an asterisk are reproduced from previous reports.)

Afghanostan · Abdur Rahman Khan, Minister (21st October, 1941).

"Although an Iraqi mission, headed by a charge d'affairea, has been cotablished at Kabul arice November 1940. I received no warning that it was the many the second of the Rahman Khan complete with a secretary, on the 11th October came as a surprise both to my colleagues and myself. The new Minister is said to have served as o consul in Bombay and at the Afghan Legation in Paris, but he appears to be somewhat ignorant of diplomatic usage. He speaks English. (Written in 1941)

*Owing to the Conet mourning for the late mather of His Majesty Zahir. Shah the legation has done no entertaining but Abdur Rahiean has turned up regularly at diplomatic functions and always seems to be friendly and anxious to please though his stock of conversational topics is small. He appears to have no work to do beyond aiding the occasional student coming home from Europe on his way back to Afghaniston. He has only one hat, a somewhat battered blue

Homburg, which has to serve even fur funerals. (Written in 1942)

The death of the Afghan Crown Proice in November 1942 served to keep the legation in the background of Bagdad social life for a further period. Abdur-Rahman is still to be seen at various functions, however, and continues to radiate friendliness. He has just returned from leave in Palestine and Syria and is loud en his praise of the many kindnesses shown to hem by prominent British office at

hoseing Panamá. (Written in 1943). During 1944 his extremely good looking and well-groomed wife has emerged

once or twice from her hitherto strict purdab

Fagpt Mishammed Hushs Omar Effendi Minister (23rd January, 1943) Came to Bugdad from the Egyptian Memotry for Foreign Affairs, where he Was in the Land of the same early ourser was spent in the Ministry, but he has served at Angera and Rome

as a secretary and at Tebran sa counsellor

He is a concerted little man, but seems energetic. He is a devotee of "la vie sportise" and is much in evidence at the Alwayah Club in company with his furkish and Saudi colleagues. He plays tennis with vigour and dances with zeal. He is very proud of the fact that while at Angora he won a prize for the best tango on the floor. It is possibly on this account that he regards himself as God a gift to women.

He plays his part in the promotion of closer Egypto-Iraqi cultural relations by (charles a resource of language here, who make no effort to conceal their contempt for this country, its climate, its institutions and its inhabitants. (Written in 1943)

His Excellency has had a busy year teaching Mrs. Lov Henderson and other

attractive ladies to play tennis.

Perna M Mobsen Rafe, Minister (28th July 1948).

He was consul general designate for Delhi, but it was decided at the last moment to transfer him to Bagdad in view of the objections raised to the appoint ment of M Mehdt Farrokh to the Iraqi capital.

He was Persian representative to the Vichy Government and latterly held a ministerial post for a short time under the Qavam-es-pultaneh.

I have not yet met him. (Written in 1943.) During the past year I have got to know the Minister well. He and his wife are nice people, distinct social assets in Bagdad, having travelled extensively The Persian Legation is one of the very few places in this shabby capital where one may count on spending an amusing evening.

Sandi Arabia Assad al Faqih Minister (9th May, 1943).

In an attempt to improve Saudi Iraqi relations, King Abdul Aziz decided this spring to put the Bagdad Legation in charge of a Minister. Assad Bey, the charge d affaires, was accordingly promoted and presented his letters on the It cannot be said that relations have shown any signs of improvement

. . . o the contrary they seem to have deteriorated.

Assad Bev, who is a smooth Syrian, is friendly and co-operative in such as jointly affect our two missions. He is perhaps a little too eager to find with teachering are two test want at each lin for the rest of the control of the he was using his diplomatic bag for the purpose of smuggling gold to Syrue, one of his secretaries is certainly engaged in the traffic. (Written in 1943.)

M V to Card Cha Market September 1939).

1. My Company of the Land his wife are no agreeable couple, and a second a ners and at a set water exaggeration that M a wall to sea tell year do see ill health whether real or imagined has not been without its inflant and morale, and he has on several occasions shocked both Traque and his colleagues by giving expression to defeatist views. While he may not be fundamentally ill disposed. I have not found him a helpful colleague in times when robust courage and cheerful confidence are qualities to be desired in the representatives of countries having close relations with ourselves. Nevertheless, he and his wife are at timos friendly (Written in 1940 ,

"I ntil the Rashid Ali rebellion he is reported to have made some feeble attempts to dissuade the pro-German politicisms from taking the course they had mental Word and with which with the world will fire to the in officers to record do the two parties to each other and so stave off an armed conflict. He and his wife still suffer from perpetual fear and ill health. Two months after the collapse of the rebellion he harried back to Turkey on mck leave, and has not since

returned to Bagdad (Written in 1941)

"M Catum returned to Bagdad to late 1941 with a new phobin-Russ v He made every effort to collect the sympathy of leading Iraqia, the Persian Chargd'Affaires and even the late United States Minister in regard to the Russian danger, if Germany should be defeated. He suggested that the Russian some in Persia should be taken over by the British. His views were not well received generally, and the Iraqi Prime Minister at one time talked of getting him removed, t it soundings taken at Angora did not evoke a favourable response

He has been very busy personally supervising the onward despatch of goods passing through Iraq in transit to Turkey, even to the extent of hunning the railway goods yard which has tended to keep him out of mischief. (Written

Relations with M Dettin have been somewhat complicated at times during the last year owing to a number of unfortunate incidents at the Syro-Iraquelle state of Turkich diplomats and other travellers by the Vovember last and appears to have behaved very childishly

It was recently rumoured that he had been appointed to Tokyo, but refused to go breattee Tokyo would soon become a war zone. This, if true, at least inducates M. Catiin's growing confidence in our ability to carry the war into the

enemy's territory. (Written in 1943)

The Ustitus are still here

United States of America, Mr. Loy W. Henderson, Minuster, B. 1, 27, 2, T. Fore in Service 1922. Here is upped the few wings posts · Vice Consul. Dublin. 1923-24, Vice Consul, Queenstown, State Department Division of European Affairs. 1934 38, Third Secretary at R ga, Kovno. Talling Moscow (acting as charge d'affaires în the absence of Mr Davies).

1938-49, State Department, Assistant Chief of European Affairs Department Accompanied Mr Winston Churchill's party on its trip to Russia for the Stalin Conference in 1942 Appointed Bagdad 24th June, 1943. Presented his credeatials 20th November 1943

Has travelled extensively in Iraq since his appointment. Is very energetic. Pleasant and friendly to deal with but chafes a but at what he considers his to the terminal termi to be promoted Ambassador. Is married to an attractive but highly indiscreet Latvian lady who, whole charming socially, is inclined to be anti B -1 1s

are rabidly hostale to the Soviet

Representatives Acaredited to Iraq but Resident elsewhere

Belgium, M. Egbert Graeffe, Minister (27th April, 1938) "He is also Belgian Minister at Tehran, where he resides

He pays periodical visits to Bagdad and always shows a keen desire to co-operate closely with this embassy (Written in 1941)

*M Graeds visited Bagdad this spring I find him as hearty and keen

an over (Written in 1942.)

M. Graeffe performed his annual prigriminge to Iraq in April. His cap. av. for telling tall stories seems to be unimpaired. He has the customa to a as precention of the many politico-mintary errors invariably committed by the Angle Savous in moments of critis (Written in 1943)

Illness prevented M. Gracife from visiting Bagdad this spring

China Mr La Tich tseng, Minister

Also Minister at Telling, where he resides Presented crodentials on the 8th April, 1944.

Outsine of career na given by Tehran, in an follows. He was born in 1905. and started his official current as a district magnetiate in Northsten. Since 1934 be has been in the diplomatic species and has served in Landon for four years suring which period he arted as accretary to the Chinese delegation to the World Feationic Conference, and was also secretary to the Chinese delegation to the League Assembly in 1934 and 1935. He was a member of the Chinese de ... in the absence negotiations for an immigration agreement in Barma in 1-11

Charge d Affaires ad interes Me Yn Hono-Joer, second secretary. Polish wife. Amisble ineffective, speaks good French and some English. Rather a

pathetic couple.

Cerchoslaculau, Mr. Josef M. Kadlee, Muinter (11th April, 1944).

Accredited also at Tehran, where he resides

The Czechnelovak Legation in Bagdad had been closed since 1941. Mr. Kudlee was formerly Czechoslovak Consul General at Jerusalem and was appointed consul general at Bagead in 1941.

Denmark | Dr. M. A. E. C. Fenemark, Charge d Affaires (17th June, 1939) *Resister at Tehran. He struck me as a good and typically friendly Danish

type. He is married (Written in 1939)

"In February the Iraqs Government received a communication from the Danish Government stating that Dr. Fensmark was no longer held to be their representative and that a new minuter would be appointed. The Iraqi Government were at first inclined to withdraw their recognition of Dr. Fenimark, but, as the result of my representations, finally agreed to maintain their former attitude towards Lim. Dr. Fensmark vieited Bagdad in April on his way to Syrin and the Lebanon. He is undefined) pro Allied in outlook, but he is rather tire. some to have to deal with. He talks good English, but he talks it too much. He is very gudant. (Written in 1942).

Dr Fensmark has fortunately not been to Bagdad this year. (Written in

1943.)

Has only paid a fleeting visit to Bagdad this year.

Notherlands Dr P L. C. Visser, Minister (7th August, 1941)

"He is Aetherhunds Minister at Angora, where he resides. He stayed only a week in Bagdad for the purpose of presenting his credentials, and gave me to understand that he would not often visit this capital. He is a friendly man and created a most favourable impression both in British and Iraqi circles. (Written m 1941 }

*Dr Visser vinted Bagdad this spring. He further increased his popularity by a lecture he gave at the British Institute on his mountaineering exploits in the Karakurums. His wife, who accompanied him on this visit, did not create such a good impression, and many people were tempted to label her as pro-German (Written in 1942.

He has not to a Bar to a it To the south of

either M. Visser or his lady (Written in 1943.

Dr at a Mr. A sect reseed Bog and Tree autumn of 1st and I have as usual very friendly.

Poland M. Jan Karmo Siedlewski, Minister (27th March, 1939). I saw Mark or hard the Miles

"He has visited Bagdad occusionally during the past year. He seems to be a confused tion that thetay be weak and a fe to keep others. to look after his nationals, and the greater part of his work in this connexion,

therefore, falls on this embassy. (Written in 1941)

M. Henryk Mathomme arrived early this year to be counsellor to the legation, with residence in Bagdad. He has served in the Polish Foreign Office and in Japan. A friendly pds ideal who talks French and some Fuelish. He to active on behalf of his computerots who are at present passing through this country on their way from Russia. He likes to "drop in for a chai" with riender of the stiff but raid appears to have anything interesting to any (Written in 1942)

M Malhomme has had a busy year Largely due to his mitintive, the Polish forces in this country source a min si of the first showers Ba. ? during the winter months and M. Malhomme did all he could to popularise his to be but at a first proof provided was welcome to of the start of th e may being in the public eye. He is energetic but so full of composints as to the wave Return hole vit and of the arms and abadivar 'Re or Western m 1943)

Bagdad has been an independent post since last year without a Minister

M Mallsomme is charge d'affaires (not ad interm)

Seeden M Sven Harald Pousette, Charge d'Affaires (3rd December, 1941 "M Base vie had rate we be test if December Let if hard be and it literal with the court of M Locatte at any transfer and - the Swedich Legal to Level H har art art Wrong to 1912) M Pomette has still not visited Bagdad. (Written in 1943)

We have still to welcome M Pousette

Hally ver - Mur Georges de Jonghe d'Ardoye. Apostolie Delegate

He to Belgian Adhesed a tool may proge and by the Tought of the exas a member of the Diplomatic Corps, be is invited to, and attends, all diplomatic functions. He has served for years in the Far East and travelled extensively in

Carab d Incom-

A harm ap and friendly pression with a digrafied presence and a twinkle in I knye tie a sour w seport y our for that he does not emply diplomatic status. Mercever the process refer to as placed at his said eyphers and bags on the state to be a person the place of reconsideration of the second transfer that the second arms and second but wrete a be it the a to see to could produce the some a with the a ray. I added to to be get a to a proceed and a state of the control of the state of the Admittedly, it was 1941 and 1942 when we very next in with that you have (Written in 1943.)

Mgr de Jonghe d'Ardoye continues to twinkle pleasantly in the social firms

ment of Bagdad.

Mr. Thompson to Mr Eden (Received 30th August ; No. 332.)

Sir. Bagdad, 14th August, 1944. I HAVE the honour to submit, with reference to Sir Kinshan Cornwallie's despatch No. 225 of the 5th June, a further account of recent events in Iraq.

2 The new Prime Minister Hamdi Pachachi made a short statement in the Chamber on the Government's policy on the 18th June. He said that he and his colleagues had set themselves three principal tasks, namely-

(a) to improve the control and distribution of supplies

(b) to take all necessary measures to establish normal security and order throughout the country, and

(r) to improve the efficiency and probity of Government officials.

. A few days later am havellency reaffirmed this policy in the Senate and, · metition, he spoke shout the Kurdish situation. He declared that the new Cabinet upheld the decision taken by their predecessors concerning Mulia Mustafa Barrant and intended to carry out an extensive programme of development and construction in the northern areas. There was, he maintained no truth in the allegations that the Government would do nothing for the Kurds. On the contrary, the Administration wished to serve all Imqis equally without discrimina-- I in particular to bring happiness and contentment to their Kurdish

of me or at your to go they are fightered in the decenter plashment of any of the three tanks which they set themselves. This is not because they are not trying, but because of the nature of the difficulties which lie in their ath and because they had very little in the way of plans when they took office They knew, rather vaguely, what they wished to achieve, but had not thought out how to go about it.

5. The formation of Hamdi Pachacht's Cabinet was the signal for a stream of telegrams from many Kurdoch notables, reminding the Prime Minister of the representations which had been put forward from the Kurdish districts in May and calling upon the new Government to complete the reforms and works contemplated by their predocessors. Mulla Mustnfa joined in the chorus and disturbed ministers by the somewhat menne ag tone of his message. The advice which the ambassador had given to the Government from the beginning was that they should up ahead quickly with most of public wester in the Kardish districts generally and thereby give tangible evidence of their desire to meet the Kurdish specific to the part of the pa would be undermined and it would be easier to deal with him and an and to a more reasonable and less exolted frame of mind

6. Sir Kinalian Cornwallia repeated this advice when the Minister of the Interior committed him about Mulla Mustafa a message, and at the former's request (and that of the Minister for Foreign Affairs) he again sent word to the Mulla through the acting political adviser in the north warning him that he should keep quiet and not moddle in politice.

7 On the 12th July, by which date the ambassador had proceeded on leave, by Real of the Breeze with the Heavy part to we have the second of the s instricts, and while doing this visit Mulla Mustafa, in the hope of persuading him to dispute his armed bands and to hand in more of the rifles captured during the operations of last autumn, it being understood that in return for this gesture the Iraqi teoops at Bille would be withdrawn.

8. Major Kinch (the acting political adviser), when consulted on this plan, advised that the temps at B to she b) be withdrawn without any previous get see being required from Mulla Mustafa, in the belief that if this were done the Mulla would of his own accord become more co-operative.

9 I did not wish, however, to adopt too negative an attitude towards the Regent a appeal for help by seeking to insist on such a condition and so, after further talks with min store and others I agreed, at the joint request of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the Interior, to instruct the noting political advisor to press I a their more it is the or proved tout acquaint himself with the situation and, in particular, to report on the existing resistions between the Barzanis and the local officials.

10. Major Kinch arrived in the area towards the end of July, the Iraqi to normse, to the act of the settle and the settle act of the reasons to withdraw their troops from Bills. He found Malla Mustafa in a more than usually truculent mood and all the local Iraqi officials and police in a state of r man of a of the all a so to the state of t st ished (and cemented by marriage) between the Burzania and their a rate. the sale of a ten a statement of the sta media exists of the sail of the sail and a to protect a district we do not be or track to be at the track of the second of th the stay to most seem to the stay of the s De a string string south a set of and it is a positive, we contribute the second to A not become V & A a Ket " I have the a sa Note that the state of the stat Was the target the tar he to see a nating may and Taufiq Wababi on a tour of the porthern lives to try to convince all and as a trial to the contract of the half of the man fact of the state of the wasdom of a waiting policy. While agreeing with the request of the Arting Prime Minister that the political advisory staff and the neva bassen officers in no sympathy for any who sought to stir up trouble in Kurd stan, I have also else is likely to be able to influence Kurdish opirion very deeply utiless he can point to things which the Government are actually doing to implement their many promises. I have recommended, too, that the Administration should seek to reach some informal agreement with Shaikh Abmed of Barzan under which it would with Mulla Mustafa. The latter, whose outlook at the moment may be compared with that of Hitler after Munich, is not interested in the politico-economic welfare of the Kurda, nor does he care about bospitals or schools. The man is a bandit chieftain, and all he wants is freedom to live feudally in leadership over his armed followers while levying tribute on the cowed and the defenceless number of Southern Kurdish tribes recently met there to draw up a list of denisada to be presented to the Government. Their petition has not yet reached Bagdad

37

but their action is a symptom of the continued disoffection of the Kurds

13. The Regent prorogued Parhament on the 28th June. In spite of having been in session for over six months the legislature accomplished relatively little a news, two is a Mary passed, the it was to a lost the it importation, the Law Creating the Ministry f Supply, the Loan Law, the Budget for 1944-45 and The Railways Capital Works Law

14. Towards the end of June the Iraqi Government received an invitation from Nahas Pasha to send a representative to a Preparatory Committee, which the Egyptian Prime Minister proposed should meet to Alexandria at the end of General Conference on Arab Unity. The Iraqi Prune Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs both discussed this invitation with the ambassador before his departure on leave, and both agreed that the proper course for the Committee to take concerning Palestine was to pass a resolution postponing consideration of the future status of the country until after the war. As regards Arab unity the Prime Minister, who is a moderate but sincere nationalist, took the view that it was important that the Arab States should lose no time in coming to an agreement which would ensure a common foreign policy and also improve their economic, cultural and other relations.

15. Early in July the Iraqi Government notified Nahas Pashs of their acceptance of his invitation and informed him that the Iraqi delegates would he Nurr Pasha and Ata Amin (the Director General of the Ministry for Foreign

[29955]

B 11

Affairs) Only a few days later however, Nahas Pasha sent a telegram to say that, at replies had not been received from all the Arab countries invited to attend after the month of Ramadhan. The Iraqi Government agreed to this proposal and the committee is not now expected to meet before the 25th September.

16. The Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs does not himself think that the Arab countries are capable of political unity. He points to the many States into which the Arabs have been divided throughout their history and maintains that the minds of his colleagues to an increasing extent, and I expect we will

bear much about it during coming months.

1. 1. of the Republican party of the United States adopted at Chicago at the end of June, calling for the opening of unrestricted Jewish immigration and land ownership in Palestine and stating that His Majesty's Covernment had not carried out the provisions of the Balfour Declaration or the Mandate for Palestine, was rensored in all news agency telegrams received in Iraq The tolograms were, however, seen by ministers and many others, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the subassador that he was perturbed by this resolution. He stressed that, though Arab friendship for Great Britain was stronger and more emeere than it had ever been before, it could not be expected to survive the less of Palestine. Towards the end of July the Monster for Foreign Valestine resolution of to the same and the state of the search as which dit was and the transfer open in at the It was no see a contract to the property the plant to be a company of the state of the raws of the to a the property of the terms of the terms of The state of the s a a will till a by the a fine tracker and and the transfer of the Arab the state of the s to reflequent and there is always and the a contact with a second contact of the second of the secon ve et a constitution of not be described in this despatch

in As senty turn on I is paragraph 11 above, General Renton, the newly appointed head of the British Military Mission, has prepared a plan for the utable indicate and the language of the Irange of the first transmission of the language of the production of the strength of the army from four divisions to two divisions and one training division and the placing on pension of a considerable number of elderly out of date and nacless senior officers, together with the "axing" of a number of mefficient or superfluous officers of more junior rank and permanent staff n.c.os. The Regent gave the plan his blessing, but the senior officers themselves naturally resisted and were supported by the Minister of Defence, Tahsin Ali. Heated discussions in the Cubinet on this subject on the 2nd August ended in the resignation of the Minuster of Defence, but, after reference to the Regent (who was away in his summer valla north of Mosul), the crisis was solved by internal Cabinet changes, Tahsin Ali went from Defeuce to Communications and Works, Abdul Amir al Usri want from Communications and Works to Supply and Salih Jahr became Acting Minister of Delence, in addition to being Minister of Finance and Acting Prime Minister (in the absence on leave of Humdi Puchachi). I gather that Salih Jahr bopes that, so soon as he has lansaces too appropriate water of it begins to a first a factor number of officers and other canks, it will be possible to find a new Minister for Defence. First subtre reactions to the policy of reorganisation seem generally to have been favourable and it may be hoped that the better prospects now opening before many officers whose promotion has been delayed by the hottleneck at the top of the sentority list may improve the morale of the officer corps.

The sentently list may improve the morate of the dark with a paragraph 7 of 19 The analysis's desputch under reference were finally approved by the between at the 22th June will be a good final, a offer ne Senator had pointed out that the late Government had sought to cover up a deficit of 5 million dinner by amalgamating the Capital Works with the General Budget.

and by including in the estimates the receipts from the supply administration (put at I D. 2,150,000) and the proceeds of the sales of State lands

20. The Iraqi Government sent a strong designation to the International Monetary Conference held in the United States at the beginning of July. This was composed of Ibrahim Kemal, a Senator and former Minister of Finance, Mr. Swan, the British Adviser to the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Loombe, the Secretary of the Exchange Control Committee. Traq's contribution to the funds of the World Bank is to be a million dollars, according to newspaper reports.

21. The hastern Bank was instructed to suspend sales of gold on account of His Majesty's Government on the 19th June, largely owing to the heavy sales effected in Syria. The total stocks held in Bagdad, amounting to roughly half a million sterling were act to Tehran by air on the 7th August on Treasury instructions. The auti-inflationary effect of this experiment has been negligible

1 D 3,646,275, while the total amount of currency in circulation at the end of the mouth was 1 D 41,305,831 (notes 39,874,785)

23 There is no progress to record in the matter of the flotation of internal loans, that entirely novel departure in the realm of Iraqi State finance, one of the difficulties at all events being connected with the procurement of the bonds themselves.

24. The Minister of Finnison approached His Majorty's Ambassador during at 250,000 tons. He indicated a price of I D, 18 at collecting centres, which he was told was altogether too high, being I D. 2 to 3 higher than the price at which the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation had affected recent purchases of 48 48,000 tons and only 1 [) 2,500 lower than the inflated price at which 231,000 tone were bought last year. By a telegram from the Foreign Office dated the 5th July I was surprised and disconcerted to learn that His Ma-Covernment were not then in a position to discuss the details of a definite contract for the 1944 crop surplus seeing that, contrary to all expectations, there was no immediate market in the Middle East for any further large quantity of adulterants, neither could any more be accepted for stock piles (the I' K C C 's heal stocks having remained fairly constant at roughly 50,000 toos). Since then there has been a great deal of correspondence on this thorny subject in which I have felt obliged strongly to represent the extremely serious situation which is bound to arise in the field of local economics, with inevitable political repercussions, were His Majesty's Government not to buy the great bulk of the exportable surplus. In the present exceptional engumentances there is no other outlet for this crop, apart from the fact that ever since 1941 it has been consistently impressed upon the Iraque that their main contribution to the war effort was the production of coreols. While consultations have been actively proceeding between Bagdad, Cairo and London, I have also been engaged in numerous conferences with ministers, whose ideas on price have in the princess become more realistic. The whole question, which if mishandled would certainly react dangerously on Angle-Iraqs relations, has been causing me the greatest anxiety at the very hottest and most trying period of the year. Happily at the time of writing there is prespect of His Majorty's Government reaching an early decision on their policy

26. Supply problems in general have been giving this embassy much concern, not many sections of the party of goods in particular-but because the catastrophic failure of the all embracing control policy of Colonel Bayless, the Director-General of Imports, and his series of violent disagreements with Archad al Umari, Acting Minister of Supply in the new Government, finally led to the former's summary dismissal. This development, quite apart from its bearing on British prestige in this country has naturally been basied with giee by those forces who look to a policy of decontrol and wild speculation for opportunities of eurichment. Actually the Government's policy seems to be to maintain the prices of escentials at a low level and to intercept the profits made on hixney or semi luxury articles, maintaining the prices of such articles at a sufficiently high (controlled) level to discourage saniggling out of the country. The mechanism is unfortunately lacking and here again a serious situation is likely to occur if a competent successor to Colonel Bayliss, distriction by an acceptant of a set of the transfer of a while Colonel Le Bianc, Director-General of Transport, is temporarily occupying the chair socated by Colonel Bayless. The former is quietly reorganising this department and applying much needed discipline among the British staff of

[29955]

"controllers," at least one of whom has been abruptly recalled to his military duties. I confess to being delighted over the exit of Colonel Baylins, who throughout was a sore trial to this embassy. I have never known a clever man behave with such crass stupidity, nor create more trouble without cause.

26. The Mosul Liwa continues to be the seat of a number of tribal problems. The Mazur Brifanni trouble started by the abduction of Nuri Brifanni *
Brifanni who murdered Haji Malo, remains at large. Alt Agha, son of Hadalo, was however persuaded to come into Mosul towards the end of Jane and the authorities continue their efforts to patch up the feud. On the 3rd Jane Shank Sufuq the leading Shankh of the Shanar in Iraq was hadly personed by

attention restored him to health after a week or so in bed. The police arrest several of the Shaikh a pear relations, including Ahmed his younger brother, wi whom Sufuq has had a grave quarrel about the sharing of their late father a property. These men were, however, soon released and the case now seems to have been dropped.

27 Sheep raiding has, as usual, broken out on the Turkish frontier in the Barwari Bala district and seems likely to increase unless better co-operation can

be arranged between the Turkish and frage frontier authorities

28 In June and July the Motasarrif of Mosul spent twenty days at Deir-ez Zor attending a tribal conference organised to settle outstanding disputes between several Syrian and Iraqi nomadic tribes of the northern Jezirah. The results achieved were generally considered to be satisfactory and the Mutasarrif's contribution to the discussions was, I am advised, competent and effective

29 A cierk employed in the Ministry of Defence was arrested in June for supplying information about the Allied forces in Iraq to an Iraqi student in Islanbul, who is known to be in the employ of the German Intelligence Service His house was searched and on being confronted with secret ink and other incriminating evidence found there, he made a full confession. Some weeks later an olicer of the Turkish army was arrested together with a confederate, for supplying military information about Iraq to a receiving centre in Turkey. The evidence against these was overwholming and they confessed their guilt. They remain under detention, presumably awaiting trial

About the 16th June, fifty one persons were arrested in Boars. Amars and Diwantyph for being active members of secret societies formed by supporters of Rashid All to carry on pro German and anti-British propagands. Or and the arrested men admitted that, in addition to propagands, be had commenced men are matury juntor ranks in the Iraqi army subordinate officials, small shop-keepers, actions and the like. No doubt they will be treed in due course.

31 The Minister of the Interior is thinking of releasing some more of the mon interior at Amara, and I recently found it necessary to complain to the Regent now who have not thoroughly bad records and for that reason it is fortunate that the Regent has so far given a cool reception to Mustafa at Umara's suggestions

32 The tend of the interness returned from Rhodesia draga on without

result and seems unlikely to reach conclusion for several months

at Tehran and Beirut, H.a Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan, the Minister Resident in the Middle East at the ment of India, the Political Intelligence Centre in the Middle of Mills. Majesty's consular officers in Iraq

I have do

G H THOMPSON

CHAPTER III .- PERSIA.

(A) Miscellaneous.

E 3958 54 34

No

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 8th July)

Sir.

I HAVE the honour to address you as follows on (I) the revenue and expendented a method is the last the first of the method of the report (I) of the Administrator General of the Finances of Persia, Dr. Millspaugh for the month of Farvardin 1923 (the 21st March to the 20th April, 1944) and for the very 1323, and (II) the budget for the year 1323 (beginning on the 21st March 1944), which has recently been presented to the Majis

1 - Recenue and Expenditure for 1322.

2. The report of Dr Millspaugh, which may well be his list, follows on that for the month of Estand (the 21st February to the 20th March, 1944), which was summarised in my despatch No. 249 of the 11th June. It is, he states, deliberately trief and, therefore, its general terms using to the lack of full printing facilities. It gives, however, a cool and balanced account of the financial and economic position in Perusa as it existed when Dr Millspaugh arrived in a trended in carrying out the task for which they were engaged, and of the

3. The following figures, taken from the report, abow the out turn of the financial year 1322. That for 1321 and the original hudget estimate for 1322 are

given for comparison -

e comparison —	(1) Actual, 1381.	(\$) Actual, 1328.	Estimata, 1503
Ordinary expenditure . Ordinary revenue .	2 603 2,484	Million Rials. 3,990 2,551	8.207 1,690
Deficit	114	4 31.	1.407
Commercial expenditure Commercial revenue	2,309	2470	Established Community
Deficit in in	034	933	1.1
Total expenditure	5,608 4,663	7 893 8.521	9 1365
Bolicit	768	1,872	1005

5. It has to be added that the figures given in the illind para, but the appropriation accounts have been published within memory. There is said to be a "Persian Accounts Tribunal" constituted for the preparation of such accounts, but it is not known ever to have functioned.

11. Budget for 1923

6. The budget for 1323, as presented to the Majis, is as follows -

Ordinary budget— Expenditure Revenie	Million Rods 4 4,
Deficit	Ω
Compercial budget -	
Expelidition	5.7
Berease	1-0-7
Surplus	15.2

The overall surplus is 470.394 reak-

7. As from the beginning of this year revenue and expenditure under the product monopolies are transferred from the commercial to the corps budget. The figures for both taken together are

			Action	ate,
			7328	7,000
			Million	Rinh.
tevenue	+1	+ 1	1.051	1 425
appointment	0.7	444	258	359

A The part to the effect of for 1/25 or the term of the sylvent of the part to the first of the term of the sylvent of the term of the sylvent of the term of the sylvent of the part to the term of the sylvent of the

R April 1 To the fire of the or are the present district the present dis 1 Person read and a settle of the the seather of a f with the Department Excelenting with A reservoir and reextent of 1,770 million. The principal cuts made have been 532 million from to heart a too day to be the set we say to be be a 77 million from those for the Police: the figures having been brought down to the 1322 estimates of 1,000, 298 and 187 million respectively. It remains to be seen how far these cuts will survive the deliberations of the Majlis. Other reductions made to the departmental estimates are 45 milion on the vote for the Ministry of Health, 108 on that for Education, 40 on that for Agriculture and 250 on the vote for Government Buildings. On each of these four votes. however, increases have been allowed on the estimates for 1822 of 40 (improved santiation and mobile dispensaries), 50 (provision of new schools), 23 and 50 million respectively. There are also increases in expenditure on the opinion and tobacco monopolies, which are more than offset by increased revenue (see put property in file that from the soult of more the second regulations and of 64 million for communications. There is the novel province in the Budget Bill that "the payment of cost of living allowances to officials is dependent on the economies provided for in the estimates of each Ministry being faithfully earried out."

10. As stated in paragraph 6, the commercial budget shows a slight surples of 512 mills a with reverse estimated at 6 %7 mills and expenditure at 5 and

This compares as follows with the figures for 1922, the first year in which the separation into the ordinary and commercial budgets was made —

Revenue Expenditure	-++	 4.	5,795 5,896	3 " .
Defi	cıt	 	101	§ 3

11. The figures as between 1822 and 1823 require, as stated earlier certain new budget but the large discrepancy between the estimated and actual agures for 1822 shows the extreme difficulty experienced by the Financial Mission in forecasting the outcome of the trade of a discretal undertakings of the

Government.

12 In the commercial taidget for 1323 Dr Milispaugh has had in mind (a) price stabilisation and the governmental purchase and improved distribution of food stuffs and other goods on a large scale, with a view to reducing prices, and needentainy in due course relieving the budget itself, and (b) the transfer to private enterprise of those undertakings which are not proper to Government material and the competent management of the remainder. Dr Milspaugh's resignation (given after long provocation, and sammed in the writing of this distant to be fired) will not only probably have the effect that his commercial budget for 1323 becomes no much waste paper fundom it should so happen the he is adequately replaced) but will result in a maladministration which makes it impossible at the present stage to forecast the course of the budget for 13.

18 In the meantime, the Majlie has transferred the budget to its Budgetary Commission for consideration. The commission have, it is understood so far refused to approve it on the ground that the detailed estimates for Government Departments in the budget for the year 1222 have not been approved

by them.

14 The following appendices(') are attached to this despatch .--

(A) Ordinary budget. Estimated revenue for 1922 and 1923.

(B) Ordinary budget. Estimated expenditure for 1922 and 1923.

(C) Commercial budget Estimated expenditure for 1822 and 1823

(D) Commercial budget. Estimated expenditure for 1322 and 1323

18 A copy of this despatch has been sent to the Government of India, to His Majesty's Minister Resident in the Middle East to His Majesty's Ambassadors at Washington, Moscow and Bagdad, and to the Department of Overseas Trade

I have, &c.

If W. H. L.L.-KD.

(*) Not printed.

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No. 6

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 10th July)

(No. 273.)

Str.

WITH reference to my desputch No. 221 of the 6th August, 1943. I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a report on heads of missions at Tebras.

I have. So

R W BULLARD

Enclosore in No. 6

Reger all a 13 all and in I have

(Paragraphs marked with an asterisk are reproduced from previous reports ,
Afghanistan (Ambassador) . M. Mohamed Heydar Khan Hosseini (full January,
1944).

A young man for the post—born probably about 1904. Has always served to diplomatic posts or in the Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Has served in Paris and Geneva.

Talks French well, and a little English. Wife in purdah. Annable but

colourless.

Belgrum (Minister) . M. Egbert Graoffe (17th January, 1937)

But the later of the service of the out was at a ser the service of the commercial and financial affairs, especially in Berlin. Has much energy and determination and is outspoken in his discussions with the Persian Government I infortunately he is rain and boastful and lays claim to omniscience, and this leads many people to underrate his abilities

When the King of the Belgians surrendered to the Germans, M Graeffe, though a keen Royalist, supported the Belgian Government in exite, and

continued to do so, in spite of the defeat of France.

He and the Shah have met frequently for shooting and tennis, pastimes for which as for dabbling in Persian intrigue, he has always had plenty of leasure M Charles and the state of the sta

M Graeffe speaks excellent English, as does his wife, who is half American

Brazil (Minister) : M. Renato de la Serda Lago.

Has just arrived and has not yet presented his credentials.

China (Minuster) Mr. Li Tich-Tseng (28th June, 1042)

Mr. Lt in the first Chinese Minister to Perus. He was born at Chan, it is in 1905 and started his career as a magistrate in Nanhsien, but since 1931 be has been in the diplomatic service. He spent four years in London, where he acted as secretary to the Chinese delegation to the World Economic Conference and in his space time attended courses at the London School of Economics.

He talks English well and is learning Prench

Mr Li has always been friendly to His Majesty's Legation (embany), but since he gets from this very much more than he can give, too great credit should not be given to him for it. He is very touchy and protocolaire. He has just given proof of dishonesty, in that he sold in the open market at an immense profit a few days after he received it, a car which the Middle East Supply Centre had obtained for him from India out of the Porman quota.

Mr Li has with him an attractive and sensible wife and three out of his

eight children, the other five children are in China

"Czechoslavakia (Minister) - M. Josef M. Kadlec (14th April, 1943)

M Kadlee served as Czechoslovak Consul General in Jerusalem for some years. He seems anxious to ingratiate himself with everyons he meets, and is the seems anxious to ingratiate himself with everyons he meets, and is the seems origin and a cripple step-daughter (Italian father) who acts as his to the British for the part they played when France collapsed. (Written in 1943)

Denmark (Chargé d'Affaires): M. A. E. C. Fensmark (13th April, 1939).

*Formerly the Danish Minister in Stockholm was accredited to Tehran also, but M Fenancark is charge d affaires an pied. Born about 1890. Formerly in Augura, and before that was attached to the Danish Court. Speaks excellent the little of the men in the Danish community volunteered to serve in the Alked forces. For several months he ignored telegrams from his Government instructing him to work with the German Legation here, but finally obeyed instructions to inform the German Legation that he regarded his legation as neutral. (Written in 1941)

"He maintained close relations with the Alired Legations, and after the signature of the Anglo Soviet Persian Treaty, when it was certain that Persia was finally in the Alired orbit, he adhered officially to the Free Danish movement

and brought his whole community with him. (Written in 1942)

Those to whom M. Fensmark pours out his troubles often find him lacking the party of the British forces.

*Abdel Latif Tainat Pasha was educated at the Jesuit Fathers College at Caura and the Fewerten School of Lane. He has served in the translations in

Cairo and the Egyptian School of Law He has served in the magnitude in Fgypt, in the Royal Household of King Fund and in the Egyptian Legation at

when Zulficar Pasha was appointed first ambassador in March 1939.

Although Abdel Latif Tainat Pasha should play an important rôle in this country owing to the fact that the Queen is a sister of the King of Egypt, he has apparently only seen her once. The Court spems anxious to keep him at arm a length. He is a sad and lonely figure, which may be due to the fact that his wife has not come with him. In any case, he seems frankly bored with Persis and lunkers after his own country. He has great personal charm and culture once one gets beneath the surface of his rather shy exterior. He speaks some English (Written in 1943.)

He has been abroad for the last nine months or so, and shows no inclinat or

to return

France (Delegate of the French Committee of National Liberation) M. Pierre

Lafond (29th March, 1944)

M. Lafend was born probably about 1895. He fought in the 1914–18 was and then entered the diplomatic service. He returned to the army in 1939 but after the defeat of France he obtained an appointment in Tunisia. His open antagonism to Vichy caused him to be accessed by the Germans and sout back to France, whence he escaped back to Tunis after the occupation of North Africa by the Allies.

From all British sources we have good reports of M Lafond. He is rather effusive in language but not the less sincere for that. He is an interesting and cultivated man, and a pleasant addition to the diplomatte corps. He specified

English quite well. His large family is still in Tunia.

Gresce (Chargé d'Affaires): M. Georges Coustas (13th September, 1943

that he ought to be a Minister Agreeable but vain and with no character. His wife, a Greek from Islanbul is young and very fully

Holy See (Apostolic Delegate) . Mgr. A. Marina (29th October, 1930,

status is not fully recognised by the Persian Government and his name is not in the first of the

'Mgr Marina was bitterly disappointed when Italy entered the war. Very ferendly to us and openly shows his disapproval of the Nazi stilltude towards.

religion. (Written in 1940.)

After the withdrawal of bag and cypher facilities from the apostolic delegate in 1942 relations were for a time a little less friendly, but they are again very good, though according to a Roman Catholic colleague Mgr. Marina is convenced that His Majesty's Government are bent upon reducing the diplomatic status of the Papacy at the end of the war.

[rag (Migneter), M. Abbas Mahdi (7th April, 1943)

The state of the s

Vetherlands (Chargé d'Affaires ad interim) Jonkhoer de Brauw (11th March

Came here from Simia, where he held a consular post. He and his wife, who both talk English well, are very friendly. They have an only son in the Nether lands forces in England.

M de Brauw is not a great character, but as he has nothing to do this does

Agreeq (Minister) - M. Rolf Otto Andrord (20th April, 1942)

a member of the Norwegian delegation to the Langue of Nations. He is a friendly

sociable colleague, gets on well with Persians and has done excellent work among them in the All ed cause. His vis.ts to Tehran are short as most of his time is spent in Moscow

Poland (Minister) Dr. Karol Bader (18th July, 1942).

"M Boder was born in 1897 and during the last war was head of the Press Bureau of the Polish National Committee at Berne. Later he was counsellor and charge d'affaires at Prague, and he was Minister at Angora from 1026 to 1031, wi an he retired awing to his opposition to the policy of Marshal Pilsudski. At the time of the German invasion be made his way from Poland to Angera and since June 1940 has served alternatively at Beirut and Istanbul.

 M. Bader is a great relief after his silly and most voluble predecessor, M Jan Karszo-Siedlewski. He is a co-operative and businesslike colleague and his judgment is sound and balanced. In view of wartine conditions he only entertains on a modest scale, owing to the number of Polish refugees here and the present state of Polish Soviet relations, he has no easy task, but he works with great fact and discretion. He speaks excellent French and good English His wife is still in Poland (Written in 1943)

Somet Union (Ambassador) M Mikhail Alexeevitch Maximov (is just about to present his eredentials).

M Maximov's appointment as ambassador was very sudden. He was connection to the Soviet Embassy, but was promoted to succeed M. Constantine Alexandrovitch Mikhailov, who retired "ill " after three months.

M Maximor was born about 1900. He served for several years in Afghanistan and was then for several years consul general in Meshed where His Majesty's countar officers got on well with him. He talks Persian well and

is beginning to learn English.

M Maximov has the reputation of teing an exceedingly cumping man and of being mainly responsible for the election of a number of pro-Russian and pro-Communist Deputies to the Majlia in 1948. I believe that this reputation is deserved. Nevertheless, M. Maximov is business like and is sufficiently well informed about Perria to be able to give an opinion without fear, and, as he is also amusing and can grin at a fair hit, he is as good a Soviet colleague as one could expect to have in this country.

Sweden (Charge d Affairm ad interim), M. Sven Harald Pomette (14th October,

M Pousette, who is in charge of German, Bulgarian and Hungarian interests, was previously commellor at the Swedish Legition in London. He of course speaks excellent English. I have always found him a helpful and sympathetic colleague, and I am sure that he is a friend of Great Britain, though in his early days here the delicacy of his task accretimes compelled him to adopt an attitude of careful neutrably which some of his colleagues regarded with a very pretient oye.

11 a wife and children are in Sweden.

Smitzerland (Chargé d'Affaires) De Armin Daeniker (6th June, 1939)

Is in charge of Italian interests, which he protects with discretion. Is a sound and sensible man. Undoubtedly pro Ally, though so long as the Axio representatives were here he took great pains to be polite to them. His wifewho is a lawyer by profession, is believed to have been secretary to an anti-Nazi society in Switzerland before her marriage to M. Dieniker in 1038.

Allow white half all we re Re- was 2 miles assidutty and is believed to cover the post of first Swiss representative to the Seviet Union

Turkey (Ambassador) M Cemal Husnu Taray (7th December, 1941)

Born about 1890. Formerly manager of a bank in Turkey and a Minister in one of Atotick's Cobinets and later ambassador in Warsaw and afterwards in Athens. He wields considerable influence in Tehran as the representative of an important neutral Power and of the innior partner in the Sandabad Pact He is a clever man, but has done himself harm by his foolish behaviour as a coursest de femmes and more recently by trying in his pan-Turanan enthusiasm. to dictate to the Persian Government as to their policy towards the Qushgai tribe. It has been property be a place of process of Great Britain, but his interference in the matter of the Qashgai, which, though it affected our military interests, was undertaken without notice being given to mo, might have embarrassed the British was effort very certonaly. M. Taray is much criticised by Permans for suspicious deals in carpets, and by the Allies for

having sold soon after receiving it, at a profit of hundreds per cent., a new car which the United States Government had affowed him to huy in America Among the Persian suspects accessed in August 1943 were two or three who were frequenters of the Turkish Embassy, and M Taray regarded their arrest as a British attempt to "get at " him. Altogether a man whose shillties are largely cancelled by regrettable faults of character. His health is bad but not worse than the bridge and poker which he plays assiduously

United States (Ambassador) - Mr. Leland Morris

The arrival of Mr Morris, the first United States Ambassador to Pers

still awaited. His last post was that of Minister in Iceland.

Mr Morris, who was born about 1886, began his career at Constantinople in about 1908 as a student interpreter. He was consul general at Alexandria for some time. He was in Vienna when the war began and was very helpful to our people there. When Germany declared war on the United States, Mr. Morris, as Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, was summoned by Robbentrop to receive the

Mr Morris should be a great improvement on his predecessor, Mr Dreyfus. in that he knows something about the Near and Middle East and is an able and straightforward man

Yugodaria (Chargé d'Affairen ad interim): M. Milovan Tomneson (24th July

M . omaseo is a pleasant friendly man. He talks French well and English He is pulled all ways in his mind. Like his wife, he is from Split . . being knocked to pieces. He is a Croat, but is for the Government and y against Pavelich and all his works; and he is anti-Belshevik and for that reason if for no other he is bitterly opposed to Tito. Very presimistic about the future of his country

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(No. 281)

No 7

Ser R Bullard to Mr Edon (Received 18th July)

Tehrun, 8th July 1944 WITH reference to my despatch No. 156 of the 6th April, I have the honour to convey to you berewith a report on events in Persia during the months of April, May and June 1944

Hud Co-operation in Perma

2. During their visit to London in April Mr Stetlerins and Mr Wallace Murray raised the question of Allied co-operation in Persia. It was agreed on the proposal of Mr Murray, to suggest to the Soviet Government that conversations should be held between the Allied representatives in Tehran to implement more fully the provisions of the Declaration of the Tehran Confermance. cace regarding economic assistance to Persia. The Foreign Office in turn be communicated to the Persian authorities by the United States and British Ambassadors in Tehran together with an undertaking to supply the necessary a urpment, the Soviet Government should be informed before the offer was made

I invited to furnish corresponding information regarding any Soviet proposals to supply arms to Peesra. Both the British and American delegations agreed that their aim was to help Persia to be stable, prosperous and secure and that to this end the American advicers should be actively supported

3. The Soviet Government agreed to take part in the economic discussions proposed by Mr. Murray and the first meeting between the British, Soviet and American representatives was held in Tehran on the 3rd June. The American Charge d'Affaires and His Majesty's Ambassador suggested to the South Allied Higher Supplies Committee (described in the Economic Section of this despatch). The inclusion of representatives of the Soviet Embassy would ensure that co-operation between all four Allies which is essential if the best use is to be term to the state of the state of the state of the property

The Soviet Ambassador asked for time for consideration of this proposal of The are have a marked by the 21st free The transfer of the d Affaires and His Majesty's Ambassador impressed on the Soviet Ambassadar that Persia needed economic assistance and that it was in the Soviet's own ultimate interests, if only as beneficiaries of the Trans Persia route, to contribute to Persia's well being. The American Charge d'Affaires and His Majesty's Ambassador proceeded cautiously with the proposal which had been made by the State Department that the Soviet Ambassador should be pressed to support the American advisers, since the latter are still mistrusted by the Soviet authorities and it was not desirable to endanger the future of the joint economic discussions by bringing up this dangerous matter too brusquely. The meeting then discussed the grain situation and agreed that all possible help must be given grain. The Soviet Ambassador, on instructions from Moscow, asked for further information about the proposed Higher Supplies Committee. It was clear that the Soriet Government were afraid that they might be voted down. The American Chargé d'Affaires and His Majesty's Ambassador made it quite clear that the Committee would not vote and would have no executive powers, but would only tr to ascertain Persua's resources and needs and the possibility of meeting these needs from Affied sources. The American Charge d'Affaires and His Majesty's Amhassador also hinted that any questions which might involve divergence of opinion between the United Kingdom, American and Soviet Governments should be discussed outside the Higher Supplies Committee as far as possible. It is essent all that these meetings should not be used by the Persians as an opportunity to arraign the Russians before the British and the Americans. In the course of June, the American Charge d'Affaires communicated to the Soviet Ambassador a whene by the American Director of Road Transport for the management of road transport in the north. The Soviet Ambassador promised to study this, but he was guarded and tended to throw doubt on the need for Americans. Never theless, the local Russian authorities show signs of departing from their complete obstruction of the activities of the Millspaugh Mismon in their zone. They see in the completed 1 to a get to we want to be representatives, notwithstanding the unforthcoming reception given by the Soviet Ambassidor to the American Charge d'Affaires' approach. Again, the American hand by the Russians. It is true that they remain alusi from the work of local collection but they have offered to help with the long distance banlage of gram-AND THE PARTY AND A VIEW OF THE PARTY OF THE the Russians have given a delayed and grudging residence permit, reports good co-operation by the local Russian authorities

Comership of Persa of British and American books and periodicals has recently exceeded all bounds, and the British section have found torn wrappers addressed to his Majoria a lateral of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Dr. Millepun and various Persona Government departments. The British section of Censorship in consultation with His Majoria's Embassy and Censorship. Milder East, have taken up the matter strongly and the Soviet section have premised to periodicals addressed to hodies such as those described above or to British and American nationals. An opportunity has been taken of examining the publications recently condemned and while a few condemnations are elective reasonable the anajority can be described as frivolous. The Soviet censors are in future to be required to show cause why a book should not be delivered to the addressee, and when they cannot be personaded to withdraw their objections, the book will be returned to the sender. The whole question is still under active consideration by the British authorities concerned.

6. Finally Soviet obstructionism reached its climax at the end of June when the Soviet anthorities, in spite of strong pressure by His Majesty's Embassy delayed to grant permission for Sir Olaf Caroe and Sir Denys Pildirch to fly to Meshed (where the Government of India have large interests) until the visitors had left on their return journey to India. (Their visit to Persia is described in the Indian Section of this despatch.)

7. However, the foregoing paragraphs, generally speaking, give an unduly groomy view of Augus American Scientific and Soviet military and civil authorities meet on a broad land front and the many day to-day contacts proceed smoothly or at any rate smoothly anough for the despatch of business

Relations with India.

8 The Persian Cultural Mission which travalled to India in February commed to Persia in April. They professed to have been delighted at their

reception both in official and non-official circles and greatly impressed by what they saw. In particular, they were impressed by the enormous number of valuable Persian manuscripts in India—exceeding anything to be found in Persia itself by university, school and public buildings, by the vast progress made in industry, by the fact that the majority of ministers are Indians and that British and Indian officials work side by side, sometimes one being senior and cometimes the other and by the high morals of the Indian people as a whole in the face of the Axis Powers. Most of these points may seem obvious, but they are not obvious to the Persians, who like to regard the Indians as a nation of helota trodden down by the British and the mission has undoubtedly had a beneficial effect, particularly as its members have been emphasising these points in speeches and broadcasts since their return

9. Four members of the Indian Defence Consultative Committee travelled to

the Government of India, and Sir Denya Pildite Denya Majerty's Embass of denya denya Majerty's Embass of denya d

11 In view of the great demand for teachers of English in Persia and the impossibility of supplying enough teachers from the United Kingdom, arrangements are being made for five Indians to come to Persia for the purpose. Two will be stationed in Meshed and one each in Kerman, Yezd and Ahwaz

American Interests.

b mbrany recommended that His Majesty's Government should urgo the United States Government to send their new Ambanador, Mr Lefand Morris, to Tehran without delay. The reasons for this recommendation were, first, that Dr Millspaugh was being increasingly criticised by both official and insolicul Persians for failure to solve the economic intuation, and, secondly, that the Ambanasius requit or able so office in a operative between Dr Millspaugh and the American advisors to the Persian army, genderment and policitization from the forces. His Majesty's recommendation but although the United States Government agreed in principle to acclerate Mr Morris a arrival in Tehran, he will not in fact be here until the end of July

his colleagues was launched both in the Majlia and the press. The more important criticisms were:

(1) That the musion had not reorganised the finances nor prevented a rise in prices nor assured supplies. (This charge is in many ways entirely unfair the Millspangh is doing his best turing a period of inflation to increase recenue and reduce expenditure, but is faced, through no fault of his own, with a deficit on last year's working of some 77 per cent of the total revenue of the country. The rise in prices is largely due to the presence of the Allied forces in this country and it is unlikely that the price level will fall until they are withdrawn; meanwhile the rate of increase in prices has diminished considerably during the last few months. There is more substance in the third part of the charge-that supplies have not been ensured. Although large quantities of commodities such as piece-goods ten sugar and drugs are in the country and under Government control, they are not yet reaching the consumer at reasonable prices. Dr Millspangh is, how ever, confident that the steps taken by the Distribution Department will show definite results shortly !

American personnel in chose department so lost large but if the desired objects are obtained, the expenditure will have been well worth

(3) That some of the members of the mission were incompetent and unsuited to their work. (This is true to some extent, although at least a dozen of them are capable and suitable men).

14. Dr Millspaugh's qualities may be described as follows: he is scrupulously bonest and tenacions, but is strong beaded to the verge of obstinacy He has administrative ability up to a point, except that (a) he tends to centralise all powers himself this hampers and offends his American colleagues and causes delay (b) he is inclined not to discuss proposals sufficiently before issuing orders this leads to the commission of avoidable mistakes (c) his obstitutely has led to the resignation of several of his best men-

15 The mission undoubtedly has many enemies. The Shah is opposed to to Will take will only to be a control

an army as the Shah would like to have, and has been imprudent enough to say I have the state of the state o money expended on them (This led the Ministry of War to issue a statement asking why Dr Millspaugh made such strictures without consulting General littley, the American adviser to the army). The Russians, in tuen, are still suspicious of the mission. Finally, there are the many powerful Persians who stand to lose by the mission's efforts to bring down prices and to control financial. abtracts

16 At the end of May the American Charge d'Affaires, under instructions from his Government, presented a note to the Persian Prime Minister expressing anxiety at the attacks on the American advisers and at the lack of support by the Purman Covernment. The note reminded the Perman Government that the United States Government only assented to the engagement of Dr. Millspaugh and his assistants because the Persian Government insisted and undertook to respect them. The object was not to provide a political buffer but to afford the transfer of the Construent did not want assistance the United States Government did

not intend to press it upon them. The Persian Government in their reply declared are file to the state of the beautiful to be a second June the Prime Minister brought before the Majlis a Bill providing for the repeal of the law which gave Dr Millspaugh his powers and providing for the transfer of these powers to the Manutry of Finance and other Munitries. The next day Dr. Milispangh tended his resignation. At the same time the Road Transport Department, which owing to the failure of the Persian Government to appoint a Perman president new consists of British and Americans only decided that until the situation cleared, a consignment of about one hundred Lease Lend larries which had arrived for the Personn Government should not be issued (there was justification in this in that the Porsian Government have paid for very little of the Lend Lesse material received, and that if Dr. Millipaugh went, the Americans who are running read transport for the Persian Government with some success would leave with him). The Persian Covernment were severely staken by this and by the prospect of incurring the serious displeasure of the Lated States Government, and at the end of the par virtually certain that the difference between Dr M pro- int it i rece Government would be composed

? I see on a state of the Mar a Sentrally have a set Dr. Millspaugh their full support and would regard his departure as a calamity in apite of his faults (which would prevent his receiving our full support if he was a British subject).

Societ Interests.

18. The new Seriet Ambassador, M. Constantin Mikhailov, who had presented his credentials in January, left Persia in May estensibly for medical trentment and has not returned. There is ground for suspicion that his departure was not due to illness alone. The Persian Prime Minister saw the Ambassador the day after the Persian Government had refused to accept the conditions attached to the offer of war material made by Stalin to the Shah at the Tehran Conference, and he found the Ambassador "looking like a man condemned to death," yet maintaining that he was perfectly well. From that moment the Ambassador was never seen again except presumably by Russians, and it seems likely that he had fallen into disgrace for failing to complete a transaction initiated by Marshal Stalin himself. Neither the British nor the American funbaseies regret his departure. He was cold and suspicious, and they failed to at a relatef him but for any standing ever M. West of the succeeded by the former charge d'affaires, M Maximov, who is an old Persian hand and a clever interguer, but is human, has a sense of humour, and can often be teased into taking action. The change therefore is for the better

19. The Persun Secrety for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union bas issued arms impressive statues, but so far little appears to have been done to implement the programme laid down in them, and the sole activity has been to organise classes for learning Russian, about ninety persons have been enrolled so far. It is too early to estimate what response the Persian public will give to the new society once it has begun to function properly. In Islaban Russian is being taught to Armenian echoolchildren.

Polish Interests

20. At the opening of the period under review there were about 8,200 Polish refugees in Persia. Since then some 300 boys and girls have been incorporated into the Polish army in the Middle East as culisted boys and P.S.K. As a collision of orlina or or There are thus about 6,800 at the present time, and this number should be reduced by about 1,000 in the course of the next few days by the departure of another group for India.

21. Of the 5,800 odd then remaining, about 2,000 will be in Infahan, 2,800

in Tehran, and 1,000 in the transit camp at Ahwar.

22. The period has been generally devoid of incident, and the health of the refugees has been satisfactory. The arrival from Soviet Russia of a mission of Poles masquerading as Polish Patriots does not appear to have bad any

influence on the Polish community.

23. It should be noticed also that the problem of Polish refugees in Persia has assumed a different aspect in the last few months. In the past it was a matter of notting pressure on the shipping authorities to provide transports to get the refugees away, and it was their mability to provide enough shipping owing to operations and other causes that has made the evacuation drag on the unconscion able time it has. Now however, practically all the refugees who are not in some way employed here, or are the relations of employees, have left, so under existing conditions only one more transport-referred to above-can be filled. Those to make the better deer pass of British at Arren hed military organizations, and their dependants (whom it has been decided not to more for the time being), the various Polish staffs, and the children's school at Isfahan. This last can only be moved when some place overseas can be found where it can be exceed a serior reason a particle no later. The sex los been generally taken that this institution is doing such good work in forming a new generation of Polos that it would be a pity to break it up

Anglo-Perman Public Relations.

24. The reopening of the second front in Western Lurope made a profound proposed on Person ; we age to the injuries on the files event was pressed home through the various propaganda channels followed by be the deal of Such a step wite and at he said it. wave of undue optimists regarding the early committee of hostilities which swept est stall 25

to brever our press continued on he which observedly it has at resease or the vir - from were reported amount, you he getter he wiser the main preoccupation of the press contred round the internal troubles of the country and the need for Persia to prepare plans for arguing her case at the

pear conference

26. On the occasion of "United Nations Day" on the 14th June, a special celebration was arranged at "Victory House." The reception, which was attended to meet ere of the Person and that the Corps, concluded with a showing of the film "The Gentle Sex, depicting the part played by girls of the A T.S.

27 During the period under review the various activities of the Public Relations Bureau were examined in detail with a view to deciding the lines along which propaganda policy in Persia should be directed in the future in order to must the charge of a war situation and the real for long term plan for the post-war period

British Council Activities.

28. General.-Professor Boase, the Middle East representative of the British town it, it ever in May and stayed a result in Post and place the Council's work. He lectured at the Tehran University and at the institutes in Tehran and Islahan, and broadcasted from the Tehran State radio. It has been decided to open a new institute in Shiraz and a director has been sent there to

make the necessary preparations, but an assistant will not be available till September 40,000 Rughish textbooks have been ordered by the Ministry of Education for use in the schools throughout Persia; they are on their way from London 30,000 text books for adults have been ordered from Cairo for sale to the public. The brondenstrag of English lessons on five evenings a week was started in April, for which 5,000 textbooks were specially written by a member of the Council stall and printed locally these were distributed to the shops in Teliran and the provinces and sold immediately. The first two numbers of "Arang," a bilingual quarterly published by the Ministry of Information in Deibt with the co-operation of the Council, were received here and all copies were sold without delay. The Tehran Medical Association continued their regular fortingfully clinical meetings and held a successful reception at the Tehran-Institute. There are now about 200 members of different nationalities. As the showing of aducational films to the University, schools and colleges of all kinds had grown too large for the Council to handle with their himited staff and equipment if was decided to leave all film work to the Public Relations Hurrau in Februar until the Council can take it over themselves. At the request of the chancellar of the university 1,500 copies of a lecture by the British Ambaniador on "Dr. Johnson" were printed in English and Persian for distribution to the it tyetoty nod schools

Angle Persian Institutes.—The institutes in Tehran and Infahra and a branch in Tehran are now teaching over 1,560 adult students of both sexes and issist in the teaching of 500 in the university schools and other institutions. Further expansion of English classes is limited by the number of teachers, although they are helped by all the available part-time teachers from the British and American communities. In Shemens, a summer resort near Tehran, the Summer Institute was opened in June with 200 students. At Infahan factory owners have been approached to form workers' clobs in which English classes will be organised. The weekly concerts, film shows and lectures continued to usual although lectures are becoming increasingly hard to find. An exhibit the Infahan Arta Group, of work both traditional and modern, was viewed by 2,000 visitors at the Infahan Institute.

Bettick Army Interests

appries often in very ardious conditions of road and winter weather, from Khanakin, on the Iraq frontier, to Tabriz, have now been withdrawn. The present of that route was taken over by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation but the Russians have now elected that with effect from the let August the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation shall early to Pablevi only and not to Tabria. The maintanance of the Takistan Tabriz cond, for long the responsibility of firstal engineers, has now been handed over to the Russian authorities, and the new Missish Bridge, the last work to be completed by the Resistant may perhaps be congrutuating themselves that British officials have no further justification for penetrating that part of their zone in Persia except on business connected with the Consulate-General in Tabria

the second secon

Security

succeeder to the British security authorities of the Persian Deputy, Naubakhi to the month of May Naubakhi bad fled from Tebras and taken scatturer with the Color of the Persian Government that they had documents showing that be was one of the had not not been called the property of th

33. In June the British security anthorities bented the Mullab Kashani in a villa in the hills north of Tehran, and effected his arrest in collaboration with the Persian poince. Kashani was also implicated in the anti-Ally plot mentioned above. Kashani, too, has been sent to Sultanabad for interrogation. It is probable that there are now no more prominent Persians at large in Persia whose interment is required by the British security authorities, but some hove escaped to Turkey and beyond with the countyance of Persian officials

34. On the 6th April the Prime Minister, Saed, presented to the Shah and

to the Majhs his reconstituted Cabinet. The two young men, Mahmud Fatch

Internal Politics and Majlis.

and Mahmud Naruman, were dropped, and also General Ruszi; Abdul Quann Ferouber became Minister of Finance, Dr. Ghani Minister of Equation in place of Rias); Nasir E timadi bocamo Minister of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs remained vacant, the Under Secretary, Hiskims, being considered quite capable of carrying on as he had done on many occasions before as Public Health was given to Dr Saed Mank, who had not previously held Cabinet cank. The Cabinet did not appear to be much atronger than its produced and and and a second and a second and a second as a secon the young and progressive elements, except possibly Hajhir. He, however, eccusall was twant was was a gentled as a form a say act as it is impossible in this intriguing country to appoint young Ministers because such appointments raise dorms of jealousy and heatility from all the domppointed young men. The Cabinet was not greeted with any enthusiasm either in the Was not and the same the same and the same and the same seem to agree that the Government has no authority or force. Before the end to Attack to the second of the Vahid, the Under-Secretary, acting for him Nevertheless the Majlis gave the new Cabinet a vote of confidence on the 16th April. Sand has let it be known that if his Cabinet was rejected this time he would resign, but perhaps the Magha vote was due not so much to that fact as to the absence of any obvious

nliernative to Saed or along it owner, we must be first to be the most of the control Zia has caused some stir. He has kept about from the Shah and is avidentl the worst possible terms with His Majesty, whom he rincipal critics, the Tudeh party. His newspapers, the chief of which is fa'd a The condet a cuiside read have a been a said to conscious polemic against the Tudeh party, who have replied in the same vern a product of the de transmission of the product of for his party, which is as yet nameless and, indeed, programmeless. He has also have exist a part of the sound agree a textime in element who must be conclusted and brought into willing subsummon to the The treatment of the contract of the state o star a to a go a so with a separate to the separate that the . Staff He is to favour of a limitation of the Shah s powers and a revision of the Constitution on that point, with a view to a more strict assertion of the limits of the powers of the Monarch. Seyvid Zin's greatest difficulty lies in the determined hostility of the Russians, who cannot get out of their heads the theory that Soyyid Zia is a creature of the British. Seyyid Zia mema obstinute, and to reckaned with and it is unfortunate that the opposition of the Shinh and the Russians has caused the Shah to take in this matter the same side as the Russians. a course which is bad for the Shah and might be dangerous for the stability of

37 One of the features of the political life of Persio during the fast three months has been the rise of reveral labour unions throughout the country. Such unions have existed for some time in the Russian occupied zone, where they are affiliated with the Tudeh party, and similar unions exist in Islahan, in Tehran, amongst railway workers, and in Khuzustan. In Islahan the power of the Tudeh and the Workers' Union combined caused alarm to the Covernment, who sent down a new Governor General, Reza Afshar, to deal with the situation. The party in the country Other parties exist, but hardly more than in notice: the disintegrated. The various "fractions" in the Majlas continued to exist and to function, but they were more like associations of friends than political parties. The "Iran" fractions is composed of eleven members, alt from fattors and

The "Mihau" fraction consists of the friends of Dr Taheri of Yead, to the number of nineteen, the Democrats were started by the egregious Farrukh and comprised nineteen members till they absorbed the Azerbaijan non-Tuich Democrats were started by the egregious Farrukh and comprised nineteen members till they absorbed the Azerbaijan non-Tuich Democrate with the started at the started post of thirty. The other fraction is the "Litchad i Milli," with thirteen members. A few Deputies remain unattached, and the President of the Majlia, Seyyid Minhammad Sadegh Tahntahai, has been sudeavouring, hitherto without much ancess, to combine them and found by their support a central party of Liberal views

38 Early in May the Prime Minister asserted bimself sufficiently to deliver a sensible and salutary fecture to journalists concerning their duties towards the public, it appeared that his admonstrate had some alight effect, for a short time, on their treesponsible virulence and shameless blackmail. Accordingly, the newspaper Democraed published a personal attack on a member of the Embassy.

but was not suspended as a result

39 Sued also dropped a bomb-shell into the Majlis by introducing, early in May, a Bill proposing that the officials of all Ministries should for the period of the war, be considered to have the same liabilities as officers and soldiers called to the colours; that factories, whether Government-owned or private, and their workmen should similarly be considered to have been mobilized for national service, and that restrictions should be imposed on the place of residence of persons acting against the war time interests of Persia or her Allies or committing insuches of the peace. This Bill was not passed by the end of the quarter like Bill was attacked by the Tudek press as reactionary, and it was suggestance papers that the Minister of the Interior, who as Minister of Commitmations had paid a long visit to London, had drafted this Bill under Bettish in the peace.

In the line of report of the serial of left and we are according to the line of the line o

The elections in Azerbaijan Province were practically finished before the end of the quarter. Two Communist Deputies, Ipekjian and Pishavari secured election with Soviet support at Tahriz, and the Armenian Deputy for the North. Ardashoz Hovanessiants, is a well-known Communist who was impressived as such for many years under Reza Shah. The election at Ardebii also resulted in a victory for a creature of the Russians. Sheekh Bussein Lankurant; in this case the intervention of the Russians in the conduct of the except for Abadeh and Firutahad. For Shiraz town the candidates who were agreed to by Qawam-ul-Mulk were successful, while the Qashgais were not. At Jahrum also a local man, Huzaqi, was successful, and at La Azadi the previous member defeated his rival Farumarxi. Whether Nasir Qashgai with now stand for the Majlis is doubtful, his natural constituency would be Firuzahad, he mucht also at and for Abadeh. But the first har he II not a stand for Abadeh. But the first har he II not a stand to the Person is trip to the couth was not a good angury for the submission to the Person.

se and A mark were reported in June at Aba tob. Har they are seened to the reasons for it are obscure. Certain mulias are known to have expressed and that the Shah when at Shires visited the Bahar Begate but are of the ceredentrals of the latter were opposed in the Majli in him of his region.

43. The Shah had shown little sign of fulfillers the firm is the series who shall be a first to the series of the

44. Several new newspapers appeared during the quarter, one of which, named Darya, attered the purest of pure Marxian doctrines, though these were explained by M. Maximov, the Soviet Ambassador, as being the work of a particular of the papers were for the most part scarribous and ephasis.

Place of the papers were for the most part scarribous and ephasis.

Shah, who subsidized a lot of them, did not like Seyyed Zin.

Tribal Situation.

that it is a second of the tribes with a view to using them to bring off a coup d' Stat as the Bakhtiari had done in 1909. For a time it accused that he was himself going to make a bid for popularity among the tribes, but he accused that he was himself going to make a bid for popularity among the tribes, but he accused that he was himself going to make a bid for popularity among the tribes, but he seems to have reverted to his father's iden that they must be disarrised as soon and as ruthlessly as possible and kept in a state of weakness lest they become a dangerous instrument in the hands of foreigners or schemers against the throng

to the contempt, has also condescended to recognise that among the people of Persia for whose welfare they are responsible are tribal communities—outlanded barbarians in the opinion of most of the Ministers—whose conditions of life require special consideration. A tribal communities—whose conditions of life require special consideration. A tribal communities—whose conditions of life require special consideration. A tribal communities—whose conditions of life require special consideration. A tribal communities, one a likelihorn of the two Ministers without portfolio and two tribal Deputies, one a likelihorn and the tribal department which would be represented the substitute of a tribal department which would be represented the Ministries of the Interior and War. The Chief of the Staff has advocated the assembly in Tehran of a communities to be composed of

anniar commissions assembled from time to time as required. The proposal that the tribes should be allowed to speak for themselves may be too revolutionary for a democratic Persian Government, but the attitude of the Chief of the Staff if smoore, gives reason for faint hope that the Persian army may, if it should ever become hold enough to light the tribes agust, set with greater moderation than it did in Reza Shah's day

representatives of the Ministries that would be concerned with projects for the

sports of a pet see it take the Annual of the little

Education—and delegates from the principal tribes, to make recommendations

47. It is unlikely that the tribes have interpreted the light that has shiped on them in Tehran as the dawning of a new day in their relations with the Central Government. Only actions over a considerable period will convince them that considerable while the Government is weak. For the time being they are, with a few

exceptions, being unusually orderly

48. With the surrender by the Qashgai of the Germans in March and of Nanbakht in May it became politic for British officials to show a less sceptical face to the protestations of friendship of Nasir Qashgai and his brothers. Nasir calling on the acting Governor General and His Majesty's Consul, to whom he are fervent assurances of his desire to set in accordance with British wishes. It suits him for the present to demonstrate his power for good in Fars by using his influence to restrain the lawless inclinitions of the Qashgai tribes; and their behaviour during the spring migration and subsequently has been unusually good. But Nasir's change of heart did not extend so far as to induce him to pay his to his Sovereign during the latter's visit to Shiraz in May. On bearing that it was impending, hasir retired to his mountains. He had offered to call on

the Shab of His Majesty's Embassy would give him a safe-conduct, but this, for obvious reasons was refused

40. A development that should lead to greater stability in Fars is an agreement between Quanti-al-Mulk on the one hand and Nasir Quahgai and his brothers on the other to the effect that in future they will co-operate with rather that the other to the effect that in future they will co-operate with rather that the conditions that no action should be taken against British interests of Fars and of Persia; that no action shall be taken against British interests or British wishes. The motives behind this reconclustion are, in the first place, the Quanti's conviction that he cannot rely on the Government to protect against the Quahgai such interests as he and his family still have left in Fars. In the second place, the fear common to all men of property in Persia of a Russian appropried revolution in the north and the resulting desire to create some stability in the still feudal south that might be developed into some form of local autonomy, and, in the third place, the hope of being able to present a united front against a possible return of a tyranhical dictatorship of the Crown and the army

the majoritant in themselves, against his rather autocratic rule. In spite of this the situation remained entisfactorily quiet, and Morteza Quh Khan appears to be well in control of the triba. The embassy reminded the diagrantled khans that they had themselves unanimously indicated Morteza Quh Khan as the most intable among them to govern the tribe and advised them that their attemps to incredit him now were not likely to encourage the Government to make further experiments in appointing a Bakhtisen khan to an important post nor the embassy to approve such an appointment. The khans seem to be taking this the cause of their discontent is that Morteza Quh Khan has not allowed them apportunities of extracting money from Bakhtisen and an greed is an instadicable mality in the khans of the older generation that has led for years to family quarrels, concord among them is not likely to be of long duration.

the tribe and the wortern Janeki tribe, but at the last moment fears that the fall and the Janeki tost some arms. It is through their territory that the Bahmai are now raiding, and the Janeki plead their disarmsment as justification for being analic to prevent them.

52. The Atabs or Klass to the laws to have the laws and the not a self or best over a cold to self at at the time respinyed at some to the Visit forces, they have been unable to refends from a grown and a reanaly and trace the second sec the measures of the first and the first the second to the the entitlement of the contract of the entitlement of a surpriser a feet of a corporal to corne with A and truspector a alogo I at at a section for the section of the na safety but that the tree was a far shirt of the part of the Hat the transfer on what corresponds Don't is rad to a sor I had to to il to a mean wenter as low and a south of the Personal resolution of array of a supersold for the end of the terms of the terms They have experience to the state of the sta a wat ar war you a pro so so the a laster or and by the Kit That I Take the I South I down to the and have the operation or to any a remark that the first total and the second authorities were allowed to take punitive action with strictly limited objectives which is still in progress.

Person Land Forces

53 -(1) Army -At the beginning of this year the higher director of the reason of the last of the Armondo as Minister for War, who were firmly of the opinion that the best safeguards for

the interests of Persia and themselves lay in close co-operation with the British authorities and the American advisers. The dangers to those interests they saw in the internal disorder of the country and in the opportunity that that gave for the furtherance of what they were convinced were Russian designs against less, and deal of the law were convinced were Russian designs against less, and deal of the Shah, who had certainly beped that their obvious good will towards the British would induce the latter to provide some assistance in the re-equipment of his army. Consequently when Stains made his offer of tanks and aircraft, to which it is believed he attached the condition that changes should be made in the higher direction of the army, the Shah, on one pretext or another, dually removed the more important of these officers and in April appointed as their of the General Staff the Russian choice, General Razmara.

himself with the Russians. It may, however, be assumed that Ratmara curricular favour with the Russians solely to serve his own ends. He is primarily ambitious for himself and then in less degree patriotic, strongly nationalist and anti-foreign lie of the control of the contr

55. The American military advisors, who have now reached their full complement of twenty, have unfortunately not succeeded in gaining the confidence or support of any considerable number of Persian affects. By their prosence they have undoubtedly restricted the grosser abuses and corruption and may sym have helped towards the establishment of the beginnings of an ideal of honesty. In that they can certainly claim to have rendered service to Persia. But the prospect of fundamental and lasting reforms in the Persian forces being achieved through their endeavours grows loss as the end of the war grows nearer and with it the extent to the end of the war grows nearer and with it the

56. The Shah, although less obviously interfering in the affairs of the army, still looks forward to the day when. Allted troops and American advisers having the will, as Commander in cheef in fact, rule this country as his father did it is a country as his father did it is a country as his father did in the respect to the General Staff and the usual dissensions have begun to reappear between the General Staff and the Ministry for War

57 All plans for the army for the current year, whether American or Peruso, are at a standard owing to tack of funds. In Millipsoph in the budget which he recently laid before Parliament has allotted only 100 million tomans against the 152 millions estimated to be necessary for the organisation approved by General Ridley. If the 100 millions is not increased the size of the army with have to be reduced, a measure which is likely to be strongly opposed by the Shob or the underpaid officer will have to be allowed to prey on the people as he has done before

58. Stains tanks and aircraft have nover materialised. The conditions subsequently attached to the offer stipulated that the units of mixed Roman and Persons personnel which were to be formed for the purpose of training in these arms were to be under the command of Soviet officers, who were themselves to be detailed to the standard of the second at the spirit of the purpose without the approval of the heal A man 1 and a second at the second at the second at the second at the spirit of the spirit of the second at the spirit of the second at the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the second at the spirit of th

50—(2) Gendarmeric.—In the gendarm rie, as in the army, plans for improvement are held up by lack of funds. The credit demanded by Colonel Schwarzkopf for the modified organisation he had in view for the current year that is, eighteen regiments of gendarmeric with a total strength of 29 000—the number he considers to be really necessary is 40,000—amounted to 60 million tomans. The amount allotted in the budget by Dr. Millspaugh is 29 million

tomans, which is the bare cost of ten regiments at the increased rates of pay, which are in fact the minimum at which officers and men can be expected to refrain from partnership with brigands and thieves. Even among gendarmerse officers the opinion is forming that in the present financial and economic situation

the available resources to the army and the police. Colonel Schwarzkopf's insistence that the gendarmerie should be independent of the army has accentuated the lack of co-operation that became immediately evident when the force passed

from the control of the Monstey for War to that of the Interior

60. Colonel Schwarzkopf's mission has now been completed to the maximum strength of six officers sanctioned by the United States. Although Colonel Schwarzkopf has extensive powers, it is obvious that aix officers can exercise to very effective influence over the actions of personnel scattered in small packets over an area of 628,000 square miles, and consequently in the provinces the gendarmetre shows no improvement as the result of Colonel Schwarzkopf are glatten mention hard work.

61 (3) Police — There is as yet no indication that the Persian Government intend to ask for an American adviser to replace Mr. Timmerman, who died in May. Indeed, their experience of Mr. Timmerman in not likely to encourage them to do so. In spite of his record as an efficient police officer in the United States, the problem of the Persian police was far beyond his capacity. Indeed if

is beyond the capacity of any one single foreign adviser

62 The police, like the other security forces, is now faced with a cut in its budget demands which will necessitate either the cancellation of the madequate moreases of pay recently granted or a reduction in numbers that will remove all chances of the force being able to perform the duties required of it.

Personn Air Force

63. The lifteen Anson arcraft for the Persian Air Force are in the delivery and arcetion in the Middle East, whither a party of ten pilot to the first of the Persians have not been able to nominate a suitable officer for the standard of the Middle Fast Staff College.

Doshan Tappon They are being natisted in this and in their general organization

by Royal Air Force personnel.

65. I florts are being made by the Persians to establish a radimentary meteorological arrive. The Persian meteorological officers have returned after

or, Sarkashkar Russem Pirous is relinquishing the command of the air force on appointment as Governor General and Officer Commanding Truops in Fars. His successor-designate is Sarlashkar Ahmad Nakhchevan, who is said to be accepting the post with reluctance under pressure from the Shab. Nakhchevan 1927-36. Since he was Minister of War in 1941-42, he has beld no active command and shown more interest in cords than aircraft. He is unlikely to infine much discipling or energy into the six force, which saidly needs both

Contiduction

67. The Persian State Airline has asked and obtained leave to use Mehrabad airlield as its terminal. This airlield is used by British Overseas Airways, and the arrangement abould serve, together with the shortly expected delivery of three de Havilland aircraft of the Rapide type, to maintain British influence in Persian air communications. Meanwhile, an experimental service to Islahan Shirax and Bushire has been started with a light aircraft of the Flying Club.

and Meshed, Tabriz and Resht. These are professedly official in character but are much used and appreciated by Persians on a commercial basis as the aircraft are comfortable and the fares moderate. The present frequency is about twice weekly to Meshed and once a week on the other services. This may be increased

Fenance.

69. During the last few weeks the outturn for the financial year 1322 (ending on the 20th March, 1944) has been published. The deficit on the ord new and sammer a brigger taxes together is 1 372 m. or mass other

compared with 753 million for the year 1321) which is not far from the default of 1,058 million originally estimated. The commercial budget is responsible for

933 million of the total deficit.

70. The budget for the year 1323 is shortly coming under discussion by the Majlis. It shows ordinary revenue as 3,958 million rials against estimated expenditure of 4,569, while in the commercial budget revenue is placed at 6,367 million and expenditure at 5.735. The surplus is 470.391 mals. How far this estimate is accorate will depend largely on the extent to which the Administrator-General of the Finances, Dr. Millspaugh, will be able to carry out his intention of turning over part of the Government industrial undertakings to private enterprise and reforming the management of the remainder. In general his task should be less difficult than it was a year or even six months ago. It is true that prices are still rising, the cost of living index in Tehran, which was 1,082 in February having been 1,083 in March, 1,167 in April and 1,201 in May Over the last even or eight months, however, the increase in the price indices has been much less steep than formerly, and there are signs that a certain stabilisation of prices may be reached and maintained within a reasonable period and the figures may then turn downward, provided that the Millspaugh Mission remains without serious curtailment of its powers. The improved distribution of food and other, promised by Dr Millspaugh, will assist in improving the I avourable war news has also already had some effect in decreasing

71. The note circulation is still on the increase, it was 5,701 million rids in February, 6,056 in March 6.119 in April, 6 222 in May and 6 261 million

m June

72. The Persian Government was represented by a small delegation headed by M. Ibieba), the Governor of the National Bank, at the Middle East Financial ference held in Cairo during April, and it was a party to all the resolutions is certain that Dr. Millspaugh, who already knows well the measures required to restore the Persian economy, will continue to press the Government to adopt those measures as and when possible. In this pressure has a sensited by His Majesty's Embassy. He is in particular considering additional direct taxation will not for the present produce the full revenue required.

problems—among them budgetary, fiscal and banking matters, trade and in of pulsey, agriculture and industry, public works and unemployment, and gener to conomic planning. This survey is being carried out by a number of committees.

Personn merchants and others of standing in cases in which they will be of

12 20

2321,400 in March, £334 800 in April, £442 400 in May and £478 000 in June. It is to be hoped that they may be further increased partly as a result of the curtailment of sales in other Middle Eastern countries. As is known, the rid proceeds of these sales are at present being transferred to the United States diovernment.

The financial agreements with the Persian Government covering the use of the ratiway system since the 1st September, 1941, by the Allied nations has not test as a second of the clauses in the agreement in at present being withheld by the United States Government who, it appears, may be unwilling to share financial response to the clausest at the post of the first and they will be a second of the first at the first and the first at the post of the first at the first at the post of the first at the first at the post of the first at the post of the first at the post of the first at the first at the post of the first at the first at the post of the first at the first at

77. The expenditure on Polish refugees in Persia is decreasing a listant tilly many on the relation to the base. There has noted to the relation of the relations of the relationships of the relationships

It spect or a the axate with larger respect file

been extravagance on this service in the past, but steps are now being taken by If a Mark the past of the past of

Economics

78. Notwithstanding the Persian criticisms of Dr Millspaugh, the period titidor review had shown a steady reinforcement of the personnel and organisa tion of his mission. Dr H G Black, a prominent former member of the United States Administration, came from Washington to become third Administrator of the Cereals and Bread Section and a number of other Americans arrived to over posts in Tehran and the provinces-notably in Meshed and Tabriz i. northern zones. There was thus a good chance that the work of introducing order into Persian economic affairs would now be extended progressively to the northern zones, which have hitherto been practically maccessible to the mission, owing to Russ an obstruction Labour troubles increased, especially in Isfahan, w . riots occurred among employees in the textile mids, in which workers were injured and output was considerably reduced. The Government continued to hold adequate stocks of the monopolised goods on which the civil population. dopends for its existence, but distribution was bad and large sections of the population received madequate and in some districts no rotions. Distribution. in fact comained the weakest feature of the economic system

An effort was made during the last few months to widen the support the various Angle American committees centreing round the Middle East Supply for representatives of the Soviet and Person Governments to sit on a new "Higher Supply Committee." (This would superiode the present Combined Supplies Committee which, apart from being only Angle American confines its attention to far as imports are concerned to goods entering the country from the winth or east.) Arrangements would also be made to have similar representation on the various sub-committees dealing with transport industries, food supplies import because &, which would be reorganised to fit in better with present

rech remer ts.

70a. The instruments of ratification of the Commercial Agreement between Persia and the United States which was signed in April 1943, were exchanged in Washington on the 31st May. The agreement came into force thirty days later. Certain existing diffuse of interest to both parties are consolidated and a number of tariff concessions are made on both sides, but the agreement contains nothing discriminatory in favour of either party. Persian experts of gums, opinm and handicraft products and United States experts of notion vehicles, tyres, machinery and informatic are among the goods affected.

4 erents

Sil Grain collection at the end of June was saturactory. Total stocks HO CAN THE TAME OF THE CHAPTERS ments until this year's harvest begins to come in, including a reserve stock in hand of one month's requirements, amounted to 69 154 tons, the surplus as , able to supplement this year's harvest therefore amounted to 41,465 tons. The munediate future is assured and it is unlikely that there will be any shortage considering the possibility of holding at a Gulf port a reserve of grain with which to meet any possible crisis that might arise. Factors liable to upset plans for the future are the possibility that the agriculton against the Millspanigh Mismon, which is dying down, may spring up again presently, the need supply areas such as Khuzistan and Bushire, where, owing to crop failure t year there will be a considerable deficit, and the dependence of the success of grain collection on the efficient distribution of cotton-piece goods, sugar and ten. There is no doubt that this would be a wise precaution to take provided that the interthe late of the E T THE RE L considerable quantity of grain awaiting transport muthwards from Azerbaijan Of a total of 25,800 tons in that province purchased by the Government, about 5.000 tons are being brought down, 10.000 tons could be carried under existing arrangements during the next two months; but for the remaining 10 000 tons there seems to be no possibility of moving it with the transport now available In addition, it is believed that another 15,000 tons could still be purchased from the 1943-44 harvest surplus in that area. Arrangements are therefore being the vehicles belonging to the Persian Road Transport Administration working

locally on collection, and by Iransovirans vehicles to carry the grain south to to the state of the state of

Transport.

the Millspaugh Mission and with the help of Patforce. The wagons allotted for civil goods were on the whole efficiently used and the future prospects are good. Very little grain now remains to be transported from the south Similarly the oil stock position throughout the country was satisfactory

Mr. Shields and his American and British associates in the Road Transport Administration effected considerable improvament in the organisation of road transport. Freight rates have been revised and a system of payment instituted which gives less opportunity for bribery and corruption. The British military personnel at present supervising the control of road transport in the in August, but efforts are being made to retain their services also until November. This should enable a good start to be made with cereals collection for 1944-45. The Road Transport Administration now has European representatives in Meshed and Tabria, where the local Government Road Transport offices had corried a reputation for inefficiency and corruption unequalled elsewhere in the country.

*3. Persia has been allotted 540 medium-sized forms from the Muidle East quota for 1944. One hundred arrived recently in Tehran but delivery to the Persian Government was held up by the Office of the Foreiga Economic Administration on the authority of the Road Transport Board, on account of the Mullspaugh crime (an described above in the section on American interests). Another one hundred vehicles, also for the Persian Government, are due to arrive soon. The remainder of the quota for Persia is intended for nequisition by private importers but the Government relains the right to take over some of these vehicles if replacements are required for the Government first.

84. There is a severe shortage of passenger-one tyres. Parforce, however, have agreed to advance 400 until shipments for the Persian Government begin

to arrive.

45. It is planned to organize a National Bus Service to carry passengers and mail regularly on the principal routes. Delays in the transport of final tive for some time been a serious cause of complaint and this and certain other plans now on foot to improve this service will be very welcome

Desert Locust Control.

86. At the beginning of the June quarter all the entennologists in Person (Person, British and Russian) were auxiously awaiting some indication of the scale of the current invasion of desert locust awarms from Arabia. The Sovicial locust mission particularly entertained fears of an influx through content terms into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

87 However, the reports which filtered in during April unde it clear that these swarms were small and scattered but also that they did not insgrate with great impetus. Personal investigation by a Soviet entomologist proved that they had not penetrated further north than Seislan and there and elsewhere they were shown by later reports to have scattered and probably lost their gregarious instinct, except in Laristan, the mountainous country north of lange.

98. Owing to the difficulty of conveying news from that district the Persian Ministry of Agriculture are still unaware with what success their work parties trolled to detect the work parties.

svery reason to expect that an insignificant number of locusts will escape.

89. The present situation in Persia ia, therefore, very satisfactory, and there was every justification for the withdrawal (in late April) of the British ic and air detachments from the Bandar Abbas area. Mr. Lean the British locust control officer in Persia, has returned to the United Kingdom, and the other British entomologist, Mr. H. S. Darling is being transferred to United.

90. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Government of India, to the Minister Resident in the Middle East, to his Majesty's Ambassador in

Moscow and to all consular officers in Persia.

I have, &c R W BULLARD 1 .

Mr Lascelles to Mr Eden .- (Received 18th July)

(No. 283 E.)

Tehran, 9th July, 1944.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith copy of a report by the financial counsellor of this embassy, on the financial situation in Person

Copies of this despatch and the enclosure are being sent to the Government of India, to His Majesty's Minister Resident in the Middle East, to His Majesty's Ambassadors at Washington, Moscow and Bagdad, and to the Department of Oversias Teads.

I have, &c D. W. LASCELLES

Fuelosure in No 8

Financial Situation

THE RE are, to some slight extent, repetitions in this report of matter contained in previous despatches. It is, however desirable to try and present, in one document, a general picture of the present attention

Public Emance.

2. The budget has been out of believe since the beginning of the war. The figures for the last four years are-

		Recenue.	Expendi	tura Deferi
		(10	0 million	ends)
1940 4E 10	40 10	30 D	32 1	1 _
11 11 12		R 1	11 2	0.1
1942 43		E >	107 10	- ,
1943- 44(*)		6, ,	74.9	117

the American Financial Mission under Dr. Millspaugh, the budget has been divided into two parts, the ordinary budget and the commercial budget, the latter covering the trading activities and industrial undertakings of the Government. The following are the separate figures for 1943-44

Ondonese budget	Estimate.	Actual
Revenue	(Millian) 1,590 3 207	3,551 3,551
Deficit	1407	4,39
Commercial budget — Revenue Expenditure	5.795 6.500	2 970 1 903
Deficit	101	10'sa
Total deficit) 5HS	1.372

4. The considerable discrepancy between estimate and out-turn under the commercial budget will be noted. The budget for this year, however, was prepared who Do Millough to died to be a fitted to be a fitted of the retrator. General of the Finances; and be himself stated that, owing to inadequate data, the commercial estimates could hardly be more than conjecture. The deficit is the result of (a) the necessity for subsidizing food-stuffs and (b) the incompetent and, is a number of cases, dishonest management of the Government material or or takings. The budgetary deficit for this year, as for previous years, was met by borrowing from the National Bank.

5 The budget for the year 1944-45 was recently presented to the Parlin ment. The estimates are—

Ordinary budget—
Revenue ... 3.958 Revenue ... 6.367
Expenditure ... 4.569 Expenditure ... 5.755

Deficit ... 611(*) Surplus ... 612(*)

6. The ordinary budget provides for recorpts from income tax under considerably higher scales than formerly. They were adopted reluctantly by the Government last autumn in face of Dr. Millspaugh's threatened resignation. Nevertheless, direct taxation bears a proportion of no more than 20 per cent, to total revenue. The opium, tobacco, sugar and tea munopolies provide 40 per cent, automs and other indirect taxation 14 per cent, and Anglo-Persian oil royalties 13 per cent. On the expenditure side, no less than 25 per cent is taken up by the vere made in the draft estimates for these services. The memopolies account for another 15 per cent, of expenditure, and agriculture and industry for 12 per cent is duration and public health bring up the rear with 6 per cent, and 4 per cent respectively.

7. Under the commercial budget for 1944-45 the financial mission has provided for (a) the purchase and distribution by the Government of food stuff- and other goods on a large scale with a view to bringing down prices, and (b) the transfer to private enterprise of part of the Government industrial undertakings, and either discontinuance or the competent financial and general miningement of the remainder. These undertakings are matrix an inheritance from the grandione, but somewhat unbalanced, schemes of Shab Reva. They have been inefficiently managed and are in some cases beneveened with graft. The whole system of Government industrial undertakings admittedly meets fundamental reorganization.

M Formober) stated that he had no intention of borrowing other from abroad or internally. The observation as regards internal borrowing shows how little he understands his bostness.

Booking Currency, Prices Indices.

9. The following table shows the increase of notes in circulation and hank deposits since the beginning of the war. —

not time melturning	M. or e	TIG MATE		Notes.	Doposite
				(Milho	n ruda)
- August 1939			+	938	(not known
June 1941			6 -	1.312	671
June 1942	wit		4.1	1 1/13	1,222
June 1943		+		4 070	4 353
December 19	48	44.9		6,195	6.103
March 1944		44		6.056	7,841
May 1944	4++	417		6,229	8,619

10. The indices of wholesale prices and the cost of living, prepared by the National Bank, follow much the same pattern -

.,,			Wholesale Prices	Cost of Links
			(1939 =	100)
I a 1940			106	113
L DE 2042			141	145
1642			230	254
1,-m, 143			422	629
September 143			483	714
Des no. 1943			495	774
Mar 1 1 44	4-4	1111	493	781
Mrs 1944	944		527	862

(*) The overall surplus is 470,801 rd -

⁽¹⁾ The financial year, like the calendar year runs from the 21st March to 20th March Those four years by Perman rechange up 1340, 1320, 1321 and 1321

The discrepancy between the two sets of prices is due to the facts that (a) they are compiled by somewhat different methods. (b) in particular the figure for rents, in which the increase has been very large, is included in the cost-of living figures but not, of course, in those for wholesale prices, and (c) profits by retailers on the black market have been enormous. The National Bank is considering a more uniform method of compilation, but there is not much doubt that the figures given substantially represent the increase in the level of prices

11 Responsibility for the serious situation disclosed by these figures is to

be divided between-

or the source was the new reporter of these 1941.

(ii) Budgetary deficits and the failure of the Government to take adequate steps for the control of inflation, and also

(iii) The closing of trade channels owing to the war, the partial failure of the harvest in 1941-42 and the disorganisation of internal transport.

It is coar, however, that the major cause of the existing position has been the military expenditure of the Allies.(*)

I was to died a draw or to the transfer the range of this Majesty's Government, with the double object of (1) absorbing part of the surplus of the country's purchasing power, and (ii) providing more of the current required for military expenditure without a corresponding expansion of the note 1980s. The results of cales in Persia, however, have been disappointing compared with those in other Middle Eastern countries in which the same policy was later followed. They amounted to £2 0 million up to the end of June 1944, and have been very greatly less than Albed or British military expenditure, and than the mercase in the note usus. The sales have had no tangible effect, in lowering the price of commodition (a though real estate values have fallen because investors have put their money into gold instead), mevertheless, it can justly be said that if gold had not been sold the situation would have been still more difficult than it is. There are signs, however, in the last few weeks that onics in Persia may go up considerably awing to the policy of His Majorty's Government, adopted process the last and less the Three and sales are no doubt increasing the volume of amugging from South West Perma to Iraq and Saudi Arnbia, the only or main effective limit to this traffic being the amount of anitable goods which eat be obtained in exclusive

13. It may be added here that up to September 1943 the rial proceeds of gold anise for the account of His Majorty's Government were used by the British military authorities towards meeting their local expenditure. The account provided a considerable saving compared with the purchase of the pound storing, the rate fixed under the Anglo Persian Financial Agreement of May 1942, a rate which is now something like one-sixth of the internal purchashing power of the rial. For the last nine months the proceeds of sales have been transferred to the United States authorities. Sales have not been another the United States requirements for rials and there has therefore been no surplus (except in one computatively small instance) for British military

expenditure

The Millspeingh Messeon

14. It will be apparent that when Dr Millspaugh reached Persia with his mission in the apring of 1943, the situation was gradually but surely getting out of central. In such a situation it was, of course impossible to arrest immediately (as the Persians expected) the progress of the disease, spart from the fact that in this case wholesale administrative reorganisation was required as well as the months Dr Millspaugh has faced squarely the twin problems of absorbing purchasing power, whether by taxation or horrowing, and of price control, equitable distribution and the prevention of speculation. His powers were increased in the autumn of 1943 by the addition of economic to financial control, discrete the former in Persian hands while only the latter was in his own

(*) An additional cases was expend tory, financed by Rin Majests a Divergment, in the considerable number of Poinh refugees who cares into Persia from Russia in 1942. This re, however, how recently decreased considera.

Toughly V v r sv 4 v v

15. His difficult task has been made more difficult for two reasons. The first converns his own personality and his staff. Dr Millspaugh is in his sixties, and and the lages became an along the will go by the case to his own staff, and he certainly is sometimes far from diplomatic in his dealings with the Persian Government and its Ministers, although it is easy to excuse impatience or irritation in anyone who is in constant contact at close quarters with the Persian official character. His has not been able to obtain as a staff from the United States as he requires, and some of them, engaged without being known to him before, have turned out to be unsatisfactory Others found the country not what they had imagined it to be end left after a short time. In addition, Dr Millspaugh in by training a theorist rather than an administrator, and one of the not unjustified complaints against him is that he centralises the work of the mission unduly in his own hands. 16 The second difficulty is even more important, viz., the speinies whole he has made because he is doing his work conscientiously and well. The Shah is against him, for no one has ever before dared to interfere with the army

be has made because be is doing his work conscientiously and well. The Shah is against him, for no one has ever before dared to interfere with the army by Shah Reza, which the present Shah hundred over to the Government and would now like returned to him in order that he may continue his present scale of living because they dislike any influence on the affairs of Persia, even though invited except their own whether invited or not. Many of the well to do Persians, in

politics or not, are against him because of his control of the last of the las

and the property of the Manufacture of the Manufact

The Civil Server

18. Even in normal times the pay of the ordinary official was low, and the Persian's natural acquisitiveness has been intensified in the case of the civil section of the first time of the civil section of the civil sect

19. Soon after the American Musion's arrival, expenditure at the rate of 500 a. a rate of the rate of servanta but this did not fully compensate them for the higher cost of living, and additional amounts (not yet specified) are being provided in the current year

(4) It may be remarked that the Prone Mounter gave this masson to M. Ibilia) without

29000

Further, a Civil Service Bill is being introduced which will revise exists, and the states of approximant interest and the removal to the rates, die. This measure is being prepared by Mr Browning, a member of the resistant with the states of the particular the administration of the Government's commercial undertaken of prosecutions for the misappropriation of public funds or property are already to head

20. Plainly the civil service, as it at present exists, is an imadequate natural to the first of the generation, if indeed in Persia such a thing (without continuous and intensive foreign supervision) is possible at all

Prospectice Postion

The resolutions of the Middle East Financial Conference held in Confer

How far is Persia ready to face the changes which will take place in its on the war in him po makes it no longer accessory to use Persia as a training of the post war planning by the appointment of a variety of interlocking committees to sever the main problems with will green in the committees to sever the main problems with will green in the committees to sever the main problems with will green in the committee of the committees to sever the main problems with will green in the committee of the committees to sever the main problems with the committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will take place in its committee of the changes which will be changed as a train of the changes which will be changed as a train of the changes which will be changed as a train of the changes which will be changed as a train of the changes which will be changed as a train of the changes which will be changed as a train of the changes which will be changed as a train of the changes which will be changed as a train of the changes which will be changed as a train of the changes which will be changed as a train of the changes which will be changed as a train of the changes will be changed as a train of the changes which will be changed as a train of th

members and internal security. The committees consist of Persian officials and members of the American Mission, together with Persian merchants and others i.

23. Although there is no doubt of the progress made by Dr. Millspaugh although the color of the part in the color of the part in the color of the part in the color of the col

At 1 at 1 the create are also by the resignation of Dr Millspaugh and 1 and post as the result of the Covernment's proposal to deprive him the control of the post of the property of the prop

(4) (a) The deposite in the Horemont Sax Is a 4 4 4

sides; and on the assumption that Dr Millspaugh is able to carry on his work with only that modurum of opposition and interference which is to be expected in any case, it seems reasonable to take the view that within a year to eighteen months (although hardly earlier) the economy of Persia will be on a sufficiently stable basis for the country to face its future problems successfully. It is to be a sufficiently stable basis for the country to face its future problems successfully. It is to be a sufficiently stable basis for the country to face its future problems successfully. It is to be a sufficiently stable basis for the country to face its future problems successfully.

E N B TRENTHAM,

Tehran, 3rd July, 1944

(B 5112/187 36)

No. 9

Suz-Honthly Political Situation Report January June 1944.—(Received in Foreign Office 28rd August.)

(Secret and Confidential)

DI RING the period under review Khorasan remained quiet under the firm
if sellien tuse or Again An Manhat and his colleague of the challenge to their monopoly
described in paragraphs 9-13 below. Thanks to last year's bumper harvest, food
was comparatively plentiful and the agreemiturists prospected, but the fantasti
cally high prices of other necessaries caused more distress than ever to the fixedincome class and the multitudes living on the markin of subsistence.

on the whole Balueb outlaws from across the Afghan border staged one large scale raid on grazing camels and several hold-ups of UKCC and other trucks as the acquisitional of Zamelan, but at U large R 1 M y the across of a long range squadron from Quetta effectively curtasted their activities. In the half country between Quehan and Bajgiran on the Turkinenistan border the robber gangs which had been holding up UKCC trucks were finally rounded up in February by the Person gendarmeric who elaimed to have killed eight of the bandits in clashes. In the Turbut i-Haidari district, which is notarious for raiding Captain Balueb continued to keep good order on the roads with the belp of the 1 ion truck supplied by the Government of India and placed at his disposal by His Majesty's Coussi General. The two other trucks supplied at the same time have been very useful to the gendarmeric at Zahidan and Birjand

3 Political Parties - The Tudeb party continued to interest themselves in the affairs of workers, aspecially motor drivers agricultural labourers and the employees of the Khustavi Mills. Recently, the arrival of emissaries from Syed Zia to start a branch of his party at Meshed has provoked reaction among the Tudeli supporters, whose leader Buqir An ili has gone to Tehran to consult the higher command. Agha Tamaddan ul Mulk Sajjadi (na he now calls himself) townstee more and bute do "to ad about the Datmerong parter furthe new blood came in and it became more and more evident that members enred for noch as last many controls and possible T di and and the titled excellent articles inviting the execuations of the public on profiteers and support ing administrative reform, the American advisers, the Luth Commission, and any other agency that seems to be working in the country's interest, but this policy does not bring in new subscribers and he is losing heavily on his paper level de marks of spiroral to has re ein I from the S and Consulate General (which he has been cultivating very tactfully) have not encouraged the public to cent of his compatriots. His opinion carries more weight than most, because he does definitely belong to the 1 per cent

4. Elections—The postponed Mekran elections were completed at last in June. There was quite a struggle (though on lines very different from an English election campaign) between the sitting Deputy. Murad Rigi, and a rich harmonic and I blood harmonic to the greatest of a number of the grig, the Arbab colusted the enthusiastic support of the greedy and ambitious towernor of Mekrun. Khosanina-Alam, and is said to have spent over 100,000 tolland objects. But have all king a genus a technique and or of the most outstanding Persian Boluch of the last thirty years, Khan Sahib Idu Khan, was

[29955]

though the less scrupulous merchants have been apprecing running of German

obviously preferable as a Deputy and His Majesty's commiss officers gave him to the total and the second se ratesmen near Iranshahr) been declared elected by a substantial majorit-In the part of the same to the same tre 1 1 3 M , and a series to the tree to the property of the section of the s dangerous tribal disturbances in a district bordering on British Haluchistan and

5. Anglo Persian Relations.—Social relations between British renorman to the contract of the second nowadays in contact are excellent. Apart from the many and various activities of the PRR the cumulative effect of which in Meshed is very noticeable. to the second of the second of

Hebef Fund, the Shir o Khu occasional charity feter and gala nights, and so on. But 1 . . . estapte ton of musginary British designs on Persia remains. This is due partly no doubt to enemy propaganda, but mostly to mere xenophobia and a deep seater ferfority complex. It is moless for us to tey and abdusts. Ve maters I a the state of the s

the time the state of the second and appropriate the the Americans, that is to say, their failure will be our failure, though of course

To the state of th

have let us have a regency for the duration of the war, and then we could have shown a long for ourselves. This attitude will have to be recloued with in the

or was a separate one way at the same time, extensive . one commenced and parties with military records aprend all reto the first sense that about a mose a flatings the Saviet Corsul General has assured me that there is no intention to extend the

epositions to the Committee the transfer and the total as to one says of the Angle-Russian Convertion of 1907, as a no man's failed between the British and Ruisian spheres of influence

the surveying combined with an inflox children into Meshed Kuchan and cert and a little littl to the state of the party of the state of th but sgnorance of present day to Read the present of the present of

with the terms of the service that we will be the service that we will be the service that ers or transfer the first of product parate for a consult some a refer of the second the second secon ed to be to be there is a to the terminal v v r vomplain of during the period and r v v , to e to and natural than their attit to ; And material room their active Anglophile, took

to the resident by the last and was relieved by General

to the few to the terms of th colors. The states of the states of the state of the stat n a to at his ander does not lost open the reservent Mested

2. Economic and General. - Welcome signs of a tendency on the part of the Central Government and their Allied advisers to assert themselves in East Person were .-

(t) The appointment in January of Messre, von Stemann and Kahr, Dones,

to direct the Edureb - Barbari Ram fleet to Khorasan,

(ii) The deputation at about the same time of Lieutenant Joel, a member of the team of officers lent by Patforce to the Perstan Government, to supervise , man collection in Zabul, a responsibility which had for the previous two years there a thankless task of His Britannie Majesty a Vice-Consul and his Indian assistant,

(iii) The arrival at Meshed of Mr. P. W. Gordon, one of Dr. Millspaugh s. most trusted assistants, towards the end of April to take over the finance and

connected departments.

(iv) The appearance early in April of a Judicial Commission bendest by Agha Lutfi of the Ministry of Justice to investigate the grain, sugar, and other scandals mentioned in paragraph 0 of my last report.

l'afortunately, thanks to the machinations of the "gang" (chid, para graph 11) only the first of these measures has hitherto shown may positive results. 10 Mr von Stemann displayed from the outset great energy and contago in tackling the "black transport" racket which has ligured so frequently it this consulate general's desputches. He met with marked official or diress and even obstruction at first, for control of the civil transport bottleneck is one of the chief means by which the gang complicate the distribution problem and force the praces of the commodities they control ever higher and higher in spite of the, and of a most in accountable lemence on the part of the EBR Central Office (Adviser Mr Shields) towards the owners of the ifficitly operated trus or and snouggled trucks caught by Mr von Stemann, the latter had watern two months affected an 8 per cent improvement in the working of the FBR fleet. Thus, combined with a certain amount of back londing by UKCC trucks, went for to deprive the local administration of their chief excase, lack of transport, for not sending grain to Tehran or rationed goods to outlying

11 Mr Gordon's appointment, like that of the Danes, was made in January, but the Soviet authorities in Tehran kept him walting till the old of April for a permit of inlimited duration to work in Khorasan. It is highly probable that this was connected with the objection of the gang to my naturally in the day and and or on their profitable oppositions in Khorasan However this may be they used the three months' delay in Mr Gordon's arrival to counte that when he did come he should have his bands full and his ambura empty. They went so far as to subotage their own grant course out pregramme, with an angle of the transfer of the first transfer. on arrival with a serious food shortage at Meshed, which a hustily convoked committee of officials and landowners graciously offered to meet by themselves arranging for the local gaug's making. Since his arrival he has more than

this is seen to age to the of the seen the THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE A Description of the second of (c) that the Per sprovince so all the control of th that a foreigner, merely be an at a at a f

the country, has nothing to teach them There are many who wish Mr Gordon well and would like to see him succeed in his task, but their inevitable comment is "What can one man do,

however experienced energetic and honest be may be!

12 The latti Commission aroused hopes at first in the hearts of even the most distillusioned. They caused a sensation by insisting on the arrest of the outgoing Director of Finance, Farzad, a notorious ex Director Dehimi, Major Arvin, home of the city polytres, a fine agent fasters two sources officials in the Finance Department, and three well-known non-official proliteers

The proceedings dragged on for three and a half months and Agha Lutfl has

now returned to Tehran after releasing Farzad and Arust, against whom it is

No. 10

N. 27 f in : 22n + n + 141 William to the state of the territory of the first state of the state I at the second of each let complete the state of the file 2 H Pr dan Authorities - From whatever a she there is a reason to when the analysis of the spendoped entreference or and thereto with our to the sample of the state of the Russians, by showing a marked preference for subservient Ferman oils iais and objecting to the appointment of officials of any independence of character, have contributed largely to the continued melicetive less of a visual a contributed I me to be a greater the security services There has moreover to elder received a control of the cont We was a second of the second the east a value of the section of t

a said of the contract of the state of the said of the regard by with the termina attained that the war of the end of the day to aid maladministration which their own action has helped to render or of it V. to F fore nor Western Azerbaryan bus there been any aighto a Mare with complete the way in the prosecution or users was about we get the set or we are all a

prestige, authority and efficiency of the local governe at Charles There was I when some

the transfer see that we see the A P A STATE OF THE A PERSON OF THE PARTY OF of mary man feet, to a stead a lace of the a step to the visit of the state of the stat a see the see of any opening the continuous of a conread that who so in the through the property of the year of a good of war of the same of t a general impression that with the tent of the at a tent to the tent of the te political as well as cultural and economic and that their political ambitions are of a nature incompatible with Persian sovereignty. It is quite possible that by systematic undermining of the authority of the Persian Government in Azerbaijan entry may hope to writing stants or an a ware and a ware and a war war and a war war and a war war and a w rovinces will, with their surreptitions support, declare their inde and a m Person and link their future with Soviet Azerbaijan. This is what is often need or by Tudek Iran oration, hoped for by the Armenian and Assyrian and the state of t yes - we do not controlly the controlly

so per a to the second of the to a table in section to the section of the section pro a first with an family the stand of the first way. to the second of H TATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF through its influence in Azerbarja i a kind of perma cut off acts of a 1' Government especially in connection with the elimination of other foreign interests whether economic or otherwise from Northern Persia

4 xx th is I were to be to be per all terms ow and the state of t week the special of Taker. The special state of M. Merek digitary due by In that en the true which was some a continue to the first per the property of the per of the period o The state of the s

Mar with the street lesson of the Done of the sure of the a comment of the contract of t The thet cale a of M. Marcatano at this tenediate collaborators has been

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4

understood no darlies were there. The sale stemme again. No one expents that anything serious will happen to any of the big men as a result of the commission's labours, though some believe that the Governor-General, Ali Man to fact it series to series fundaments and the series we to a set of the seems of the I Mart outlinest have and the agence

who headed the poli in last automn's Majlis elections. They are said to have been behind the commission, the former coveting the governor-generalship and the latter the immensely lucrative managership of the Shrine.

13. If the work of the Luth Commusion had been co-ordinated from the onises with the reorganisation of the Finance and connected Departments by Mr Gordon, if, better still, the commission's appointment had followed metered of preceding that of Mr Gordon and had been the result, ostenably at entert dans to desired with the state of the two to a record of a law a law to the sex toleron personnective concerned and the ramifications of the various rackets) the commission could have produced a comprehensive report which would have provided Dr. Millspangh with most valuable ammunition for his battle with corruption. As it was, Mr Gordon seems not to have been consulted or in any way taken into co-operation by the commission, which merely added to his difficulties by imprisoning the man

from whom he was in the process of taking over 14 To sum up, the "show down" between the gang and the advisers foreseen in the final paragraph of my last aix monthly report has occurred and the result is as yet incertain. In this province the struggle is, of course, part of the nation wide reaction of the enormously wealthy official commercial vented interests, reinforced in the political field by Persian amour propre and xenophobia, against Alhed tutalage and economic pressure. Discontent with the to the transfer of the transfe sumed to thank for his growing load of troubles. His meomo-tax scheme, the he breakly but put to a first and a make no make your with the upper classes, who slove count politically, that they have shown themselves prepared to throw him out and risk losing American goodwill eather than submit to it. He seems to have thought he could conciliate the official class by exempting if from the tax thereby show are he was fit to be accurated the state of the s of its meome not from its muserably inadequate official salaries but from its share In the profes of a last of the last of the same of the transport and other "rackets"

15. I cannot help thinking that if Dr Millspaugh had devoted the first few months of his time to studying Persia's economic and fiscal problems in the provided to diet . I a grant tractal as late an and have deserved he same of his laws and regulations until he was fully acquainted with the actual working of the Pahlevi " reforms," the situation might have been very different now. He would have realised how thin a layer of ferro-concrete and asphalt covers yesterday's Persia of mid brick and cobbles and he would not, perhaps, Investiked the country's enterry on TI with ever health industriances France is notoriously unable to collect and which we in India have refranted from substituting in respect of agricultural incomes, for the land revenue system. which we inherited

16. One of the worst of the many disservices the late Shah did to his is a standar country was a stated to be of a summer the same revenues and to substitute for them a system of indirect taxation through State monopolies. admirably designed to squeeze the masses dry and concentrate the country's wealth in the hands of a completely heartless official commercial obgarchy. In my humble opinion there is no hope for Persia until its people are cared by misfortune and disaster of their snobbish contempt for what they regard as a demodé economy and consent to the reintroduction of their ancient and well-

understood land revenue system in an improved and moderateed form

C P SKRINE. Consul General for Khorasan.

1st August, 1944.

to that a Toron courses of the Tracer to a vary of the wall about troubles where ty on the second of the contract of the state of the state of a for order to the a given a grand to the first of the contract Sign linds grown to an terr war as the first of a in set a profes to the transfer of the transfe Remote and and and and an arms of the second to peak their expedient as he is a second of their contractions. s at a value to the first a first and a second size s at a contract of the contrac a bg. arty and stin side in basing representatives made in the contraction of Service of the deal of the service of Soviet officials who nse a at a ce to are tp. con with Persian officials and Mad at the First Company of the Comp explicit have to Military I to a second restate the rest of second in party

The source of th

6 Other forms of propagands also flourish under the direct costs, or the Sus couple control of the state s wapaper Future Foliada, edited by persons from Baku, is the disseminate to the state of th was a star as the same at the same and same you here he was a man of the man of the re it years a state of the season of the sea the second of the second of the second and the season of the season o the termines. There have been periodical value of the same count than The Soviet Communic General 2 2 2 1 develop relations with their confreres in Soviet Azerbaijan, but the local fish base ray I w M on to 41 for a T at 1 a cone t to an Azerbaijan are of Caucanan origin and are fervent. P was a conden of a tiroater Azerbaijan.

Research that he are a secret to the second and the provest the second to the second t

be Personal Administration in Eastern Azerbaijan.—After various of a technical transfer transfer to the property of the technical transfer transfer to the property of the technical transfer transfer to the technical transfer transf

administration or to achieve popularity. Sartip Jawadi, commander of the Persian troops in Azerbaijan, after complaining for many months of the impotence to which Russian control condemned him, has been repiaced at Russian behest. The present strength of Persian troops in Azerbaijan is estimated at about 6,000. The Russians do not allow reinforcement from outside, and all movements in Azerbaijan, of whatever nature, are subject to their permission It is reported, however, that some concession may shortly he made as regards the movement of troops of a given garrison within its afforted area. In Tabriz the police remain useless and corrupt, but the obsequiousness of their acting chief and various commissars, whose replacement by persons animated by a stronger sense of public duty is a crying need seems to have somred them Russian protection. Public security has, however, been noticeably improved by the formation of mixed Persian Soviet patrols for night duty. The Tabriz Municipality whose finances are now controlled by Dr Millspaugh, has suffered from an acute shortage of funds and no serious effort is being made to repair the streets or perform essential services, such as the removal of garlage. Water has been in short supply throughout the summer to a large extent due to the nonmaintenance of "quants" and illicit diversion. The Supply Department has farled to supply the population in Tabria, as elsewhere, with regular supplies of carroned goods the principal obstacles being defective organization, lack of tennsport and official corruption rather than shortage of stocks. Health sorvices have remained entirely neglected, but a mild winter and bread in plenty have limited the incidence of disease

Marshan was surveded as trovernor General by Sarbang Ali December of the troops at Rezaigh and later of the 3rd Division at Tabriz. This change followed come weeks of disorder of a nature considerably more across than is usual at each horvest season, among the Kurdish tribes to the north and south of Rezaigh cultiminating in a threat to suck Rezaigh by Kurdis of the Herki tribe under Zero Beg. The population of Resaigh reacted by demonstrating against the Persian and, indirectly, the Russian authorities for their fathers to maintain order. In the course of these demonstrations Dr Marshan was assanted by the crowd, suffering minor injuries. He thereupon resigned treats a seasonted by the crowd, suffering minor injuries. He thereupon testing to now striving to increase the authority of the Administration at a treath a good audientanding with the Russians, which is an indisposable condition. He proposes also to apply the law of the best and indisposable condition. So far he has not with some success and the attaining in at present quiet.

to Prior to the attivity of Sailary and by a mostly or Persian Administration among the tribes had been to all intents and purposes non-existent and Kurdish chiefe were able with impunity to behave with extreme madence towards the authorities. In practice it was only the Russians who could exert any real control over these fully armed tribes, but they for their part, while maintaining close relations with the Kurds through their consulate at Rezaich and policical officers descend to prosper and oper of reamonate hity for Kurdish conduct, always alleging that it was the concern of the Pursians and only intervening when the Persians had aignally failed to deal with a potentially dangerous structure. At the same time the River no denied the Persians the possibility of effective armed intervention by which alone, unless the Russians were prepared loyally to support the Administration, the authority of that Administration count by renderated The only Person garrison in Western Azerbaijan is stationel at Rezsieh, has a total strength of about 1,400 and is purely equipmed by the chief the state and the state and additional Kurstish breamers of the paste which put a man a contract to the sent authoratics themselves dismissing the tribesmen when they thought they had had enough rope. As no punishment has been meted out to the unruly Kurds there is a natural tenuency for show to see how for they can go knowing that at the worst they will out be sent home like naughty buys by the Rusmans. The gendarmerie as at present constituted has, for its part, proved of little, if any, use in the preservation of order. Weak in effectives—the two extra battalions considered necessary for this province will remain a paper project—they are of poor quality and low in morale Their small pay, of which a proportion is often retained by their officers, obliges them to live to a great extent on the cauntry Little loved by the Persian villagers, they are an object of intense hatrod to the hurds, to whom their presence is an outrage and constant provocation. They are

detested by the Kurds, in fact, far more intensely than the Persian army, whose visitations is the past have often been painful but were not contanuous,

11. The quietest part of Western Azerbaijan in recent months has been the Mahabad district, where there are neither gendarines nor troops, either Perstan or Russian, and where Soviet representation has been limited to a single to littual officer. The Farmandar is mactive to the extent that his presence is ardly noticed and his few police do not appear after dark, when security is assured by guards organised by the local Kurdish chief, Ghazi Mohammed. The Kurdish chiefs in this district are therefore left fairly well to themselves and, in spite of their mutual jealousies, any ascious incidents have been avoided. It is only fair to add, however, that the population is more purely Kurdish and the

triber noticeably less believes than further north

12. Majlis Elections.-The Majlis elections in Azerbaijan have thrown an interesting light on the close connexion between the action of Soviet officials in Accreaigns and the policy of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran. While, after considerable wrangling, the list of Russian protégés whose successful candidature was to be promoted was decided with the Persian Government in Tehran, it was left to the Soriet consuls in Azerbaijan to see that the local authorities carried out their matricious for rigging the elections. Thus, for example, electoral even remote dutriets being visited by Soviet officials for this purpose, Presente but you at the state of the sta voters who favoured independent candidates were kept from the pulls by feat of violence. The better elements of the population, moreover, took exception to the Russian hominees on grounds of their general qualifications. As regards Tabria. Pushivari was previously an unknown person and unaided could not have gathered more than a handful of votes. Ipskehma is a merchant of no particular standing and semi illiterate. The climax of Soviet intervention was, however ceached in the elections at Ardebil and for the Armenian and Assyrian Deputy In the former, the Soviet candidate, Sheikh Hussein Lenkuram, who has been described by the Governor-Goseral at Tabriz as an unknown adventurer, received 18.406 vetes out of a total poll of 20.122. In the latter, Ardushez Horhannasian the Armenian Tudeb Iran candidate, was elected by 5,056 votes, no more than 12 being cast against him, thus providing an almost perfect example of a true Marian I I M. a second a graph of the second the Russians really desired to combine the protection of their interests with the welfare of Persia, it would have been possible to have found and backed more reputable candidates convinced of the necessity of closer relations between the two corrections of the tracket of the creation of the conto persons with little or nothing to loss-opportunists and adventurers, wilding to sain the property of any time to the transfer to that in the political as in other apheres, the Russians have appeared anatous to attract to themselves those who, whatever their personal defects, can be relied on to serve as instruments of their policy

13. Lubour Situation -Just as in Western Azerbaijan it is the Kurdish problem in a stee for the an an antihe greatest threat to public order. The Soviet attitude to both these questions. to practically identical. Officially, they are matters concerning the Persian Administration, in actual practice Seriet officials maintain close relations with both Kurds and labour organisations, which are equally amenable to their lead For some months after the visit to Tabriz in August 1945 of Dr. Sheigh of the Missiery Classic American the stay avourable to the workers was featul three was a need to part and take recovering a to the who that the test have given the last the first the will for some of the worlds of the in a book him of the work and was bread and a present at 1 Wh I be written as the wash e rest of the transfer to wrong the wrent withstand and being unable to rely on any effective mediation by the authorities. With every concession, however, the attitude of the workers has become more aggressive, while their output has sunk to a fraction of the normal Conditions are now entirely anarchical; almost daily incidents are reported, such as stay in strikes, expulsion of the managements and threats to kill the owners A last effort to to be made by the owners to reach a firm agreement with the workers and to obtain the overt support of the local and Soviet authorities for the greatment when reached, but success appears very doubtful

14. The background to this unrest is largely political. For the purpose of the Majits elections, Tudeh Iran, with Soviet encouragement, attempted, with a

mess erang degree of an ows to fine a part second or man term with the two where it is a set la to the the set of the set party. The particular to the transfer of the test and more Automorphism of the transfer of the Market he was agreen to the transmission of a second part I they the law as of a war was a copie to all a contract and Idea of as for a a safe of the last the the 141, The wastern and the serve the and the art to the margine to the terms of the earliest to Wit to the state of the sect of the sec Burnets and as a at an ang of a company ettin post a deset a start a a l'extrata mersona a cass the property of the property of the second o she will see a retain the de la strapetation to be A seattle sea, we compare the land of the least the state of a said a fill a said a state and a t the Wests of the Todah directed Werners to the standard presidency of Birya, an unprincipled lampoomst, whose Soviet connexious have brought him to comparative ash aure. Administry thate is confered to deep of we want the twenty seven members of the committee of the new body, but, as its leaders are under Soviet control, the Russians cannot escape responsibility for its actions in the to ore

15 Francis Sant The and to the war about wite it . on pursons it a new war for so would be a finite post with lead to be a second of the sec for material bary clients town it as white pare process, comen, of gras we think with a war to appropriate at to sper where be supplied to a distanced two illiers, at I ferm to le el The structural s pupiles far grate Wires sort Is was a see before er) and Soviet restrictions on expect to the units to the first as seems crop to remain unsold and reason than a rest at a was of How specifically as the amptited of a second to be a fine of the and the amptitude of the a has some a og tils the threates also products, the prices paid when a particle to the case of the bod of export conference of perloy to the transfer and has not really them the I SHE I WAS THE BEAUTY OF STREET STATES OF THE STREET by restal or a fact of the fact who are a fact of some of the it expenses it is to see in fait, early in it is exten get and to the till to a market the total process that down as alle at and well of a prosent these to elect each transfer torus their early days they owed what success they had to cheap labour and high proventine asserts, but wages in now is , the port and not and the tosts in about the same proportion. Because of restricted inports there is still a market for their low-quality products, but it is likely that when peace is restored they will be undersold by Soviet and other imported goods as well as by the protective tariffs, but wages have now resen 1,200 to 1,500 per cent and other costs in about the same proportion. Because of restricted imports there is still a balance between production and selling costs is reached. The upemplayment thus occasioned may well add to the political troubles of Azerbaijan.

16. The Soviet Trade Agency is acquiring an increasing share of all import and export business and the Soviet Union seems destined to replace Germany as principal supplier and customer There is, however, a seemingly excellent a position to a firet. Because the many to me was reader popularitable to deute seiter quanty textures, regress radios & and worst an arrests to a expressed a desire to develop British connexions. It is not merely, however, the programs) of Series Buss that also the methods at openent adopted which if continued, may render successful competition difficult. At the moment, for example, the Soviet Trade Agency pays scant regard to such matters as Persian import licences. Whatever the Russians want to import, they import whether authorised or not, and Persian customs officials are powerless to withstand them. The prices of their imports have, moreover, no relation to world prices, but are what the local market will bear. Thus, at the present time Russian sugar is being sold at Rls. 110 (17s. 2d.) per kilo, customs duty paid.

17 There is continued lack of confidence in the future of America and Those was as a second we Soviet occupation for Tehran and other places in the south have unanimously decided not to return, and several have recently haurdated their remaining interests. Others are also transferring their capital southwards for security against possible Soviet designs. For the same reason, shares of Tabric factories 4" 119 Lings for F get the first factories in Ispahan. The price of property is low compared with the soand buyers are few

18. Local Attitude to Great Britain. -Among foreign Powers. Germany He support Azer a company of the second reluctantly taken for granted, is causing profound disappointment, especially nniong the business classes. Self interest now demands a new orientation and there are many who, wishing to escape the clutches of the Russian boar, look to Great Britain for political and economic help. It is frequently asserted that

ensure their departure or else suffer final colipse in Persian eyes.

10 Much good work has been done in making known the British viewpoint through the publicity shop in Tabria, maintained by the Public Relations Bureau in Teliant. The increasing distribution of literature covers not only Tabriz but Rezaich and various country towns. The window displays attract much interest and many hundreds daily listen to the news broadcasts from London and other stations. There is a widespread desire to learn English, but there is an acute shortage of textbooks and tenchers. It is very necessary in my opinion, to arrange estitute for the study of English and for the dissemination of proto shifterature as permanent features of our accounts and cultural propagands. in Azerbaijan. From a trade point of view alone this should prove a reminerative

2) Conclusion. The future of Azerimijan depends on two interrelated factors (1) The post war policy of Soviet Russia, and (2) the ability or otherwise of the Person Covernment to develop a strong and efficient local administration The immediate post war period is likely to prove a time of economic crisis with which the present administration will almost certainly be unable to cope. The resulting nurrehical conditions may well afford a protext for the delaclment of Azerbaijan from Persin or for the continuance of the present status. To ayoud the possibility of such a contingency it should be the urgent duty of the Tehran authorities to overhaul the administrative machine, appointing the best exherals at its disposal to key posts. It is in any event seemingly inevitable that he drawn much closer to have proceed between the Personn as which will render unwarranted the amountal gloomy forchodings of this despatch. 21 (a les matemetions contained in your orcular despatch prostre for a first of the larger than the same office Harman I was the same and a same and a In the after the terms to the terms 1 (4 ()) 10% 11/1

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E 5847/189 341

No. 11

Mr Laweller to Mr Eiten .- (Received 25th September)

(No. 840.) Tehran, 4th September, 1944. WITH reference to Sir Roader Bullard's despatch No. 145 of the 3rd April. 1 have the honour to submit a further report(') on the composition of the 14th Mill inputational land and a second the day to see 1944 Th first list shows the constituencies and their members, the second, the Deputies in alphabetical order classified according to their economic and political activities 2 The number of Deputies elected up to the 31st August, 1944 whose completed at Abadeh, Firuzabad and Saqqız. I'tımad ut Tauliya bas been elected for Rev. but his credentials have not yet been brought before the Majlia. New the three Deputies concerned having been rejected by the Chamber One Tehran eest is unoccupied, pending a decision in the case of the German agent Abul (in Kashani, who was among the twelve elected for Tchran

3. Of the 128 Deputies so far elected, 44 sat in the 13th Majlis. Of these

36 have been re-elected for the same constituencies

4. According to the classification shown on list 2, 65 of the present Deputies are landowners, 13 are connected with commerce and industry, 4 are mullasderiving their power from local religious influence, and 46 depend on various forms of positical activity. The institutegory includes a number who were elected to serve the interests of landlords merchants and industrialists

5 The Tudeh group has been reduced from 8 to 7 members, owing to the expulsion from the party of Rahman Quli Khal Atbart. The Tudeh sponsored

labriz Deputy Pishavari, was rejected by the Minjles.

6. The other Majlis groups fluctuate in membership, and are not worth reporting on in detail About a quarter of the total number of Deputies, including some of the most influential, do not belong to any Majlis group-

7. During the first six months of its life the 14th Majus has passed very aftle v rates and and and after any are he contravely at action to figure and early the state of the Silver the holk of the members are artented by no point - that efforts to form a stable majority in the Majhe have so far been in

I am sending copies of this despatch, together with its onclosures, to the Minister Resident in the Middle East and to the Government of India, New

Della

I have, &s D W LASCELLES

(B) Tohran Intelligence Summaries.

E 2954 422 841

No 12

Ser R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Breefeed 6th July)

(No. 263) loss Majory & representative person to the toplimante to the Majorty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 25 for the period the 19th to the 25th June, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran 26th June, 1944

Factorire in No. 12

M ceary Attacké's Intelligence Summary No. 25 for the period 18th to 25th June, 1944

Perman Affairs

Political.

Dr. MILLSPAUGH and all the members of his mission have reserved This followed on the presentation by the Government to members of the Maj a for discussion the draft of a Bill cancelling the law of the 3rd April 1943, from which Dr Millspaugh derived his autocratic powers. In his letter of resignation be accuses the Government of having failed to carry out their obligations under that law, of having withheld assistance and support from the American mission of having encouraged those elements who desired to destroy the mission or to prevent it from working effectively, and of being unwilling even to consider the evidence that could be produced of the good progress made by the mission. From their previous conversations with Dr Millspaugh the Government must have realised that their proposed Bill would result in his resignation, but it seems that they are trying to persuade him and other American advisers to stay on

2. Dr Millspangh's resignation takes effect from the 29th June. It is unlikely that the Persian Government have any plans for the operation of the various organisations and administrations now in charge of the American advisors, of whom there are now thirty-nine. Since objections to Dr Millspangh's plans for the country of the country is it is presumably intended to modify his policy in some respects. This will almost certainly lead to great dialocation in the finance and economy of the country, to the country to the country of the country.

3. A party calling itself Meban has been formed by the already existing party P or 1. Meban Parastan and Azad khahan. These are improved to the first all or proof of the deep party of the first all or proof of the first all of the fir

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to the after the way Reserved the confinence of a security of the policy of the security of th

6. A reception was held at the Municipality on the 22nd June to colebrate the remaining of three stream in Tehran, which are in the vir rity of the columnate concerned, as Churchill, Stalin and Rossyelt Avenues. This is to commemorate the Tehran Conference.

Aconomic

7 The budget for the current year—the flat March 1044 to the Mary March 1045 was presented to be Maris at 141 lane formers from the first of the Maris at 141 lane formers at 1 miles, 144 cars them grades at 1367 (144 miles at 1 miles, 144 cars them grades) at 1367 (144 miles at 1 miles

				William rials.
krmy	 4.1	4		1 32
oltes	 		**	265

But in the budget as presented these have been out down by Millspaugh to-

					J.	fillios rioli
Army	+ 1	41.1		1+7	4-	1.000
Gendarmerie		1.4	+ 1 =	+ 1- 1	= 4	29H
Police		444	d	100	**	187

8 The National Aero Club, a civil flying club, is operating with Polish STANTA to the same week to post a service at week to be machines can earry three passengers in addition to mail.

Apparatments-Croil

9.—(t) Muham Nasar, to be Governor-General of Mazamderan.

(ii) Jahanshah Samsam (aon of Morteza Quli Khan), to be Deputy Governor of Bakhttari.

Internal Security

Abuzeston

10. The Bahmat tribe of Kubgalu have been guilty of a few minor raids in the vicinity of Masjid-i Suleiman. An abortive attempt to disurm this tribe was made in April 1944—see Summery No. 14-44, paragraph 10—as it was expected that sooner or later they would be unable to refrain from lawlessness.

Russian Affairs

The Russians have succeeded in frightening away all candidates for the Ardebil elections except their own choice. Sheikh Hussian Lenkoranisee Summary No. 23, 44, paragraph 14—so that there appears to be no doubt of his election in spite of the fact that he has no connexion whatever with Ardebil. The Russians presumably intend to use him for their campaign against Seyyid Zin. The Noviet Consul General in Tabrix recently asked for the expolation from Tabrix of a minor Persian official who had daired to send a telegram of congratulation to Soyyid Zin and, the Governor General having refused to comply with this request, the offending official is now being subjected to the abuse and throats of Soyiet hirelings.

12. At the request of the Soviet Consul General in Tubriz the Governor General of Azerbaijan has published a notice to the effect that the Soviet authorities had complianed that Persians were purchasing arms from Russian troops and warning the people that anyone found in possession of Russian would be severely punished.

Tehran, 25th June, 1944

E 4048 422 341

No. 13

See R Bullard to Mr. Eden (Received 10th July)

(No. 275)
18 Majesty's representative presents his compliments to Hin Majesty's time put Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and his the honour to transmit rewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 26 for the period of the 26th June to 2nd July, 1944, compiled by the military nulsishé to this legation.

Teheon, 3rd July, 1944

I manustre in No. 13

(Secret)

Military Attacke's Intelligence Summary No. 28 for the Period 28th June-2nd July, 1944

Perman Affaire.

Political

THE Government refused to accept Dr Millspaugh's resignation and requested him to stay on for the purpose for which he was originally engaged, that is, as Financial Adviser. The Deputies, of whom a majority, inspiration Dr. Millspaugh even to the extent of being prepared to face his departure, have the first of the following following refused in favour of his retention. Dr. Millspaugh has resterated his refusal to accept any limitation of his powers, but he has made some cone after reposals, and the Government is showing some signs of wavering and of lawday the section has absorbed the attention of press and Parhament during the past wers. It is generally considered that, if Dr. Millspaugh stays on his own terms, Sa'ed's Government will have to go. The uncertainty has, as usual, paralyced the administration. Ministers are unwilling to give decisions on any matter. It

and article and that the final decision of the Government is to be at a color of 3rd July Meanwhile, Dr Millspaugh and his mission have continued at their

2. In Isfahan the Tudeh and the Vatan parties (the latter is alleged to be inspired by Seyvid Zin) are struggling hard with each other for control of the mill workers and for political influence in Isfaban. The Tudeb party is reliably and landowners because it is opposed to the Tudeh, if for no other reason, to be

gaining adherents. The struggle between the two parties may lead to

disturbances in Islahan.

2. The 11 c 1 x 2 c 2 x 3 x 5 x 5 x 4 2 x process of the proces Tr Re a sla to all results to the opportunity for the prefetariat. At all costs, the corrections, the capitalists and the head of the State most be prevented from uniting. Mr Churchill had said that faccions would not be allowed in the "conquered" countries, when produces a fitter to wears a court to establishment in other countries. It might suit the "expitalist" countries (Great Britain had already been included in this entegory) to strengthen fascism in countries adjacent to Soviet Russin. Perhaps that was why men "with twenty years' training " were being sent to countries of the Middle East. (The reference is clearly to Seyyid Zon.) The Committeen had been abolished, but, if after the war the occupying armies of the Affres were to be used to suppress social revolutions or communism. Russia would not co operate. "If Russia could not help the Communists, she would refrain from using arms against them."

Internal Security

Fara

4. A reconciliation has recently been made between the Quyan ul Mulk on the one hand and Nant Queligar and his brothers on the other, and they have agreed to co-operate in the interests of Familiar than to oppose each other. As a company of the contract of t taken against the interests of the Pensian Government or against the interests or combitions. The reconciluation has the approval of the Governor General elect of Fars, General Figur, and it should improve for the time being the situation in Fore. The motive that has induced the Qavam-ul Mulk to respond to the advances of the Qualityat brothers was the conviction that the Government would do nothing to protect such interests as are left to him and his family in Fars against the Quabent. The motive that inspired Name Quabent may have been nothing more than to prove his friendship for the British by becoming friends with their friend and his former enemy. He will break any engagements into which he has entered when it suits him-

Khazeston

5. Operations are now in progress in the Ahu Dasht area of Northern Khuzestan for the suppression of bands of Acab brigands who have been a property of the service of the common to the party of the Chash, of the Abdukhaut and the Bens Tamum resisted the Persian troops, and punitive air operations were carried out, which are said to have resulted in the death of sixty to eighty Araba. The surrender of all arms in the area has been demanded by the Persian Commander and the submission of the sheikla. The Persian authorities report that 100 arms have been handed in and that some, but not all, of the sherkly have submitted.

6. The roads in the Kerman Province have been unsafe of late, particularly the road Kerman Bain Zahidan and the road Kerman Sirjan Bandar Abbas.

on both of which travellers have been held up by armed brigands and robbed. The rouse said at 1. be Print a read will sell all, the gendarmene and supplement their mengre pay by highway robbery

Belgium Affairs.

7. The Belgian Military Attaché has been given a Persian decoration for having lectured at the Perman Staff College

Tehran, 2nd July, 1944.

图 4244/422 34]

No. 14.

Sir R. Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 18th July)

(No. 286.) IIIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 27 for the period the 3rd to 9th July, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran, 10th July, 1944

29955

Enclosure in No. 14

(becret)

Military Attache's Intelligence Summary No. 27 for the Period 3rd to 9th July, 1044

Perman Affaire

Political.

IN spite of the Prime Minister's insistence that the powers of Dr Millspaugh must be modified in such a manner as to recognice the full responsibility of the Government for the financial and economic affairs of the era and a fire to fine fact that he was mally had the support of a majority of the elegancies for this arritate is the control of "three or four" months with undiminished powers. At the end of that period the matter should again be reviewed Dr Millspaugh has agreed that he will consult the Minister of Finance on important financial matters and before issuing regulations, and will keep him informed of the course of affairs so that he can reply to questions in the Male that he will all all will the Prime Minister in the formation of n 10 which would include a Cabinet Minister, to conduct negotiations with the Adied authorities concerning current problems connected with import quotas, navigation, transport and the feeding of the country, that he will appoint two Deputies to himself from among the American advisers, one of whom would be concern it will find a distribution of the will be concerned on the first that the summer questions with a view to accelerating decisions. The Prime Minister, in accepting the arrangement and the Manufact Le Minister of Finance should control the economic and hapterst offer at the off the

2 The sales of the Departer t support of the retert p of Dr We panel at I came ers we her a part that feat that assay at them on considering the possible economic calmittee that might rollow on the departure of the American mission and in part to the knowledge that his departur, was at de vills the Ross ps and the Shah. That considera tion alone was sufficient to dispose a number of Deputies up his far it 1. annovance of the Russians at his retention has been clearly shown in the Title rees and Dr Musaddiq, one of the Shah's spokesmen on these matters in the Majlie, has attacked the Government for yielding, and has argued that Dr Millspaugh's powers are incompatible with the Constitution, since the Minister of Finance is deprived of all responsibility and is reduced to the position of an adviser

3. Saed's Government may not fall immediately, but by having had to abandon the part to In part for a there up is regards the dright tion of Dr Millspangh's powers, he has lost much ground. The Cabinet was G

divided on the question and that is likely to increase already existing dissensions. The Prime Minister, the Cabinet and the Deputies, especially Seyvid Zia, who played an important part in turning Majlis opinion against forcing Dr. Midspaugh's resignation, will all have earned the displeasure of the Shab.

4. The paper Duris, to which reference has been made in Summary No 26 44, paragraph 3, and which is strongly suspected of being subsidised by the Russians accuses Dr. Mulspaugh of being an agent of the American Government, a kind of American High Commissioner ruling and exploiting Persia in the interests of the United States. The intervention of the American Government. It says, had frightened the Deputies from their original intention. What would happen if Persia's two neighbours were to follow America's example and, taking advantage of the weakness of the Majlis treat Persia as if she were their colony?

5. Under the auspices of the Tudeh party there has been formed a "Central Council of transas Workers' and Tollers' Unions," to which it is Linear printed at the Tudeh press. It unces the necessity for all workers to enter the field of politics and to unite, for only in unity will they find the strength to fight the reactionaries

Appointments-Civil

6 (i) Ghalam Hussein Miftah, to be Farmandar of Easbon

(ii) Ismail Nawab, to be Farmandae of Khn i

Persona Forces.

a, a atmenta W ry

7.--(i) Sarfashkar Ah Riam (f.O., 190), to be Chief of the Shah's Military Secretarian

(ii) Surlastikar Alimad Nakchevan (F.O.: 150, M.A., 103), to command the Perstan Air Force

(iii) Sartip Ahmad Khusrovani (F.O.: 118), to command the 2rd (Azerbaijan) Division

(17) Sarhang Sayyid Hussein Hashimi, to command the 9th (Ardebil) Brigade.

Bothtsari

Internal Security,

8. Mortesa Quit Khan, Governor of Bukhtiari, has now reached Tehran to answer to the Government for the many complaints that have been made against him and to endeavour to come to terms with all the other Khana who have been against him tecause they have not been allowed to extract from Bukhtings the share of the pickings which they had boped for on the khana with complaints against Mortesa Quit have also reached Tehran. That some of these complaints are justified there is little doubt but it will be regrettable if Mortesa Quit Khan is removed from the Governorship as, whatever just causes of complaint there may be against him, he probably maintains better order than anyone else is likely to do

9. Troops have moved out from Jefahan for the disarmament of certa a small outlying sections of the Chabar Lang Hakhtani nee Summary No. 23 14 paragraph 11. From such reports as have been received of the operations hitherto, it seems that the commander of the troops—General Qadar—is now waiting to

see what offers are made by the tribes concerned to buy him of

Fars

nount influence in fars. Having fasled to get elected for Shiras, he hesitates on the light of t

Quli Khan and the other Bakhtiari Khana, to meet with a rebuff. He has also been trying to rent the lands of the Dushmaniziari tribe with a view to increasing the sphere of his influence. This has aroused protests from the Dushmaniziar chiefs who have no desire to have a Qushgai overload.

Rusman Affairs

11 The opening of a Soviet Consulate at Kazvin was reported in Summary No 20 44, paragraph 15. A consular agency has now been opened at Kabul

12. A member of Dr Millspaugh's musion has recently made an extended to if W. It was been and knows well the local people. He has returned convinced that in Western Azerbarjan the Tudeh party is definitely working for the separation of Azerbarjan from Perma. The Armenians, be considers, are the driving force He could not find any clear evidence of Russian direction behind thus movement. In having regard to the proved connexions of the Russians with the Tudeh party it is unlikely that the movement is being carried on without their approval. On more than one occasion the Russians have not hesitated to represent houtility to the Tudeh party as hostility to themselves. In Islahan they have trumped up charges against the opposition party the Vatas, as a pretext for asking the police to take

Research I seed not not as a see for the deal of the party of the way of the seed not as a seed to be an extended to be compared to be a seed to be a seed to be compared to be a seed to be a seed to be compared to be a seed to be a seed to be an extended to be a seed to be a se

British Affairs.

14. Aid to Russia supplies are no longer to be carried to Tahriz by British military of the Consulate to Pableri only. The British Consulate now remains the A.B. all the supplies to pist is the citry of British officials to this part of the Russian zone.

Tehron 9th July 1944

E 4405 422 341

No. 15

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 24th July)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the bonour to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No 28 for the period the 10th July to the 16th July 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation.

Tekran 17th July 1944

Fuclosure in No. 15

(Secret)

Military Attacke's Intelligence Summary No. 28 for the Period the 10th July to the 10th July, 1944

Perman Affairs

Political

IT is reliably reported that the Tudeb party recently proposed to Seyyid Zia that he was the first that the Tudeb party and half by Seyyid Zia Toot in creak, he so are Research for or at least neutrals towards

[29955]

62

such a Government. It is almost inconceivable that the Tudeh party had the intention of confaborating sincerely with Seyvid Zin in the government of the country, and it is more probable that they felt confident that with members of the party occupying half the sents in the Cabinet they would in time be in a position to be it if god the Za less many dest for some days the Tudeh papers ceased their previously incessant attacks on him. Approaches have also been made to Seyvid Zia by certain military officers in close touch with the Shah with the suggestion that they would support him in forming a Government if he undertook to leave the army in the unfettered control of the Saan Seyyid Zia has already had experience of the impotence of a Government which does not control the army. There is now some talk of an intention on the part of the Shah and this military cabal to seek Russian support for the formation of a military Government. They are suraged by their failure to get rid of Mallspringh and the restrictions he imposes on the ormy by his financial control

There was a serious fire on the night of the 10th 11th July in the Salvel Mardon quarter of Tehran which destroyed a number of shops and caused mondered to damage. The Arms is the first change to assist the Persian Fire Brigade, but shortage of water severely handicapped

attempts to fight the fire

The munition factories making arms and ammunition for the Russians. which had been transferred from the Ministry of War to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have now been retransferred to the Ministry of War.

Kennami

4. Mr Gresham, Director of the trans of the Land Director of the Prine Stabilimation Sec to a little W . I M . At all all Percellification to the second section of the second the state of the s

Appaintments-Civil

- 6 .- (1) Fazlutlah Bahrami (FO 45) to be Governor General of Kerman
 - (ii) Muhammad Ali Varusteb to be Governor General of Isfaban
- (111) Ibrahim Shahyan to be Farmandar of Sari and Deputy Governor General of Mazandemo
- (iv) Hassan Khusrow Panah to be Farmandar of Isfahan and Deputy Governor General of the Province
- (v) Ghulam Hussein Khushbin to be Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Justice.
- (vi) Dr Black to be Economic Assistant to Dr Millspaugh.

(vsi) Mr Pixley to be Financial Assistant to Dr Millspaugh

Perrian Forces.

Appointments-Military.

7.--(1) Sipahbod Amir Ahmadi (FO 16; MA 28) and Sarlashkara Hadi Shiqaqi (FO 210 M \ 270, Amandonah Jahanhani (FO 103 M A 182), and Hassan Arfs (F O. 30, M.A. 37) to be inspectors

(ii) Sarhang Masa Shahquli to be Military Prosecutor General

(131) Sartip Abdullah Qalchbegi to be President of the Permanent Military Court of Appeal.

Internal Security

Azerbaijan.

8. A well-known of the high ling and loss lover than the meet to a in the streets of Tabriz and a service and a service at the service to and Seyyid Zia, and chair a great water and a press far es land and the first to the state of the second to the second of a Diprocess process of 17 or a series of the vert authors es in the entire that the rel up courage to order the er con a list a large Is a most resisted and the troops were the got to men are k ling bequart a per spal lieutenant.

9. In Western Azerbaijan the Kurds have again been on the warpath, attacking and looting villages in the neighbourhood of Rezaich and even entering that town and occupying a hotel in the centre. Villagers flocked into Rezaich to demand protection. The Russian garrison took no action against the tribesmen, but Major-General Ginski, commanding Soviet troops in Azerbaijan, has left Tabrez for Rezaich presumably to restore order

tary

10. The Darashurs section of the Quahgai tribe has been encreaching on Bakhtian territory, has carried off grain from some villages in that territory and came into conflict with a Hakhtiari shooting party which resulted in the exchange of shots and the wounding of a Bakhtiari Khan. Morteza Quit Khan, who is not on good terms with Nasir Quangar and was usually hostile to Nasir's father, professing the greatest contempt for them both and for all Qualgan, in greatly incensed and has asked Nasir whether these hostile acts had his approx or whether he, Morteza Quir should assume that Nasir was unable to control his tribe. It would be interesting to know the true answer to this query

Irlahan

11 The operations for the disarmament of certain sections of the Balditian so heart 1 2 th re grant and a con-Commander is believed to have profited fargely from sums paid by some of the ch efs whom it was intended to d saim

A Auzertan

12. The punitive operation against the Arabs of the Manual district over Summary No. 26 44, paragraph 5) appears to be press an repercusal judged by Persian standards; and so far there have been no repercusal other Arab areas. It seems generally to be accepted that the Minual San have got only what they deserve. A statement issued to the press by the General. Staff claims that some forty Arabs have been killed by the Persona forces, that the chiefs have submitted and that 540 rifles have been collected from the Arabs are still at large and put the number of rifes collected at a more moderate figure The punishment meted out will prohably have a salutary effect on the Araba generally, who may have been under the impression that the British authorities would cestrain the Persian army from taking action

13 In a statement to the press the General Staff claimed that the army has

made the following contributions to internal security

(i) In Fars, mar Fass, the well known bundit Jan Firtist has been killed, eleven of his men captured and stolen animals recovered. At Kazarun the troops are taking action against local bandits

(ii) Near Kermanshah, brigands who recently held up U K C C. formes have been captured. The well-known brigand, Halob Hussem of the Kalhur

tribe, has been killed

(iii) On the Bam-Kerman road the brigands who have recently been bolding up the read have been captured

Russian A flures.

14. Newspapers known to be enjoying Russian support have recently been advocating revolution as the only means of delivering the Persian people from the oppression of the present ruling classes. Preparations for a red revolution, they say, should be made now, so that when the time comes it can be directed towards the immediate establishment of a new regime on the ruins of the old. The same papers have also been giving some attention to the matter of further oil concessions, for which applicants are now in Tehran. The general line taken is that it is not sufficient to take commercial considerations only into account and to give concessions to the highest bidder, the political effects of giving a concession to a foreign country should be carefully weighed, if it were to go to America it was likely that Persia would find herself in political difficulties in the future

15. Reports are again current in Azerbaijan of an increase of Soviet armoured units on the Turkish frontier and of a general increase of Soviet troops in Tabriz and elsewhere in Azerbatian.

29955

16. The Russians are now reported to have extended their surveys (see · mail N 23 It poly of 3 to be a second of the Ke Shur River, which has betherto formed the southern limit of Soviet penetration

17. The Majlis has, to the great annorance of the Tudeb party invalidated the election of Pishaviiri, one of the Deputies forced on Tabria by the Russians

(see Summary No. 18, 44 paragraph 7)

18 Major General Rossov has succeeded Lieutenant General Yarmaskevitch as Chief of Staff to Lieutenant-General Sovietnikov, commanding all Russian forces in Persia.

French Affairs

19 The Person Government has recognised the French Committee of National Liberation as the Provisional Government of France

[8 4869 422 34]

No 16

Ser R. Bullard to Mr Edan .- (Received 31st July.)

(No. 298) HIS Majesty's representative presents lun compliments to His Majesty's Principal Spiriture of State to Peter Att and the last of the and herewith a copy of Intethgence Summary No. 29 for the period of 17th to 2 r has 144 completely the activity as a few or instead of

Tehran, 24th July, 1944.

Inclosure in No. 16

Secret)

Military Attacks's Intelligence Summary No. 20 for the Period 17th July to 23rd July, 1944

Persona Affairs

Part at

1. There have been no developments of importance during the work Down a sta they are been a second to the second courage in braving Russian anger by throwing out the Tabers Deputy, Pishavari (see Summary No. 28 44, paragraph 17), and to how preparing itself to eject the other Deputy forced on Tahris, Ipekehian, and the even more scandalously elected member for Ardebil. Sheikh Hussein Lenkorant. The Majlis has seen telegrams sent by Scherly when Prime Minister, to the president of the Election Committee in Tabriz giving the names of four Deputies whom the Russian insisted on having elected for Taberz, the president's reply that the "election of these four would provoke a revolution in Tabriz and a further telegram from the Prime Minister saying that he had persuaded the Russians to be content with Pishavari and Ipekchian, whom the president must get elected

beonamie

2. The Government tabled a Labour Bill in the Majlis on the 16th July, of which the principal points are .-

No employment of children under 13 a 48-bour week one day's holiday with pay per week; a fortnight's holiday with pay per year, no night work for children under 15 or for women, minimum wage in each Shahristan to be fixed by special tribunal, permission to workers to form apa on difference by seeing a comment of the referred to regional tribunals, prohibition of the use of force or threats to coerce workers to strike or to join unions.

3. The Shah has donated 3 million rules for the construction of wells in the southern quarters of Tehran which have suffered greatly this year from lack

4. Two American experis have been engaged by the Persian Government to advise them on questions connected with the exploitation of Persian oil. They have arrived in Tehran

Appointments-Civil.

(i) Sarhang Ah Akhar Darakshawi, to be Governor General of Western

(11) Isa Iteshum, to be Farmandar of Shabrud

(iti) The appointment of Hassan khosrow Panah to be Farmandar and Deputy Governor-General of Islaban (see Summary No. 28 44, paragraph 6) has been cancelled.

(iv) Faqieh Zadeh, to be Farmandar of Quevin

(v) Sartin Muhammad Hussem Firuz has arrived in Shiraz and taken up hts appointment as Governor General

Persian Forces

Appointment-Military

6. Surhang Hussein Hashimi Hairi, to command the 9th (Ardebil) Brigade.

Internal Security

Hestern Azarbaijan

7. The situation in Western Azarbaijan (see Summary No. 28 44, para graph 9) is now reported to have quietened down as the result of Russian invisionce that the kurde should return to their villages. But they did not take this action until disorder had become widespread, many villages suffering from Kurdish pillinging and several small gendarmeric posts being disarmed by Kurds. The Soviet authorities refused to allow the Persian military authorities to take action, reinforcements of two companies of Persuin troops sent from Tabriz to Khoi, with the permission of the Soviet authorities in Tabriz, were eent back by the Soviet commander in Khoi, and the proposal of the Persian Government to send reinforcements from Teleran to Rezarch was relord by the Soviet authorities. It was not until the Persian authorities had been thoroughly description of the first of the

Western Azarbaijan that the Russians said the word that would have checked the Kurds at any time. The Persian Government has now appointed a multiary governor general for Western Azarbaijan.

Rakhtsare.

8. It has been decided to modify the plans for the dominament of out house the figure a strack that to be and and a control of the section of the Abduly and and I will winter quarters Press online to be applied to Kha,ch Mehdi Quli, of the Moglan, to induce him to hand over his arms or more money

Absortation

9. The operation against the Mian Ab Arabs (see Summary No. 28, 44, parafreen collected and, with a few exceptions, the worst offenders have been arrested The troops have now begun the disarmament of the Chapaneh and some of the Western Chash

Russian Affairs

10. Soviet policy in Azarbatjan is, in the opinion of His Majesty's Consul-General, fairly consistently designed to undermine and discredit the authority and the second of the second o No. 28 44, paragraph 9) were not deliberately instigated by the Russians, they were tolerated for the reason that they furthered Russian designs. They do not attempt to conceal their opposition to the American advisers and they thereby acquire some merit with the landlords and capitalists whose favour they seek equally with that of the proletariat. The departure of British military and the first of the British military to eliminate all other foreign influence from Azarbaijan. A further indication of the desire to interest Moslems of Persian Acorbaijan in Soviet Azerbaijan is the proposal to send 200 young Persian Moslems to Baku for a year's training in administration and economics.

12. The report in Summary No. 26 44, paragraph 16, that the Russians are now surveying south of the Kal i Shur River in Khorassan has been proved

to be natrue. Their survey parties have not yet crossed that river

13. The matter of further oil concessions in Persia continues to receive attention in newspapers under obligations to the Russians. These are now claiming that the Soviet Government have still certain rights as regards the exploitation of oil in the Northern Provinces and that these provinces are closed to any other foreign Power. Every attempt is being made to arouse fear in the Persians of the possible political consequences of granting concessions to Americans, who, for the time being, are evidently regarded as being more in the Life Review Provinces of American oil hunters

14. A new Soviet Consul General, Abranov, and Vice-Consul, Uzburov, have arrived in Meshed. The former was at Naples with the Soviet Mission to the Badoglio Government. Uzburov was previously at Kermanshah

British Affairs.

15. The Shah and the Queen attended a bockey match between two Indian military teams, and the Queen gave away the prizes

E 4997/422/84]

No. 17

Sie R Bullard to Mr Eden. -(Received 23rd August)

(No. 312.)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the bonour to transmit berewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 30 for the period of the 24th July to 6th August, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran, 7th August, 1944.

Enclosure in No. 17

(NOTED)

Military Attacké's Intelligence Summary No. 20 for the Period 24th July-6th August, 1944

Perman Affairs

Political.

ALTHOUGH Deputies express much discontent with the ineffectiveness of the Cabinet and there is much talk of the occessity for a reconstruction with some new Ministers, there appears still to be a majority in favour of the retention of Sa'ed an Prime Minister for the time being. Seyrid Zin is gaining increasing respect, but it seems to be generally considered that it is not yet time for him to have being power to be set a revision of the rejection of the credentials of the Shah, are trying to get a revision of the rejection of the credentials of the oredentials of Ipskehian and Shukh Hussein Lenkorani when they are considered by the Majtis. Meanwhile, very little legislative work gets done. Of twenty eight Bills laid before the Majtis during the life of the present diovernment, only seven have been passed. One—the Bill to mobilise Government employees and factory workers, which was mentioned in Summary No. 18 44, paragraph the sext in jorted. Note of the classification on the 26th July.

Conventional mourning customs have been ordered and observed in Tehran. The Tudeh Deputtes refused to be associated with the Majlis' conventional message of sympathy to the Shah. The Tudeh press and some other papers have objected

to any demonstration of mourning

3. Hassan Taqizadeh, Majid Ahi and Anoshirvan Sipahbodi, Persian Ambassadors in London, Moscow and Angora respectively, have been summoned to Tehran for consultation. Mahinud Jam, Persian Ambassador in Egypt has already arrived in Tehran.

Economic

4. A Bill has been laid before the Majha that would have nullfied that part of Dr Miliapaugh's regulations governing the collection of the coming harvest that related to the right of the Government to take the surplus grain of the peasant as well as of the landford. Dr Miliapaugh has, however anticipated the decision of the Majlis by agreeing to cancel the regulation as far as it relates to the peasant's surplus. It was estimated that 50,000 tons of grain would have been obtained from that source.

5. The weekly postal service between Tehran and Bushire, to which reference was made in Summary No. 25 44, paragraph 8, has been suspended

Internal Security

Appointments-Civil.

6. Hassan Sura; Hijazi to be Farmandar of Arak (Sultanabad)

South Persia.

7 A total will not tone 'concern the weet on an Mark North N

Russian influence is admittedly one of the objects of the originators, and for that reason it is viewed with favour by property owners in the south

Fare

8. Some activity is being shown by Government forces in the pursuit of minor bandits. The General Staff, in a communiqué to the prou, report the capture of five leaders of robber bands.

Bakktiari

9 Mortasa Quin Klean, Governor of Bakhtrari, who was summoned to Tehran to answer complaints made against bim (see Summary No. 27 44, paragraph 8) has now returned to Bukhtiari with the renewed confidence of the covernment, though not of the Shah. He discomfited his ensures and made an armistice with his quarrelsome relatives which is unlikely to develop into a lasting peace. He has agreed to accept a representative of the rival branch of the family, the Haji Ilkhani as a subordinate associate in the Government of the tribe. Discension is, however, likely to break out again unless the Government comes to a decision on the matter of classes the Khans have for the restitution of, or compensation for, lands exchanged or sold under compulsion on the orders of Rem Shah. The fate of these lands is not of great interest to the Bakhtiari terbesmen, but as long as the Khans are dissatisfied with the Government or with eahour the call to ithe stre pay not sea out and the Shah, perhaps mindful of the part the Bakhtvari tribe has played in the past against would be dictatorial Shahs, is reported to have been none too content when be nead to the Klass and some to as agreet at the thing the at a fill at Morteza Quit Khan had rather strengthened his position. In order to limit his spicers for floation has been say at I that the Chahar Long tribes should be rated from the Haft Long and given a separate Governor. This proposal I is the apport of salar of the Car ar Lang Klain of file a yora staff

Khuzestan

10. The Persian General Staff reports that 850 rifles had been collected from the Mianab Arabs and about twenty of the sheikhs had been arrested. From the Chanabeh some 300 rifles had been collected with little or no opposition. (See Summary No. 29–44, paragraph 9.)

No 15

TE 5116 422 841

Ser R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 23rd August)

(No. 329).

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the bonour to transmit betewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 21 for the period of the 7th to 13th August, 1944 compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehron, 14th August, 1944

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Military Attacks's Intelligence Summary No. 31, for the period 7th August to 13th August, 1944.

Enclosure in No. 18

Person Allaurs

Political.

I The Government is to be interpellated on the 17th August on a matter connected with the administration of the State railways. It is expected that the Prime Minister will introve the interpellation, but that he will be obliged to make some changes in his Cabinet. He will be urged to change, among others, the Minister of War, who is regarded by the Majis as being a mere cypher, subservient to the Shah

2. A new party, calling itself "Mardum," has been formed under the leadership of Muhammad Sadiq Tabatabai, the President of the Majlis. It includes muc members of the National Union (the Ittifaq-i Milli) group in the Majlis-see Suremary No. 12 44, paragraph 2-eight other Reputies and Amanulish Ardalan, Minister of Commerce, Ibrahim Zand, Minister for War. and Murtera Quir Bayat, Minister without purifolio. Its manifesto, which tears some 160 names, save that the aim of the party is to achieve the unity of the nation for the preservation of the freedom and independence of Ferma and the restoration of the true principles of democratic government. It calls for The party includes some known Shab's man, and it is likely that the Shah has favoured its formation. The list of names attached to the manifesto is not impressive, and it is not considered likely that the party will be construct a

or will support the American messon. 3. Much attention has been given in the Persian preus to an interview given by Dr. Millspaugh to the newspaper Siture, where he is quoted as baving said that his mission had been sent to safeguard the independence of Persia America was the only country that had consistently championed the indepensence of Persia. If the American Mission had not come, disorders would have broken out all over the country and that would have resulted oither in the complete occupation of North and South Persia by the British and Russian armites respectively or in the occupation of Persia by an international army, or in the to establishment of dictatorship. Dr. Millspaugh has been very severely criticised by the Persian press for these statements. The position of the American mission has not visibly improved. There is even suspicion, voiced in no uncertain terms by the Shah hunself, that Dr Millspaugh is deliberately trying to ruin the economy of Persia in order to give America the excuse for taking control of it

This is Russian propagatida 4 The Tudel party is now holding its first General Conference in Tehran. It is attended by 170 delegates, of whom the great majority is from the Northern Provinces. Islahan senda seven, and there are representatives from Qum. Saveh Sultanabad. Alwas. Durad and Andimerlik. The conference has expelled from the party the Deputy for Babul because he took part in mourning ceremomes. for Reza Shah, has dissolved the local committee at Shahravar for the same reason and expelled another member for "co-operation with reactionaries."

5. As it becomes more apparent to Persians that the war will end not merely in the defeat of Germany but in the complete destruction of German power, their riscon of the encare is tilled by Real from of anxiety in the West and the East, and of unchallengeable supremacy in Central Asia. In Russia's regard for her pledged word they have no confidence whatever Of Russia's

11. His Majesty's Consul-General in Azerbaijan reports that, in soite of the risk to be to be to be to be the regarded with mistrust and suspicion by the great majority of the Moslems of Azerbarjan. Soviet officials have not attempted to conceal their annoyance at the rejection by the Majlis of Puthavari's predentials (see Summary No. 25 44 paragraph 17) and have taken the Governor-General roundly to task. Soviet agert Patrix 1- Wester purpose Washington School Suite en , or a toke to sell hall all gille to were me to recover to the M participation in since

12. After much discussion between the Persian Government and the Sever been the to Real to the agreet that Persan there and Azerbaijan may have liberty of action to suppress disorder but they have stipulated that one garrison may not be reinforced from another, nor may or the state of the and the set of the property to Property of a second I all the reveals terretials had be suppressed and sometime. BE'S AND DESCRIPTION

13. His Majesty's Consul General in Azerbaijan reports that Persian the are in Western Are istigate profess to have seen recently signs of growing Soviet hostility to Turkey and that Turkish officials were showing some pervous Two atelegrate bank in a n Germany) In Summary No. 26 44, paragraph 3, it was reported that in Recorded as all you are a series to a product the test of the series of the series special affinities with the Turks. The consul general in Azerbaijan comments that Purhash affer als in that province them telestically lathe positival in it the slightest evidence of any desire to acquire influence among P ALLER THE RESTOR

11 11 newspaper Darya, to which reference has been made in previous anti-mate the suppression that could not have been long delayed having regard to the strong protests made by the British Embassy against its provocatively

. . on Summary No. 27 44, paragraph 13, some evidence was great of If it is a first a fact that the sale solvers with motor transport was recently noticed at Shalamzar 20 miles with of Shabi Kard, in Bakhtian tribal country. The purpose of their visit there is not known

French Affairs

16. I 500 Alastinus, who had been conscripted into the German Army and later taken prisoner in Russia, have passed through Tehran from Russia en coule for North Africa.

Polish Affairs

15 Decade decreal less reconnected 201 le 1044 aus

V alies	436 115 126 2	1,561 741 715 2	Children. 410 1,140 200	7 otal 2,407 2,002 1,141 4
	670	5-19	1.556	73.4

Tehran, 6th August 1944.

designs on the Northern Provinces they are convinced. Of the efficacy of British the select of the selection of the selec combined with Russian opposition to appointments or measures that might lead to the strength of stability of the Central Government they see the resolve to create a situation that will lead to the outbreak on the withdrawal of Russian troops of a greater desorder than the Persian Government can remedy and an appeal from tutored parties in Azarbaijan for Russian intervention. It is not difficult to find evidence on which to base such a theory. What Russia may do overshadows all other considerations in the minds of men of property and wealth Some such as Qavam es Sultaneh and General Muqaddam, lately Governor-General of Azarbaijan, toady to the Russians, others are considering liquidating their property with a view to transferring their capital abroad

Leonomic

d. In reply to a question in the Majhs asking for information about the Government a negotiations with oil-concession hunters known to be in Telican the Prime Minister replied. In October and November 1943 two representatives of the Shell Company arrived in Tehran with proposals for the grant of a concossion in South-East Persia. They were followed in February 1944 by a representative of the Standard Oil Company with proposals for the same area and about the same time the Sinclair Oil Company informed the Government that they were also making proposals for a concession. To masist the Government in studying these various proposals for a concession two American experts, Mesers. Houver and Curtis, were engaged as advisors and they were now in Tehran

The leader of the Titleh party in the Majlis protested against the ouragement of Americans to advise on a question in which American oil companies

were interested.

Appointments-vieil

7 Muhora Turbati to be Farmandar of Dasht a Modean in Kluizegtan

Persian Forces

Army

8. The Minister for War has tabled two Bills, one of which makes it now a crime for an officer to draw pay for imaginary employees or to employ as his servants more more pand from army sources than the regulations permit or to hire out men paid from the army budget for his own profit; the other specified punishments awardable to military personnel who use army transport for thoir own profit

to white me ter

9. In an interview with the reporter of a Persian newspaper Col. Schwarzkopf gave an outline of his ambitious scheme for the reorgan of the gendermerie. He said that after a lengthy study of social, economic and by the property of the party of for officers and name. Asked what he had done to improve the morale tone of the gendarmente, Col. Schwarzkopf replied that only to rare cases was he able to get definite evidence of corruption. He admitted that he had not yet succeeded in channating all theft, bribery and oppression, but he claimed that he had reduced these crimes.

Appaintments-mulitary

- 10,-(i) Surliang Muhammed Reza Shahandeh to command the 19th (Kwash)
 - is Sample to be M. harv become of a ray (iii) Staff Sarbang Abbas Hidayet to be Deputy Director of Army Transport

Internal Security

11 Two of the Arabs accessed after the operations in the Minnab areasee Summary No. 30, 44, paragraph 10-bave been hanged for highway robbery and several others have been condemned to death. The effect, as far as it is known at present, has been good.

Rusman Affairs.

12. Reports from so many sources speak of considerable recent increases in a relative R was creased a story of West could War to tall the that it may be accepted that there has been some incresse. From fairly reliable sources it is reported that there are Soriet tanks in notable numbers in Shahpur, Khon and at Bazergan on the Purkish frontier Under orders from the Soviet commander air raid precentions have been instituted in Sharpur These dispolicy towards the Kurds is also suspected of being directed with a view to their being used against the Turks.

13. A party of Russian officers and n.c.o.s recently visited Bushire for a few days and stayed at the old Russian Consulate. This is probably the party

reported in Summary No 30 44 paragraph 15

Polish Allaurs

14. M. Mikolajezyk, the Polish Prime Minister and his party returned from Moscow on the 10th August and left for London on the following day

American Affairs.

15. Mr Leland Morris, American Ambamador designate to l'ersia, has arrived in Tehran

Tekean, 13th August, 1944

IE 5317 422 34]

No. 19

Ser R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 31st August)

(No. 331.).

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the bonour to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 22 for the period of the 14th to the 20th August, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation.

Tehran, 21st August, 1944

Enclosure in No. 19

Secret 1

Military Attachi's Intelligence Summary No. 32 for the period 14th to 20th August, 1944

Perman Affairs

Political

1. The interpellation of the Government has been postsoned until next week, the Departies having sent on he to make a large to as a what they want in the way of a Cabinot. They wished the Prime Minister to reconstitute the Cabinet before the interpellation, but he prefers to wait and see if he will be

given a vote of confidence

2 Let another publical party las been formed the "Kur" maler at leadership of Dr. Musharraf Nafisi (F.O. 154, M.A. 190). It published the usual admirable programme with perhaps less than the usual maincerity, for Dr. Natisi, although unpopular on account of his blunt, ungracious manner, is genuine in his desire for better things. He believes, and includes it in his party programme, that Persia smould be administered to the control of the first issue of disagrees strongly with some of Dr. Millspaugh a measures. The first issue of the party newspaper, Pand, enquires why the Allies should keep so many troops r Persia es actally in places like Khorassan which are very remotely concerned with the war

Dr M llspuugh was one

4. The meeting between the three potentates of South Persia, referred to in paragraph 8 below, attracted some attention in the press, meeting with the approval of some newspapers and provoking others to suggestions that it was a dangerous plot against the independence of Persia organised by foreigners There is some anxiety lest the Russians, believing the agreement between the Southern tribes to be a British move, may attempt to form a smoilar union under their influence, among the tribes of Azerbaijan. The Shah is suspicious that unity in the south may not be in his ultimate interest

Economic

5. The Cabinet has approved the formation of a Supreme Economic Council total and a day of the finite many four members, of whom eighteen will be nominated for a period of three years by a decree of the Cabinet on the proposal of the Prime Minister and aix will be elected by those eighteen. The duty of this council will be to advise the Government on all those matters which are within the province of Dr Milispaugh's D As OH

Appointments Civil

6 (a) Ghulam Hussein Ibtehaj (FO 80 M A 117) to be Muyor of Tehran (ii) Zem ul Abedin Rahnema (P.O. 186 M.A. 237) to be Persian Minister. at the headquarters of the Fighting French at Algiers

Persian Forces

7 Ten of the lifteen Amen arrefult to be given to the Person Government in exchange for the Mohawk arretaft taken from them in 1941 have been delivered in Teliran, having been flown from Catro by Persian pilota-see also Summary No. 33 44, paragraph 6

Internal Security

South Perma

8. The meeting between the Qavam ul Malk, Morteza Quit Bakhtiari and Nasir Qualigat, referred to in Summary No. 30 44 paragraph 7, resulted in satisfaction to at least the two former. Nation views are not known. It was conducted in a friendly spirit and all three signed a document pledging themselves not to not against the interests of the Allies, to commit together before taking any notion affecting each other's or their mutual interests and to stand together to protect their common inferests. At Neur's request a paragraph was added to the effect that Abdullah Zarghampur Boar Abmada would be allowed to adhere the state of the state of the transfer of the state of th with much opposition in his own tribes and it is doubtful whether his adherence will be of much value. He has appealed to Nasir for assistance, but it is reported that Masir would now willingly get rid of his long standing commitment to stand by Abdullah Zarghampur

Hokhtiars.

9. The Persian General Staff report some 300 rifles have been collected without opposition from Moghus and Zuseki sections of the Chahar Lang Bakhtiar: each tribe has been allowed to keep twenty five for its own protection The troops are now being withdrawn to Isfahan. See Summary No. 29, 44, paragraph 8.

Ahuzerian.

10. Five more of the Arabs arrested after the desarmament operations in Mianab have been hanged, making seven in all-see Summary No. 31 44 paragraph II All reliable reports agree that the effect on the Araba generally has been good

Aunfistan.

11 Some sections of the Jaf tribes who had migrated from Iraq to Persia refused to obey the orders of the Persian Government regarding the payment of grazing fees. Troops of the Saqqiz and Senneh garrisons were sent to enforce obedience. In the cusning clash the Jaf suffered twenty to thirty casualties and were driven into Iraq. The Persian troops report two ensualties and the death of a khun of the Tilekuh tribe who were supporting the troops

Shahrud

12 An anti Bahai riot occurred at Shahrud in which several persons were killed Order was restored by the Persian and Russian authorities

Tehron, 20th August, 1944.

E 5426 422 84

No 20

Ser R. Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received 5th September)

Ao. 335 (

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the benour to teamsmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No 33 for the period of the 21st to 27th August, 1944 compiled by the military attacke to this legation

Tehran, 28th August 1944

I ne losure in No. 20

(Socret)

Military Attache's Intelligence Summary No. 28 for the Period 21st August to 27th August, 1944

Pernan Affaire

Political.

in this manufactures, and so the 2001 Anger and South processed and support of eighty-five Deputies of the Azad, Milain and Ittifaq a Melli groups has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. Preminably the three groups above mentioned will dictate its composition. Some Deputies, perhaps a majority, are demanding a complete change. It is unlikely that the narry of Administration. Seyyid Zia is being spoken of more and more as the eventual

most suitable successor to Sa'ed; but Seyyid Zia himself does not think that he can yet count on sufficient solid support. Relations between him and the Shah have recently improved outwardly, and Seyvid Zia's supporters find cause for optimism in a recent long interview be had with the Shah which he reported as having been satisfactory and as having resulted in a large measure of agree ment on important points of policy. The Russians, however, show no signs of reducing their opposition to Seyvid Zis and it is too early yet to accept as 1, 11 "

the Shah's apparent inclination towards faith in his virtues. 2. An analysis of the 128 Deputies who have taken their seats in the Majirs. shows that sixty five are themselves landowners, thereon come from the commeral and industrial classes, four are priests. Of the remaining forty six a number we been elected through the influence of landfords and merchants whose The trace To organic has a for post to political party, nor do they stand for any political principle, nor even for the interests of the constituency from which they have been elected. Indeed, some of them are not even known in their constituencies. It is consequently not exemperating that attempts to form a stable parts in the Way! here I there we with no success. Groups are formed which coalesce or disintegrate for some of public responsibility and less unity than the 13th, and during the six months of its life it has passed practically no legislation. (See also Summery No. 30 44. paragraph 1.) The three years of parliamentary government that the country

has experienced since the abdication of Reza Shah have done nothing to dispel doubts of Persia's fitness for democratic government. Indeed, the conviction grows that no inversement can function effectively while dependent for approval on so mercural and treesponsible a body. The Shah wishes to form the Senate. which is provided for in the Constitution, possibly with the idea of closing the Majlis while preserving in the Senate some slight appearance of regard for the Constitution. He is the more inclined to this idea in that he has the right of

appointing thirty of the sixty members of the Senate.

3. A report on the proceedings of the Tudeh party conference (see Summary No. 31 44, paragraph 4) has been published in the party press. Among the oppose all foreign advisors from whatever country they come; to oppose the grant of any economic concession that may weaken the economic independence of the Persuan nation, to support friendly relations with all freedom loving nations on a basis of mutual respect and complete recognition of the political and economic independence of Pervia, to encourage the development and consolidation of labour unions and organise peasants and officials. Approval was given to the at the T the transfer of the second to the s the American advisors. Dissatisfaction with the present control and organisation of the party was shown by resolutions to ensure better accounting for the party's funds, to tighten up party discipline, to ensure better co-operation between he centre and branches, and to purge the party of doubtful elements. The In mary president the effect of a second was as as the Deputy for Armenians of the north, and Radmaniah, Deputy for Lahijan. The former was truined at the Sociological College in Moscow and has spent many years in prison for Communist activity

4. The Government has decided to prohibit the pilgrimage to Mecca this

year as far as Persian subjects are concerned

5. The National Bank reports that notes in circulation now amount to # 196 500 74 strate a at day of the part of they are the 2 2 49 s of care

8. That prominent Deputy, Dr Musaddiq, recently proposed in the Majlisthat the Government should charge the Allies twice the cost price of any wheat delivered to them. He alleged that in the twelve months April 1943 to March 1944 the Allies had taken 100,000 tons of wheat. It is now a recognised Persian practice to use the word "Allies" when complaining of Russian actions but to refer categorically to British and Americans in similar circumstances. The proposal was unanimously approved

Appointments-Civil

7-(i) Sherif Darakchi to be Farmandar of Birjand (ii) Hade Shahnuze to be Formandar of Shafarud

(iii) Shahpur Mihan to be Farmandar of the new Shahrutan of Pahlevi

(17) Ahmad Zelli to be Director General of Customs

Pernan Forces.

Appointments-Military.

B. Army

i) Sartip Baharmast to be Quartermaster General of the Army SapMat vito el' de (. Vicar fittaras

(in) Surhang Milina to be Director of Personnel

iv) Sarhang Humayun to be Chief of Staff

(v) Sarhang Mushert to be Director of Operations (vi) Sarhang Gudarzi to be Director of Personnel. vol Surhang Jahanstizi to be Director of Plans

ov i Sarbang Mu'tazadi to command the 1st (Central) District ox Sarbang Shams Mulk Arai to command the Khuzestan District

t) Sarhang Ma'ze to command the Islahan Regiment.

(v.) Sarbang Maulavi to command the Kermanshah Regiment. ty : Sarhang Varbaksh to command the Kerman Regiment. Sarhang Fariburg to command the Shiraz Regiment Car Sachang Ishqi to command the Mazanderan Regiment.

(xv) Naib Sarhang Amir Parvisi to command the Tabriz Regiment

Kuh-i-Galu.

Internal Security.

9. The opposition to Abdullah Khan Zurghampur, which was mentioned authorities in Khuzestan, who appear to be endenvouring to form a coalition of those Borr Ahmadi chiefs who resent Abdullah Khan's attempts to unpose hunself as chief on all the Boir Ahmadi tribes. The chief of one section of the Mamassani also shows some inclination to join the opposition, who are alleged to be receiving ammunition from the Persian military authorities. Abdullah Khan IN EASTER SERVICE THE TENT OF of the Khuzestan military authorities, which is said to have the approval of the Shah, is to break up the combination of the southern tribes and to weaken them by provoking them to fight each other. The Governor-General of Fars is, however of the opinion that this provocation is likely only to create disorder and he is recommending the abandonment of this policy.

Russian Affores

10. At a meeting in the Armenian Club in Tehran it was decided that Persian Armenians should be asked to contribute funds for the equipment of a tank regiment for the Soviet Army, to be named after the Armenian general

11 During the current month 2 400 Russian ex-prisoners of war, liberated on European fronts, have been handed over to the Soviet authorities in Tehran

by the British military authorities

Czechodovak Affairs

12. A mixed military and civil official mission, including a representative of the Czechoslavak Government and three general officers, passed through Tohran on their way to Mosesw.

Tehrun, 27th August, 1944

E 5646 422 341

No 21

Sir R Hullard to Mr Eden - (Received 15th September)

(No. 345.)

1118 Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majests a Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to trainsont herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 34 for the period of the 28th August to the 3rd September 1944 compiled by the melitary attaché to this legation.

Tehran, 4th Neptember, 1944

I'm losure in No. 21.

(Secret 1)

Vilstary Attacks's Intelligence Summary No. 34 for the Period 28th August to 3rd September, 1944

Political.

Persian Affairs

1. THF following Cabinet was presented to the Shah on the 31st August Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mubammad Sa ed Maragheh

War . General Muhammad Hussein Firms (FO 72 M A 94 Education Bayer Kazemi (FO 110, M A 142) Justice Allahyar Saleh (FO 108, M A 250)

Finance Ali Asglar Zarinkafsh (FO 236, MA 300). Commerce and Industry: Dr. Muhammad Nakhai (FO 157)

Interior : Muhammad Sururi (FO 219). Posts and Telegraphs: Yusuf Mushar Communications - Mchammad Nariman Health Dr Manuchihr Iqbal (Acting) (FO M)

Agriculture Vacont Without Portfolio Khalif Pahimi (F O. 59 M.A. 82)

129955,

satisfactory Under Secretaries

2 The ministers were selected from the list of twenty-five presented to the Prime Minister by the three groups, referred to in Summary No. 33 44, paragraph 1, who had combined for the purpose of Cabinet making. The Tudeh party and the independent members were strongly opposed to the intervention of the Majlis in the selection of ministers, and the former were opposed to the return of Sa'ed as Prime Minister. When the Cabinet came to be presented to the Majlis the Tudeh and independent members absented themselves, with the result that the result that the control of the control of the cabinet. General Firuz has not yet accepted his normantion

Appa atmen & cit

3. Jamuil Mehds to be Perman Consul General in Baku

Internal Security

Kuh & Galo

4. The Persian Government has enjoined control on its tribitary authorities in Khuzestan in their encouragement of the confirms opposed to Abdullah Z have a larger to the Manassam and Quahgar tribes on opposite sides and might lend to a attration which the Persian authorities could not control. At the same time they want to keep the Opposition ainmeeting and they will probable out discourage resistance by other Horr Ahmadi chiefs to Abdullah Zarghampur's attempts to impose his authority over them. See Summary No. 33–44, paragraph 0

Western Azerbaijan

6. Following on action by the Persian authorities in specting Persian Herki Kurds under the tromblesome chief Zero Beg from several villages in the Daranduz interest and the establishment there of gendarmerie posts, reports were current that Herki tribesima from Iraq and armed followers of Mirlah Mustafa bad in 1904 II 1975. The ier and were being joined by Mamesh and Begradeli tribesimes. Their intention was used to be to drive the Persian authorities from Rezaich and to set up a Kurdish administration. A later report and the negotiations between the tribes, who had concentrated in Margirar, and the commander of the Persian gondarmeris in Rezaich, supported by a Rimsian official, the tribes had dispersed peacefully.

Syrian Affiners

6. The Perman Government has recognized the Government of Syria

Russian Affairs

The least a mintary party which was recently reported in Bakhtiari — see Summary No. 30, 44, paragraph 15— made enquiries as to the number of arms in possession of the southern tribes and whether arms are reaching these tribes from any source. From comments in the Tudeh press it seems that the Russians believe the part recently made between the three tribul representatives of the south full and Quantal Mall and least the British as a defensive of perhaps offensive measure against the Tudeh. On the other hand, the Shah has given as reason for the recent collection of arms from certain sections of the Chahar Lang Bakhtiam has belief that Russian agents had recently been intriguing among those tribes.

fig. If a task is said to take her a classified Artis character the stant authorities were the usual blackmail and threats.

Tehran, 3rd September, 1944

E 5955 422 34]

No 22

Sir R. Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Hereward 29th September)

(No. 985)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 35 for the period of the 4th to 17th September, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran, 18th September, 1944

Enclosure in No. 22

(Perchet)

Military Attacki's Intelligence Summary No. 35 for the Period 4th-17th September, 1944.

Person Affords

Political.

opposition in the Majlia has successfully managed to prolong the thing errors by a space of talk and criticism which has lasted throughout the week and positive as the last of the specific transfer that the Government will have a majority when the vote is taken, but the process of the specific transfer to the specific transfer for War in a last of the specific transfer for War in a last of the specific transfer for War in a last of the specific transfer for War in a last of the specific transfer for which has no hope of any effective a last of the specific transfer for which has no hope of any effective a last of the specific transfer for the specific transfer

2. The Cabinet has adopted the programme of its predecessor (see Summary

No. 13, paragraph 3) with the following additions .-

a) The sufeguarding of public security by putting into execution the problem (Claw the four of the pudgets and the suppress of all elements of disorder

(b) The stabilisation of prices and the reduction of the cost of living.

energetic suppression of hoarding.

(c) The execution of the law of compulsory primary education and the revision of programmes of instruct of (d) Restrictions on the cultivation of opin

(r) Reform of the electoral law

Есоповис

3. The Persian press states that the value of imports in the year March 1943 March 1944 was 1.527 233,572 rials and in the previous year 1.313,910,532 rials. The value of exports in 1943 44 was 703,886,176 rials and in the previous year 557 719 056 rials.

4. The Ministry of Health gives the following figures of the merdenes of

certain diseases in Persia.

Bill diseases in a rivin	Number of Cares	
	reported.	Droths.
Typhus (December 1942 to December 1943)	12912	1 617
5 0a pr v (Mr. 1944 M - 1944)	(2*3	495
	208,559	735

The number of unreported cases probably exceeds the above figures in the case of malaria.

Perman Forces.

Army.

3. It has been decided not to proceed with General Ridley's scheme for the organ school at case of the proceed with General Ridley's scheme for the organ school at the process to a contract of a dependent form, it training popular with the present Chief of Staff, or with divisional commanders. Only in Jehran had such a centra been fully argunised but during the months it was in operation it had never been provided with efficient instructors or with

[29955]

meressary equipment. It has now been abolished. Recruits will in future by trained, as before, to regiments

6. According to the Chief of the Staff Dr. Millspaugh has agreed to find a further 15 million tomans for the army budget for the remaining six months of the current financial year. It is not yet known from what source this amount is to be obtained—whether by reducing the allotments to other Ministres, by increased taxation or by borrowing

7. The remaining five Anson aircraft due to the Persian Government have now arrived in Tehran and have been derivered to the Persian air force (see Summary No. 32/44, paragraph 7).

Appointments-Military

- 8.—(i) Sartip 'Ali Akhar She'ri to command 7th (Kerman and Mekran) Division
 - (it) Sarbang Mir Hussein Hashims to command 5th (Lucistan) Division
 - (111) Sarhang Munammad Ahmad Sartipt to be Provest Mill al
 - (iv) Sartip Ghulam 'Ali Ansser to be an Army Inspector (v) Sarhang Neisar to be Military Governor of Mahabad

Internal Security

Besteen Azerbaijan

Of From several sources reports have been received to the effect that the movement for Kurdish independence is gaining strength in the Mahabad area. Five tages have now been made of the paper of the movement, the Nestman, which is believed to be written mostly in Mahabad and is known to be printed in Tabria with the help of the Russians. The Russians are generally suspected of being behind the movement; they are certainly watching it without disapproval. The Persian authorities are growing increasingly anxions. They are still trying to get Russian approval to the location of an accounter Persian garrison at Mahabad. Meanwhile they have posted military officers as Government of Mahabad and Sardasht, although their authority is likely to be only nominal. They are also considering plans for the extension of Government's authority in those parts of Kurdistan where the Russians do not impose restrictions on sufficery movements.

Kermanshah

10. A report has been received that Hann Rashid of Banch, who was in revolt against the Persian Government in 1942, has attacked another Kurdish chief, Mahmud Kantsensas, and driven him out of his rilinge of Merivan. Both these chiefs have for the past two years enjoyed a considerable degree of autonomic in their areas and have accepted responsibility and subsidies for the maintenance of order. Mahmud Kantsenant is now appealing for the intervention of Persian troops. Kurdish chiefs cannot for long refrain from demonstrating to the Persian Government the necessity for the establishment of firm Government authority in Kurdish territory.

11. Two Kalkham chiefs, Rashid es Sultaneh and Rashid Agha, who lad for some months been under detention by the Persian authorities, recently absounded and returned to their terbal country. Operations for their recapture were a site by Persian and Sultaneh whose one was killed and the other wounded and captured. The prestage of the Persian Government is now considered to have been yindicated.

Hakhtiari

of arms from the Manna are stressed as a the Manna total Large have now been completed and that the transit a compared in a land that there are still some 2,000 rifles with the Mannana.

Fara

13. The Political Resident in the Persian Guif travelling by car on the 10th September, was shot up about 5 miles north of Shiraz. A Persian Government lorry which was following him was held up and rifled. The brigands have not yet been identified.

Russian Affairs

14. The Russians are mereasing the scope of their activities in Person They recently opened a hospital in Tahriz for the benefit of Persians, and there are rumours that they are considering opening hospitals in Isfahan and Shiraz. They have announced that Iransovirans, the Soviet transport organisation operating in Persia for the carriage of supplies to Russia and for Russian military needs, is organising services in South Person. An office has been opened 10 Islahan, and owners of transport under contract to the Persian Road Transport Department are being bribed or otherwise induced to transfer their services to Iransovirana. Merchants are being canvassed and are being offered rates than those of the Persian Transport Department, with no obligation to pay anything until the goods are safely delivered. In East Person also, now that that route is no longer to be operated for supplies to Russia, lerry drivers employed by the UKC.C are joining the Tudoh party and offering their services to Iransostrans. The Person Government has been persuaded to engage two Russian experts for the Ministry of Agriculture to combat the aprend of epizootic diseases. These experis will have ample excuse for travelling and A The office of the state of the state of the most of the second it . espans by the opening of a Russian military camp near the old city or R. 8 miles south of Tehran, and by reports that the Russian military as a fine or or for those of the transfer of the state of the preto command some important building or the residence of some important person Top B was at the sale to a way we the paper entire to the a work with the safe of the property of the the camp those for repatriation to Russia will be entrained at the adjacent ter total at all a mentage of and for an entry allies of he pers

British Affairs

- PS-The Calmet was given a vote of confidence on the evening of the

CHAPTER IV. SAUDI ARABIA.

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V. 25

Mr Jordan to Mr Eden - (Received 7th July)

(No 61)

HIS Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Jedda presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the bonour to transmit to him becawith the annual report on the heads of foreign missions

Juddo 1st July 1944

Enclosure in No. 23.

Report on Heads of Foreign Missions in Jedda 1st July, 1944

(Passages marked with an asterisk are taken from previous reports).

Fighting France.

*M Roger Mangret has returned to Jedda as " Desegué " of Fighting France He was charge d affaires and later French Minister in Jesida from 1929 to 1935-(see report for 1937). He is being accorded by the Soudi Arabian Government. an a personal courtesy all or nearly all the privileges of the head of a foreign

It is difficult to see what useful rôle can be played by a representative of Fighting France in this country at present. France, whether Fighting or not, has lost any prestige she ever had here, and Ibn Saud has described the Fighting

French as " just another slice from the same old loaf

M Mangret professes to be a firm adherent of the Allied cause, and it is believed that he was one of the first in Syria to rally to de Gaulle. His mentality however, is revealed by the fact that he considers that any representative of trance in Josida, even an admittedly incompetent and shifty M. Ballereau with his declared hostility to the Allies, is better than none

As far as is known, M. Maigret holds no communication with his Vichy

colleague. (Written in January 1943)

Since his return from leave in December 1943 he has remained very much to bimoelf taking no part in social activities. His health is feeble and was further impaired by a long tliness in the spring of 1944. The running of the delegation has been left in the slippery hands of Maltre Boues, a Syrian lawyer educated in France.

Iraq *Jamil Pasta Ar Bawi was in Jedda from November 1939 to 1941 as Iraqi *Jamil Pasta Ar Bawi was in Jedda from November 1939 to 1941 as Iraqi Charge d'Affaires. After two years at Kabul he has now returned to Jedda as Minister He presented his credentials on the 4th March, 1943

He served during the war of 1914-18 first in the Turkish forces and then with his close friend Nuri Pasha as Said in the Arab forces. Was principal

military aide de-camp to King Hussein.

Jamil Pasha is a very pleasant and friendly colleague but his health is not ". He is married, but his wife does not appear in masculine society. (Written in 1943). She has now (1944) started "coming out " however

Netherlands.

*Doniel van der Meulen has, owing to the internment in Holland of the titular chargé d'affaires. Dr. Dingemans, returned to Jedda, where from 1926 to 1931 he was consul and later charge d'affairen. He had just been promoted resident in the Dutch Columnal Service, and is merely seconded for the duration of the war-He is an authority on the Arabic language and customs and speaks good English

and French. He is a most loyal supporter of the Allied cause. His wife, who ts said to have some Javanese blood, has great charm of manner and is most helpful in counteracting her husband's occasional tendency to passimism. Four of their children are in Holland. (Written in 1941)

M. van der Meulen made a trip to the Yemen by land in the summer of 1942 In his opinion his trip did much to counteract Axis propaganda in the Yemen and served to show the Yemenia that the Netherlands was still a power in the

world. (Written in 1943).

He was made Minister Plenipulentiary and presented his letters on the 5th November 1943. In January and Pebruary 1944 he made a tour of the Hadhramaut.

M. Ayashlı (see report for 1943) left in 1943, and was replaced as Minister M. Ayashlı (see report for 1943) left in 1943, and was replaced as Minister in Language 1944. He presented his Plenspotentiary by M. Amin Ali Sipahi in January 1944. He presented his credentials on the 3rd February, 1944. He wife is a welcome addition to English speaking feminine society in Jedda although the left for Egypt with her II year old son after only a short time. M Supahi himself is a pleasant and friendly colleague if somewhat inquisitive

United States.

A permanent United States Legation was outshirshed at Jodds on the Let May, 1942, the Measster being Mr. Alexander Kirk who was also Minister to Carro, where he rended

The resident charge d'affaires in Jedda Mr. James S. Moose (Junior), bas now been appointed Minister Resident and presented his credentials on the 18th July, 1943. The United States Legation's communon with Carro has thus

to our creased.

Mr Moore is married but his wife and family are in America. He is a pleasant colleague socially but inclined to display a certain reserve in matter where close co-operation is desirable. He was frequently absent in the spring of 1944 owing to the Caire discussions.

Representatives accordized also to other Governments.

*Shorkh Muhammad Sadiq al Mujaddidi, is also Minister to Egypt and resides in Cairo. He came to Mecca on pilgrimage at the end of 1942, but was of seen by his Christian colleagues. (Written in January 1943.) Did not come to the Hejaz for the 1943 pilgrimage

Bahrawi Bey has been transferred to a post in the Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and has been succeeded by Mohammed Hosni Omar, who is also Minister to Iraq. He has not yet presented his credentials and nothing is known of him iti Jedda

The Egyptian Legation is in the charge of Abdul Hamid Monie Bev. a most the pilgramage (Written in January 1943)

Mohammed Hosm Omar visited Jedda for the 1943 pily and bank the absence on leave of Monir Bey in 1944 the legation was in the part to be leave Al Amronsu a pleasant if colourless person.

*Ali Akbar Bahman, Minister to Saudi Arabia and Ambassador to Egypt, terminated his mission in both countries on an imspecified date in 1942 and, as far as Saudi Arabia is concerned, no successor appears to have been appointed yet. (Written in January 1943)

Personalities in Sa adi Arabia.—(Received in Foreign Office, 23rd August, 1944).

INDEX

Anto on Telles, &c.

1. Sharif -Said to apply strictly in Arabia to persons recognised as being at the date of the result from least, and we will be to be the other to. however, much confusion as to the exact meaning of this and the following term.

2. Styyid.-Suid to apply in Arabia, though much abused in some other countries, they to persons reasonised as being in the male descent from Huseyn,

5. Amer.—Given as a title to all princes of the blood and describes the office of practically all provincial governors.

4. Shrykh.-Applied very widely, but not judiscriminately, not only to explusively, to those in official positions, e.g., Sheyich Yosuf Yasin

5. Bry -Still used, sometimes to preference to Sheykh, by persons who would have been so called by right or courtesy in the Turkish system and who may distant the association of "Shoykh" with age or desert life, e.g., Find Bey Hausza.

6. Hajji. -Convenient, in a country where every Hejazi adult has made the polycumage, for curtain persons not otherwise easy to give a title to, e.e., Hair Yusuf Zemal.

7 Phone Sill a port to person a band vertical to a car Small

or anything equally 1 more of the above the second of the extension, the descendant of the Replaced sometimes by the article "al," which it is not always easy to distinguish from "al," meaning "of the house of "All four for the house of "All four for the house of Sa'nd," and the abbreviated names ibn Sa'nd or bin Sa'nd. The use of the patronymic "Ibn So and So" in

so common as often to make a man a personal name difficult to trace.

9. Abit—Means "Inther" Used in combination with the name of an actual son or the name of an object to form a familiar name or nickinama, which - metimes becomes an accredited surname. Thus, Colonel Globb is known in the desert as " Abh Hanaik," or the father of the Little Jaw Similar names are sometimes formed from other terms of relationship.

10. Composition of Names .-- The most normal formation is to build from a person's own name by adding that of his father and sometimes names of remoter accestors and or a family name. It is not uncommon to omit at least the first 15h and place the father's name immediately after that of the person described on Abd that the Firm AT Will II are discuss med however that the second of two unseparated names is that of the father, especially if the first be Muhammad, which is often little more than a prefix

11 The following tadex gives executed two uses the first name of all hving Arabs mentioned otherwise than incidentally an the report, but where Mill the large per becoming the appears of subjects. Mandagnored for purposes of alphabetical order. Secondary entries have been made in many but not in all, cases, where a patronymic or a family name accuss likely to help to trace particular individuals'-

Abod la 52 (3) Abdul- Asia shn Abdurrahesta. King. 1411 Abdul Azie ibn Hunns Quantit 45 (2) V. Asia ibu Mu atnesar & Acte the Muhammad al Idria 30 (8) Versich abn Mani id ibn Jiluwi ibn Sa od. Abdos Azla no Sidnyri. 50 (8) Abdul- Aziz ibn Zayd. 6 Abd., fortin this Zood 50 Vedullah ihn Abdah Aziz Asult 1 (6) Mel ah fim 'Abdur-rabinara Andr I (86) 'Abdullah ibn Blayhid, 5

, Abdulish ibu Hason. 12 (1) Abduliah ibn lbrubles al Fadhl. 21 (4) Abdullah ibn Hasan Quanthi 45 (5) Midullah shu Huseyn Arsir 62 (fo. technique Khawaster 60 Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn 'Aqii 6 Abdullah ibn Muhammad al Padhi 9 Abdulish an-Naffm. 10 Vodellah ne-Sdayra, 50 (1) Abdullah Sulayuran et Haradan, 11 Abdullab ibn Turki ibn Madhl. 53 Abdul Lattf family. 12 (3) A stul Majid the Ali Haydar Sterif. 52 (1) Abdul Mithun ibn 'Abdul- Azis. Acchr 1 (7) Lange Harman Carrier of

44 . 4 . 4 . Ma & 18 Kapernad & Zarakh 65 Abdur fiah min ibn Hasan Quash: 45 2) Audus Raul na-traubin. 14 And the South of Idria. 30 (2) Abb Tuqeyqu family 54 Airmed the 'Abdur-Rahman Amir 1 (3) Ajem an-buwayi. S5 (2), Ali ibn. Abdulah. Bherif. 52 (6) M. All the Abdumb of Dabbagh 19 (4) to Manuar Survey 54 (5) Ali Hardar Sharif Bit (1 Votan Honeya, King. 52 (7) 1 Huseyn at Harths. \$2 (s0, 1 ju uji 3 4 4 troit (Branch of Boyal Family) 1 And the Human 61 No. Bandar ibn Abdul Asia, Amir 1 (11) Bandur ibn Fayms ad Dawlib. 30 (1) 1 a Shoppin 52 (10) and (10) Hurshid, ibm. 0 Buist family 16 is is to family 19 Dawfely Jamely 20 thant Backet 52 (c) Padbl family 21 Falrad ibn Abdul Agis. Acols 1 (6) t vr 22 Fa. 0 1 10 41 Favor An Alas And And A r 3 (B) Faunt ibn Russyn, Kung Ed (B) Food Hamza 24 Ghauth, al. 38 afiz Wahba. 25 larved the Sulsymen of Hamdle. 26 therefor, 11 and 26 Harudi Bay. 27 Han 6d ibn Zeyd. Sherif 52 (15) Harnes at Chauth of Madant, Swyrd 36 Mari hi al. 82 ,16 Hasan the All at Idein 86 (2) Hasan ibn Thrabbu Questic 45 (4) Harim shu Hithlayu, 39 (2) Hathleyn family 29
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Kaprand n Zarakh 65 the terms of Khaod at Qarque Khulil Hagan 75 Kiruraji, blackh Maramusid al Kurdi, al. 15 Modlin, also 46 Materina the Algord Abu Tuqeygn 54 ,3, Macha, Abo. 13 or or Alexa Azz Arer 1 (9) Mushod das Abdal Azir Amir 1 t 4 Melidi Hoy 42 Mirchard de M Shortf a ldrau 30 (9) ar .b Ma amunut, the. 83 Moharak das Abdur-Hall ohn. 40 Mahan mad ibn Abdul Ants. Ainle. 1 (6) Muhammad this Abrill Ame the Modby 24 Mahamu ad ibn Abdul 'Azia ibn Bhoykb 12 (2) Muhammad the 'Abdullab at Fadbl. 41 (1) Volumented the Abdurrablin Abu Topoyan t and also Atsalar-Ha man al Fadid (8) normal at Sederal. Short. 89 (19) and fil Rewwof 35 Muhammad Sadiq the Abdullah. 66 Mahammad Sa'id at R rds. 15 d and Shin do St () and Shinta, Boygut 67 and Burde on Baldelit &8 ad at Tawll 41 March Control to the State of t Mond of du Alelor Ral Winterfa landwiddin 42 Mantafa at Idrial. 26 (6) Minayyib ibn Abdult Asis Andr. 1 (17) Nattel on 10 10000 5000 × 5 ser (5) 40 ch Anar 2 (6) Nauer On: Aust 40 (d) Naif the Paymel she Plumevel. 18 (2) Nast Ben Hithlayn Abo'l Kilab 20 (1) Quitten family 44 Quante family 46. Reads tabilly 40. Scholo for Sy. 47. Handl Matters, 48 Small Bu Threbon Quesible 46 (6) Satibut, no. 14 Sittig, au- 98 So d ibn Abdul Asts, Ambr. 1 (7) Said the Funal, 77 Saille ibn Alon Bake Slotta 40 Sa ad thu Abdul Azix at Arafa Aintr 1 (35 Sa del ibn Abdul-'Asta (bn Abdurrabmin Amir 1 (2) Sa ud ibn Hodblut, TI Name of · Int K and described to to a the first Star St. H.

rat she Rank. Sheett, 52 (14) Topeyes (Abu-) family 64 Tark the Meda Sant Sant Sultan ibn 'Abdul- Anie Ambr (1) 19 Yusuf ibn Abdollah al Fauran - 86-Solten din Hazzelyd Bn Bojad. 18 (1, Yusuf ibn Salim Quastan - 44 (1) treat laser. - 1 - r - Me to Lugt r The state of the s 1 5 1 34 22

1. Royal Fumily

(1) 'Abdul' Aziz ibn 'Abdur Rahman ul Feysal di Sa'ud .- King of Sa udi

Ara are a constant Sa

Born probably in 1882. Accompanied father on flight from Rivadb upon ets excapation by Ihn Rashid in 1891, Grew up under tutelage of Sheykh of local warfare in Eastern Arabia to deliver surprise attack on Riyadh in January 1902 with very small force and retook it. Became recignised head of the family although his father 'Abdurrahman survived until 1928. Extended his authority gradually over whole of Nojd and Qasim and in 1914 took the coastal province of Plasa from the Turks, who then made an agreement with him I'ntered into treaty relations with His Majesty's Government through the Government of India in 1915. Took Hail in 1921 and finally destroyed power of Bent Rushid. Next fought King Hussyn, an old enemy. Took Mecca in 1924 and completed conquest of Hejaz by compelling abdication at end of 1925 of Hamyn a son and meccasior 'All. Acquired surgrainty over 'Asir in 1926. Converted position into one of practical sovereignty in 1930 and later reduced 'Asir to status of ordinary province, following on repression of a rebellion there. Consolidated this position by the Saudi Yemen Treaty of Taif of the 20th May, 1934, which secured his legal title to 'Asir and Najran. Has thus become ruler of territory, ecaboards of which extend from just south of Acaba to just north of

Medi in Yemen and from Kuwait neutral zone to north of Qatar Peninsula it. Some and from Kuwait neutral zone to north of Qatar Peninsula it. Some of Neid and Imam of the Wahlabin; in 1921 Sultan of Neid and its Dependencies in January 1926 King of the Hejaz; in 1927 King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies; and finally in September 1932 King of the Kingdom of Sa'odi Arabia, defined as a single and united State, comprising his

et tig the a stad was allegated me tin Ass

Afa to a related and area, rales were the aft upe due to neglected leucoma. He combines a strong character with courage, much native shrewdness and a charm which, though now a little stereotyped, is still attractive. He is feared rather than loved by his subjects on all of whom except to fill Shift persons after proceed least bed ros a Washam His own Walthabiam is sincere, but tempered by a readiness to compromise when his to special and the man and an atternate the property feet on sta in a movem to the original principles of his met. On his we group he to the property of the form of the following the compact I specifically the property to tow to a second section of the section of the section of the section is the section of the secti the late a street and twenty here a world by I was rish were ages. It was recorded once one of that he had already I of yet 200 to the last recorded the accust of first at a time. He is at at the other decidence of a ways or, a process on my It took it was obserted at the end sow, and so the and Mr. El at so est that I was not on more to post at everyon but also and if he to net affair a last he subsequent a soowed great activity of mind is the Paint he I BU LESS OF THE

Was made a G C I E. in 1920, but does not now greatly prize an honour which be cin if the low term to the past connection with the Geverament of India unly and in some sense vassalish. Received the G.C.B. in November 1935, at the time of the visit to Riyadh of Sir Andrew Ryan. His relations with tireat

Britam have been mainly friendly, and since 1939 he has anted as though be firmly believed in his repeated asseverations, that his interests and those of the Arabs in general are bound up with those of His Majesty's Government In earlier editions he was described as expecting much for love, but his attitude throughout the Palestian crisis of 1937 39 entitles him to the cancellation of that description. He has been unwavering in his sympathy for the Allied cause torongues the present was and as he proved by he at that he is south to give 'his friends, the British Government," every support possible in his peculiar and only partly civilized country short of involving Sa odi Arabia in the war, which, he convincingly argues, would be sees useful to his Majesty's troverament than his present "neutrality"

The King's eldest son Turki died in 1919, leaving issue. The following is a list of the King's mamediate relatives, many of whom also have tesue. Philby a Arabia is probably the best English authority on the Sa'ud family as a whole, but

does not claim to be absolutely accornte-

Throughout the past year (1943-44) Ibn Sa'nd has shown himself to be as energetic and statesmanlike as ever in the conduct of the internal and external affairs of his kingdom. He, moreover, revealed a desire to reorganize the financial and economic administration of his kingdom by requesting that Majesty's Government to provide him with a Moslem financial adviser as also a forestry humand to it in his they or note patern tree. He locally and friendship towards His Majesty's Government remained as steadfast as before and his desire not to prejudice their war effort is shown by his advice to Arab leaders to postpone discussions on Arab unity until after the war-

Sous, All Amira. (2) No au die Abdul Aust Bern at Kawad in 1901 or early 1902 or a lady of Saudi stock. Has for some years been Vicercy of Nejd, and until 1934 senion visited the depart han lad. (") | 'f' | the Amir Feynal, having only left the country once when he went to consult an oculist strange presently after the Mahmal West of 1926. In 1985 however he visited Europe and visited several capitals including London where he stayed about five weeks the received the G.R.E. on that occasion), and he represented

Saudi Arabia at the Silver Jubilee and at the Coronation of His Majesty King

George VI T, 1040 he visited India Same as a second as cit to the T toke was ferhally appointed on the the die tie a cea or to for et a appearance als payable. A so the traces to the state of the same that the same with the control of the thought the control with the state of the stat by hone to the Mexical Presidence of the dillock at a said to per exist describe in pal vic hardware bentrongly famous totare to character may be as allowed the action of a broad and on a the and for less was even to be the bear a earlier his cartican is I I craft the the sant heart was Ho now affect a first and fear buy ever set a, after lost . I a ling transfers of pin ment in a hour total a special of fire a mile cuters to the comment of fail who at me Sant act a sed Hep toses ad not so a set to a program Westers day the duction of air communications, modern . . . Postere &) He was that are himself designed his country home at Badia near Riyadh, the amenities of which include a swimming poul. He owns a cinema projector and gives regular showings. of British news films. When His Majesty's Minister visited Riyadh in February 1942 Sa aid broke with Arabian custom by inviting the ladies of the party to danger His eldest son, Fahad, was born about 1925, and was married to a daughter of the Amir Faysal, No. 1 (3), in May 1943. Is being allowed by his father to take an increasing share in the internal administration of the country and was present at many of the audiences between His Majesty's Minister and the King in September 1943 and March 1944. Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Saudt Army in March 1944

(3) Paysal the 'Abdul-'Ariz.-Vicercy of the Hojas in his father's absence and permanently President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Interior, and, in theory, War. Born of a lady of the faintly of 'Abdul Wahhab in or about 1905. Educated partly by Sheykh Hafiz Wahba, Reported intelligent and has at least had more opportunity than most of his brothers of interacting his land agency and severe follows that has lived mostly of little years in the comparatively civilised surroundings of Mecca and has travelled in hurope: in 1919, when he was in England; in 1926, when he visited England,

France, Holland and perhaps other countries; and in 1932, when he headed the Sa all merces with a cella contant many other capitais. In payinque a much feebler version of his father and elder brother owing to excessive delight in the lisrem from his youth apwards. At first very listless and rather nervous in European company, but could rice to an occasion, as he showed in 1932 In ports, her per a least a a still it is become it, and it gives that of distinction. His decorum is not known to have broken down until he reached hawait, where his indulgence in night-life acandalised the Sheykh and his subjects. Believed not to see eye to eye with his father and joined in the Abdullah Suleyman, in October 1931 Although 'Abdullah Suleyman had the best of this in the end, the King has continued to treat Fayaal with consideration Received many decorations during his tour in 1933, including an honorary G.B.E. In 1935 showed surprising dash as a horseman in races held at Riyadh on occasion of Sir Andrew Ryan's visit. Reported to have married in October 1935 a the splitter of it want to the second split to cussions on Palestine in 1939, and seems to have played the part well. In the last two years or so he has acquired much more self-confidence and tra-s to ... har are run Mu seror saw no an if to ale kiew e go classes a He and a find of the antity of the prairie whose is known by for a feet to perfect on a defect in the majorer more Arabin , resent and were de tor at 1 hours were will a to brothers possess. On or is or he is upon c of acting with the switch the per tranger of a byte King was a week out a more the Italian Mar to mill ris 1942 V v V v v v v by the september to make 1 44 september by 1 v 1 be two Amers, who were and the war by air On their return journey, in December 1943, visited the battlefields in North

(4) Muhammad ibn 'Abdul-'Aniz.—Born in or about 1913. Headed the So other forces will be a commented in 1927. What he do not agree my when the Amir haysal went abroad in 1932, but got beyond himself and was replaced by has brother Khalid. Met Faysal at Kuwait on his return and chared in the bout of dissipation there. Visited the United Kingdom with the Amir Saud in 1937 and 1938. Lives mostly at Riyadh, visiting the Hejaz only for the pilgrimage Said to be popular with the tribes. Appears to be being brought gradually into his father's counsels, was present, together with the Amir Sa'ud, at several interviews between His Majesty's Minister and the King at Riyadh in March 1042. Visited India for health resions in June 1948 together with Manuar No. 1 (9) and Sharth Abdullah Suleman (No. 11). Owing to their indiscreet and extravagant by a revisit was no compass. Returned a letter Peter

(5) Rhdlid she 'Abdul-'Astr.—Born in or about 1916. Acted as Vicercy of the Hejaz in 1932 (see (4) above). Visited the United Kingdom with the Amir Farsal in 1939. Full 1 either and sustant companion of Vicer Muhammas. 41 above. Accompanied his brother Faysal when they visited America and England

in the winter of 1943.

(6) to (27). Sons of 26 and less in 1939 numbered twenty two. The following A correct list an order of age. Nas t (1920). Sa. [1921]. Include (1921). Mansür (1921), 'Abdulish (1922), Bandar (1924), Sultān (1924), Musā'id (1927), Mich'al (1927), 'Abdul Muhsin (1928), Mushari (1932), Muteb (1933), Talal (1933), 'Abdur Rahman (1933), Turki (1934), Badr (1934), Nawwaf (1934) Nayef (1935). Fawwaz (1936), Ma'jid (1937), Sulman (1938) and (1) (1939). Two of them, Mish'al and Sulfan, are said to be adopted sons, of the family of the Beni

Mansur, No. 1 (9), deserves separate notice. A favourite of his father, he is perhaps alone among the King's some in being interested in something other than political gossip, field eports and domestic pleasures. He likes machines, personally sees to the maintenance of his cars and spends a good deal of his time at the Royal garage in Riyadh. Usually in charge of arrangements when the King moves from Rivadh to the Hejaz or to camp, and is said to be responsible for the maintenance of the electrical installation at the Royal Palace at Rivadh. Visited Egypt in March 1942 as the guest of the British Communder-in-chief On his return to Jedda he gave an interview (with his father's approval of his remarks) to a representative of the B B.C., which was recorded in the Royal Palace at Jedda and later broadcast from London. He owns a cinema projector Visited India, for health reasons, in June 1943 with his brother, Muhammad and Abduliab Suleman. In October and again in November he visited Palestine for

further medical treatment, returning with Faysal, whom he joined in Egypt, to

December 1943. Appointed Minister of Defence in March 1944.

Talal, No. 1 (18).—One of the King's favorette sons. His mother, I min Talal, one of the royal concubines, is the King's favourite. Talal went to Egypt in August 1944, on board H M S. Saguta, for medical treatment. He was found to be suffering from syphilis, and after not very successful treatment returned by aur in October

Brothers. All Amirs.

No. 28 in 1943 report, Muhammad ibn 'Abdurrahman.-Died July 1943

(28) and (29) Sa'd and Sa'dd, who died in 1916 and 1939 respectively The former loft three eass: Faysal, Sa'ud and Fahad, and the latter two

Muhammad and Faysal

(30) 'Abdullah ibn 'Abdurrahmdu.-Born about 1894 Described as nen and spruce in appearance and as ambitious in character, so that King keeps li a the action of Secretarias to he at many the HIMS For all ty special request in 1926 and H M S. Clematic with King's younger sons in 1928. He takes a keen interest in agriculture. Accompanied King on pilgrimage and visit to Jedda in 1942 and in 1943

(31) to (34) Ahmad, Musd'id, Sa'd and 'Abdul-Muhren.-Younger men, the

children of the old age of 'Abdur Rahman ibn Faysal

"Ardef Branch. Also Amira.

Certain of the King's courses are dealt with in separate notices, but a general mention may be made of the 'Ackif as being members of a senior branch of the family by virtue of descent from Sa'nd ibn Faysal, an elder brother of the King's father and a former ruler at Rivadh. Their generic name of 'Araif is one applied to raided camels, subsequently " recognised," as the root implies, and recovered by their owners. It seems to have been given to them because they had remained in the hands of the Beni Rashid, but escaped to Ibn Sa'dd in the course of battle in 1904. Some of them rebelled against him in 1910, but the present members of the family form portion of the King's posse of satellite princes Although mecospicuous, they might produce a damant, by right of senior descent, to the throne. Various names are given in the Almanach de Gotha and Philby's Arabia. The most important of these princes, who bear individually the mirrame of al-'Arafa, would appear to be do S2 and (1.7.2) in the said that F and Matrix II Kerry

vistor Núra. Scenns to play a certain rôle in Ibn Sa'ud's entourage. Probably the same Sa'dd al 'Arafa who was described in a recent report from Knwait as being, according to a reliable informant, a friend of the 'Ajman tribe and exercily hostile to Ibu Se ad. Daughter reported to have married Amir

Faysal (q v.) in October 1925

2. 'Abdul 'Acts the Ibrahim,

Governor of Medina (technically Acting Governor rice the King's son Amir Khalid, who never actually held the post) until May 1936, when he was replaced by Abdullah as Sdayri (No. 50 (1)). Had the reputation of being a sovere and arbitrary Governor Was Governor of Abha in 1928 at the time of the clush between the Ikhwan and the Yement pilgrim caravan, the 'Usba, in the Wadi Tanums. In 1936 appointed a member of the Council of Ministers.

3. 'Abdul 'Aziz ibn Mu'ammar

Governor of Jedda until June 1935 when he was appointed Governor of Tail p the row in A T Proceed To the and less that the " N 13 Box; in or about 1904. Comes of a former ruling family of Nept, apparently the same Bear May were fix a a who were pot in the Hall a Volume fithe Wahl May movement and are mentioned several times in Philby's Arabia. Brought up pin pully at dayadh. Was to verme it years for some time up to any the good reputation there. Was appointed to Jedda in August 1932, with the title of Amir, on the death of Hajji 'Abdullah 'Ali Riza, a leading local merchant who had been governor with the old tails of Qaimmagam since King Huseyn's time He is good looking and pleasant, but pretentions, probably on the score of his hete thed. He was goet on a dang and door arms of spore and afflected by paralysis in 1939. He went to India for special treatment in March 1941 but returned incurable in October 1941 Now completely deaf and unable to walk

4. 'Alulul-'A zin ibn Husel id ibn Jilumi ibn Sa'ud

Second cousin to the King. Governor of Hail since 1925 or earlier. Said by the Shaykh of Kawait in March 1032 to be only 40, but to have aged greatly owing to worry. Was much in ovidence in 1929 as one of the King's right in J men at the trais of the Akhwan rebellion. Came into prominence in February 1080, when, apparently without the King's authority, he conducted a raid on the scale of a punitive expedition, which it was, in fact, intended to be, into Transpordan. Disavowed by the King at the time, but maintained to his er and a serier 1982 pet at he and of the things there tich is the As abels if the control to the in Arthural Jizan, where he assumed supreme command of the forces in 'Asir' Said then to be intended for the Governmente General of the whole 'Asir area, but eventually returned to Haal. A man for occasions requiring deastic action. Appointed n spector of the frontier area on the Sa'ddi Iraq frontier in 1936, duties be embines with those of Governor of Hail. In 1939 was said to have aroused suspicion at Rivadh as having designs on the throne which he might try to carry end on the death of Ibn Saud

6. 'Abdul-'Azie (ibn Hamud) ibn Zeyd

Inspector of Bedouin in Transfordan frontier area. Born probably about 1907 Comes of a Hail family said to be related to the Beni Rashid. Said to have been officiated in Constantinople. Sent to 'Amman in number of 1926 to discuss claims in respect of raids, and attended with two other Sa'udi delegates an abortive conference at Ma'an in September. Was one of the two Sa ddi delegates on tribunal which sat at Jericho from February to May 1927 in accordance w Il lady voice Wanger in Vanish to very of deads. Note: 'Amman in August 1939 as Sa'udi agent at the MacDonnell investigation regarding raids. Appointed Inspector of Bedum in the frontier region in January 1931, and has since the 3rd June, 1931, held meetings at long intervalbut will take no responsibility without reference to the King From 1936 to 1938 with year Girth i was inspector of the whole Transporden Souds frontier, under a scheme for dividing the northern frontier seen into three sectors under inspectors with wide powers. In May 1948 was appointed Saudi Consul at Damascus in succession to Rusheyd Pasta.

Q. "Abdullah ibn Blayhid.

A leading figure among the Wathhibi Ulema. Comes from Hail. Quidht of Movey after its occupation by Ilin Sa'id, and was described in Eldon Rutter's account of him (1925-26) an a "bent and wizehed little man." Appointed m obtaining a fatica from seventeen Ulama of Medina in support of the Wahhabi policy of destroying tombs. Head of the Nejdi delegates at the Moslem Congress of June 1926. Again visited Medina in November of that year in attendance on the King and in the company of 'Abdullah ibn Hasan (see 12 (1)), best on , urging the place of iniquity as blocca had been purged. Vacated post at Meeva in 1928 and returned to Hail. Was thought at that time to favour the extremists of the Akhwan movement. Still visits bleeca at intervals. Thought to be embarrassing in high places owing to his frankness and fanaticism. Signed the pronouncement by the Ulama of Nejd in favour of Julad at the time of the Ibn Rifada rebellion in 1932

7 'Abdullah Kdzim

A Hejazi said to be of Cossack origin. Born about 1887 Was employed in the Mecca Post Office in King Hussein's time. Appointed Sa'udi I per that for d Telegra began till oldet at Went to Port Sudan in March 1926 as one of Ibn Sa'fid's delegates to negotiate about the E.T.C cable and showed himself an obstructive negotiator. Was again profit sticky in taking delivery of Marconi wireless in 1031-39, but created a great impression at the time of the cable and wireless negotiations in the spring of 1985

B. 'Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn 'Aqil (or 'Aqeyi'

In 1926 Governor of Jauf, but had vacated the post by March 1928, when he was put in command of a force sent to quell the disturbance created at Wejh by Ham'd ibn Rifada. Probably identical with the ibn 'Aqil who was mentioned in May 193, as a post to cand lose for the governorship of Fot it but was not appointed. 'Abdullah ibu 'Aqli commanded the Ikhwan mobilised in June 1932 to repress the further rebellion of Hamid the Refida.

9. 'Abdullah ibn Muhammad of Fadhl

Vice-President of the Logislative Council and Assistant Vicercy Probably born about 1883. Principal member of the Fadhl family q.e. Was formerly a merchant in Jedda. Described in 1917 as "anti-Sherif and pro-English" and as going by the sobriquet of "English" in Jedda. Put in prison at that time in Mesca for some unknown offence. Played no particular rôle subsequently (and was no little valued for brain-power as to be known as "the Sheep") until ax King 'Ah sent him on a delegation to negotiate with Ihn Sa'ild at Mecca. Went over definitely to Ibn Sa'ud and acted as his representative at Rabigh for the 1925 pilgrimage, in which employment he is said to have feathered his nest. Attached to the King's son, Muhimmad, as adviser when the young Amir occupied Medina later in 1925. Internal and at occepate as the Mosler Col ress . We in This land a contract for motor transport, but lost it. Did better as purveyor to the Government. Sent on an unsuccessful mission to Eritrea in 1927 in connexion with negotiations for the recognition of Ibn So'ad by Italy and proposed treaty arrangements. Also had some part in the treaty negotiations with Great Britain Became assistant to the Vicercy at Mecca and sp on to appointment to his present post in or before 1929. Went in that year on a mission to Persia. Alleged in the same year to have done necely in the company of 'Abdullah Suleyman by cornering benzine, &c., just before new duties were imposed. Appears to enjoy the King's confidence in a high degree and to steer an even or wag ! between rivel factions. Not impressive in appearance or conversation, still somewhat of a sheep but wears his recent digneties with an acquired air of dignity, sobriety and sagacity, which may be a part of his success. May still have rommercial interests, but has long been dissociated from the bousness of the other Fadhis. Acting Vicerot during Faisal a absence in 1939 and again during 1 . I s absence in the winter of 1943

10 Abdulluk on Nation.

Important as being Ibn Sa'dd's agent at Kuwait, where he is established as a merchant and once did a large business in rice, &c. Now elderly and less active reference agrander.

11 *4 bdullah ibn Suleyman al Hamdan

Minister of Finance, Born about 1887, Of pleberan 'Apeyza origin, Starfed left to a first the law to constitute to some in a clean leave to ten years as clerk in their Bombay office. Returned to Nejd about 1919. Said to have gone bankrupt as a broker. Recommended by the Quantum to replace has brother, who had died as a clerk in the King's Diwin. Rose to be head of the Diwin. Became Director-General of France and had acquired complete control of all financial matters by September 1926, when it was remarked that he travelled in greater state than the King himself between Mrcus and Jedda. Has muce been the most powerful of the King's advisers. His position was strongly assauled in October 1931 by a cabal, which included the Amir Faysal, Fund Hamza, 'Abdullah al Fadhi (perhaps a doubtful enemy) and Mr. Philby Was sent for a time to lend a hand with the Tawil mission in Hasa, but had his panels, wors a land of the War war a least 1934 from being Director-General of Finance to the post of Minister of Finance for the Hejaz and Nejd and its Dependencies, thus obtaining the title of Wasir inflavto enjoyed only by the Amir Fayani. Continues to be supreme in the financial administration and has his finger in many other pies, being in effect Comptroller of the Privy Purie, Grand Master of Ordunice, Quarter Master-General on occasion, general manager of the King's establishment of slaves and prigramage of Defence. Probably entirely faithful to the King whose needs he supplies at the expense of others baving demands on the Treasury, and who gives him a free hand in finance regardless of the effect on public opinion. A man of rather mean and full of ideas about development. In recent years has often spent long periods at Jedda acting as the representative of the Minister for Foreign Affairs taking turns in that duty with Yusuf Yasin. His relations with His Majesty's Minister. improved greatly as contacts increased after the outbreak of war. On all realises more clearly than any other of the K ng's advisers his country's complete dependence on British and has shown himself very reasonable and co-operative.

The main burden of dealing with the Italian Minister's procrastinations and evisions in January and February 1942 fell on him and be acquitted himself very creditably. He is the originator of the agricultural development scheme at Al Kharj and shows great energy and enthusiasm in the face of much hostility, envy and ill natured criticism from his brother advisers. A keen fisherman and a tircless traveller, his other pleasures include tobacco, and, it is rumoured the bottle. He has a good sense of humour and repartee sharpened in many verbal battler with his rivals. His position was weakened somewhat by the dismissal

enthusiasm he is thought to share. Was a very harassed and worried man during 1944 when faced with the prospect of having to reorganise the country's finances and economy on sounder lines.

12 Abdul Wahhab Directedants of

The following seem to be the most notable of the descendants of the founder of Wahbabism -

I that, the hole to be the first of Walt ato a read of Mora Property of the Holy Cities, and was in 1929 thought, like him, to favour the Ikhwan extremusts. Signed the pronouncement of the Ulama in favour of Jihad at the time of the Ibn Rifada rebellion in 1932. Now Grand Qadhi. Proud and familical.

(2) Muhammad ton 'Abdul 'Azfz the Sheykh, nicknamed as Sahabi, formerly Covernor of Taif, transformed to Rivadh in 1932 as Assistant to the Amir Sa'û

(3) 'Abdul Latif Family Four sons and a probable grandson of a descendant named 'Abdul Latif were among the ten signatories of the declaration of Jihad referred to under (1). No (2) and the mother of the Amir Faysal (q, r_1) also probably belong to this connection

13. 'Abdul Wahhab Abil Malha

A personage of consequence in 'Asir possibly of the Sheykhly family of Mallin near Sabra, although this cannot be affirmed. Was described in 192" as Director of Finance in 'Asir and was in that year one of four delegates sent by the Sa'iid to negotiate with the Imam Yahya. Probably still has the title of Director of Finance and commanded the Sa'iidi forces which entered Sabya in November 1932.

14 Co Rout a N. Idam

Born in the Born, country here are 1988 of 1 1893, Grand on of an immigrant from Egypt. Educated in the Hejan and in Egypt. Associated with his father, linean, and others in what was in 1917 the principal hide and skin business in Jedda and Mecca. Impressed the Hejazis at that time by his knowledge and European manners. Was made Director of Education in Jedda, but was dismissed and reverted to trade in cotton goods and skine. Edited in 1925 the spu-Sa'ddi paper Al-Ummo in Carro with the help of one of the Palesche. Given a post by the Amir 'Abdullah as manager of his estates in Transjerdan in or before 1931. Was an active supporter of the High-al Abras-al-Hijazi, and was concerned in 1932 to the press propaganda and financia arrangements of the outside promoters of movements against Ibn Sa'ūd. Seems to have gone at least once to Eritrea in this connexion. Was dismissed by the Amir 'Abdullah in the autumn of 1932 as a result of these political activities, but went on with them. Excluded from Egypt, Palestine and Transjordan, whereupon he retired to Bagdad, where he was understood to have become a private secretary to the late ex-King Ali. Returned to the Hejaz with or at the same time as Ahmad-al Majallid in July 1935, and was appointed in 1936 a member of the Legislative Council. In 1938 did some propaganda for the harm in harm Appointed Director General of Waqfs in December 1942 in sa cession to boxy Abdul Wabbah

15. Muhammad Sa id al Kurdt

Formerly Director of Police in Jedda. Of Kurdish origin, from Zakho. Was pres aight Director of Police at Rangha and the fence of the Legat on by trying to commandeer a car which was taking the Nawab of Bahawalpur to Medina. Was transferred to Jedda in 1932 and confirmed in the post early in 1933. Seems to be supported by persons in high quarters, including probably Month Best and the state of the Police of Police and Final Best Physical Aman to watch but not to judge too hastily. Rides a horse, a thing now unusual in Jedda, and looks well on it. Was removed from his post in Jedda and

apparently reappointed to Rabigh in 1933. Officer Commanding troops in Jedda in 1 ob. in 10 ob.

16. 'Abdue Rahman at Bassam.

Second Assistant in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Educated in Egypt Speaks English. Helped Sheikh Yusuf Yusun with the English versions of the Sa'udi Kowen Agreements signed at Jedda in April 1942

17 'dlf Taha.

Assistant Governor of Jedda since 1928, and, in addition, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since early in 1932. A Hejnzi born a sent 1-24 Research of the form a bell seal as sent to the Course Codescents and unhealthy Speaks Turkish well. Well meaning, and not without intelligence, but frightened of his own shadow. Completely ineffective, except of the transfer of Jedda from April 1944 and showed himself helpful and co-operative over mutine matters with His Majesty's Legation. Has a working knowledge of French but is afraid to use it

18. Bujdd (or Humayd) bamily.

A leading family in the notoriously fanatical Chuighut section of the Ateyba tribe. A confusing effect to preduced by the use in past reports of the names Sultan ibn Bujad, ibn Humayd ibn Bujad and ibn Bujad tout court, but what follows regarding —

and of the first the first state of the Sa'ad's stalwarts and one of the first the first state of the Michael of the first state of the Michael of the first state of the Michael of the M

(2) Naif ibn Fayed ibn Humoyd—A pretender to the chieftamehip of the 'Atoyba, but moved to 'Iraq in 1924, having been ousted by No. (1). Played with the idea of recovering his position in June 1929 and sent a minor relative. Oboyd, to app out the land, but was apparently dissuaded by King Faisal from going ahead. Mentioned in 1932 as being still a refuges in 'Iraq and as a possible aspirant to the hand of Masyûna, sister of Fayeal ad Dawish, but the engagement or marriage was dented.

19. Dobbágh Family.

A Merca family of "Moorish" (i.e., some North West Africa) origin Appear to be Seyyida. Became prominent in 1932 in connexion with plot behind the revolt of lbn Riffida and the preparations for the retarded revolt in "Astr The family is numerous. Certain members of it still reside in the Hojaz, including two who were arrested and deported to Riyadh in June-July 1932.

- (1) Ibrahim ibn 'Abdullah und
- (2) 'Les ion 'Abdullah

More important are the following persons abroad .-

(3) Huseyn ibn 'Abdullah, brother of the above. Migrated to Mokalia in or about 1926. Has since done school mastering in South West Arabia and has been an active intriguer against Ibn Sa'úd. Went to India in 1927 to collect support for the Hizb-al-Abrar al Hijazi and their National Pact. Sought, and [29955]

roughly colleted the suport is not to who will be brother had been in a gentle out or was it has to agrees of lane 1026 Went to Egypt and perhaps to Transpordan in 1929. Said to have attended Moslem Congress at Jerusalem in December 1931, when persons concerned in Hizb-al-Ahrar seem to have derised a pendant organisation called Jami'at ad Dif'a lil Hijaz. Was using Aden as base early in 1982, but left in summer The same of the state weeked St Little Till The St L on ly in Kritrea. Now excluded from Egypt, Palestine and Transjordan to rned to Aden in 1936 and allowed to stay there. Opened a school, but soon began to send anti British articles to Egyptian papers. Left for the Upper Yafa' country, where he engaged in anti British propaganda. Probably financed by the Italians. Arrested in the Hadhramaut in June 1942 Deported and hended over to the Saudi authorities who detained him in Jizan. Attempted to escape early in 1944 but was unsuccessful and has been kept in chains ever since Otherwise well treated by the local Air

(4) M 'All ibn 'Abdullah, another brother Less conspicuous, but also very active. Took a hand in the actual revolt in Asir. Reported drawned at Jian.

but report was contradicted later

or Missa . Ma was a fixe one as and a megasta softman Ret 1800 His second of the fibral set of and order protected passport at Cairo in 1926 on strength of adeged subjection to Sultan of Mokalla Author of letter from Lubej to Amir Shakir of the 20th February. 1032 which fell into hands of Su'ddi Government and revealed plans of conapirators. Seems to have gone further east, as he arrived at Aden from Singapore early in June 1932 Has since been very mobile, visiting Eritres, Egypt, Palestine, Waz understood in January 1938 to be beading back to Massawa, and perhaps thouse to Aden and the Hadhramout. Made his peace with Ibn 8s'ad after promolgation of amnesty early in 1935. Returned to Sa ud: Arabia that year and in 1936 was appointed D rector of Education. Suspected of bring involved in the Sherifian plot, 1940-41, but later pardoned by the K

Other members of the family need not be enumerated and well to in y together and to have attaches with Hashimites. One, Mas ud, a ha cor or at 'Amman, was closely concerned in the Ibn Rifada affair and was killed with The Riffide. The family also have attaches with the Ideiais, olthough there is nothing to explain one mention of (3) above as Huseyn him 'Abdullah ad-Dabbagh

al Idelas.

20. Dasoish Family

A loading family in the Mutayr tribe. Its best known member, Fayard ad Buwlsh, famous as a raider, as one of Ibn Sa'dd's principal lieutonants and as a rebel against him died as a State prisoner at Riyadh in October 1931. His name is, however still potent in Lastera Arabia, where he was regarded as more than an ordinary the kh-a kingly man and a king maker. This gives importance

(1) Bandar ibn Faysal ad Dawish -Still a young man. Said to be looked to Mire is the letter letter to the first of the second state unwilling to move at present. Reported in December 1932 to have countered . question by Ibn Sa'ad as to whom the Mutayr wanted for a leader by saying "No one but Your Majesty"

(2) Al Humayde ibn Foysal ad-Dawled .- Visited Ibn Sa'ud at Reyadh in the autumn of 1932, when the King was making afforts to reconcile the ex-rebel Mutayr and 'Ajman, still hostile to him, and was well received and rewarded

The ladies of this family eeem to count. The political agent at Kuwait who had befriended them when Fayual was surrendered to Ibu Sa'ud in January 1930, was visited by various of them on several occasions in 1932. They included Faysal's mother, who hid bitter hatred of the King beneath copious praises, a sister, whose rumonred marriage to a Harb Shevkh was regarded as an augury of reconnil stron between his tells with the Mar of it was afterwards de led and a sit stream of a reservable from and impour who had been married to Shevan Muturak of Kuwait, to a deceased son of Paysal ad Dawish and lastly, as prize of war, to Ibn Sa'ud's brother 'Abdullah,

21 Fadhi (al Fazol) Family

Number of 'Aneyza origin long settled in the Hejax. An original 'Abdullab had at least fit is a all towid used it the point elected on Each of these had usue. Members of the first and second generations after the original

'Abdultah were concerned in firms doing important business in the Hejaz and India, where they had a high reputation, enhanced by their position as business co.lapse of their business at Bombay and Karachi in that year. The two partners most actively concerned in the business in India abscunded to the Hejaz, where a third tried to dissociate himself from the partnership. The affairs of the family have for some years been the subject of very complicated litigation and have engaged the attention of various British authorities for reasons too long to recapitulate. The family still have influential connexions in the Hejaz, and several members of it have been given employment by Ibn Sa'ild Apart from Abdullah she Mahammed ihn 'Abdullah, who is the subject of a separate notice, the following deserve mention -

(1) Muhammad, was of the 'Abdullah just montioned. In business in Jedda and does a tidy trade in grain Disinherited by his father in 1948 as a result

of a quarrel

(2) Ibrahim ibn Abdurrahmda. One of the two who absconded from India in 1930. Appointed a member of the Legislative Council in October 1930 Became later a secretary to the Amir Faysal. Was called on to resign, ostensibly on grounds of all health, by Amir Faysal. He is now living in Mocca and engaged in trade in an unimportant way, but is still said to enjoy the confidence of Amir

(3) Muhammad ibn Abdurrahmdn ibn 'Abdullah.-Was a partoer in the from a property of a second to be to the transfer of the freeze rate

himself from the other partners, his brother and cousin

(4) 'Abdullah ibn Ibrahim ibn 'Abdullah.- Private secretary to the Amir Fayson in 1920. Attention of Charge d'Affaires in Holland, under scheme which did not materialise for having a Legation there with the Sa'udi Minister in London as Minister Appointed Treasurer to the Government later in 1931, as a result of the cabal against 'Abdullah Suleyman. Later became Director of Finance in Jedda, then Government representative to the California Arabia Standard Oil Company at Dhahran and how Saudi representative for supply matters in Bahrein. Speake English.

(5) Ibrahim ibn Sulsyman al 'Agil.-Son-in law of father of (6), and has taken the place of (2) as Rais il Diwan of the Amir Fayed. Is an important official and enjoys Amir Faysala complete confidence. Accompanied him to time in India. Speaks a very little English and some Urdu. A man of culture

and pleasing mentiors.

29955]

22 Fuhad ton Zu ayr Late Governor of 'Asir Was head of the mission sent to 'Asir in May 1930 to make the arrangements which subsequently culminated in its practical annexation by Ibn Sa'tid Was later appointed Amir, though probably not the first to 1 1 the at Report to the first of the first produce to outside loyalty to the King, complained bitterly of Fahad's rough treatment. The King. arixious to placate the Idrisi, steered a middle course and sent a commission to investigates beton them I reach the spot the Idria, had gone in the spot result and had to escape from his sent of government at Jizan. Was little heard of for some time afterwards, but was appointed Governor of Qualida in or about June 1933

23 Fawzon as Sölny So on ling 1 After res in Egypt and consul general in the Appointed in Atal 1, 10 o, also the come is on of the Sa to Egyptian Treaty 1 May 1936. Previously Sa'ddi agent in Egypt. Born about 1888. Belongs by origin to the 'Ducyl, the guild, as it were, of recognised caravan-guides. Educated in a Turkish school at 'Amman. Said to have lived for many years in Bombay I by profession a dealer in camels and horses and still appears to do this business Was Ibn Sa ud's agent in Damascus before 1924. Moved in that year to Cairo, where he became Saudi Chargé d'Affaires in 1937. Is described by Sir Walter Smart as a despit Mission, four six was accounted of a fashi ned point, the rather innocent, but possessed of a certain native shrewdness. He is note: sed by Ibn Saud for important is it at a k A know once goer who spit a mach of his time at the races is Carn and A exandera

24 Fund Bey Hamen.

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs. Born about 1900, he is a Druze of Abeil, in the Lebanon, where the family are less prosperous than they were One brother Sa'id was accused of complicity in the murder of a Christian priest at Aberh in 1930, but was finally acquitted in April May, 1934. Educated in Tarket which is Syria the Tarket True in the Bert and the Syria Protestant College, Berrut. Was Inspector of Schools at Damaseus for a time. Obtained a post as clerk under the Palestine Department of Public Health in 1921. Resigned after a few months and took service under the Department of Laucation as a teacher in Acre Transferred in 1022 to a secondary school in lerg exastences and of terms and had store at the Law School, got a Certificate of Legal Studies in 1925 and qualified in five subjects, including Constitutional History and Public International Law, for the Diploma, but did not complete the course. Had a uniformly good record in ment. May have feared arrest, although he was not, in fact, in danger of it Left for Egypt on the 2nd December, 1926. Apparently was to go to India on a Syro Palestinian delegation, but was drawn to the Hejaz, where, after giving English lessons for a time, he was taken into the Ministry for Foreign Affairs by the Amir Faysal became titular Minister with F and as Under Secretary but still effective head of the Ministry in December 1930. Retained his post, with a seat on the Council of Ministers when the latter was constituted early in 1932. Prefers to call himself in English Deputy Minister - Visited Europe for the first time as a member of the Sa'ddi Mission under the Amir Faysal in the spring of 1932 and did all the real business. Was made an honorary K B E. during the visit to London, and for neveral years carried a possport in which he and his wife appeared as Sir Fund and Lady Hamza. Visited Furope again in 1931 1939 went to London with the Amir Faysal and took a prominent part in the Palestine discussions

Fund Hamza is alort, intelligent, well informed on matters pertaining to his work and industrious. Speaks English well and Turkish, but in ham are by to the cause of Arab nationalism, serving the Sa'dd as its exponent, though inclined sometimes to despuir of the system of which he has made himself part Keeps in touch with other Nationalists in Palestine, and probably Syria. Is used by the king as mis a report for for a star and the the second his posts a started has a started by the power varies. Very bottle to 'Abdullah Suleyman and took part in the unsuccessful drive against him in 1931. Is a very poor Moslem, and conforms to Wahaham no more than he is obliged to. Would like to see Sa udi Arabia, a name of which he was one of the authors, develop on modern, more or less constitutional lines. Likes denfting laws. Would go to great lengths for the causes he has at heart, but is selded, if ever, dishenest in diplomacy. Rather bumptions and sometimes difficult to deal with, but responds to personal handles; Has been spoken of as anti-British, and as pro-Soviet probably wrongly. Wiattitude towards foreign Powers is determined by Arab nationalism, and if, as there is some ground to believe, he accepted a large bribe from the Italians at the time of the Ethiopian war, it does not follow that this affected his advice to Ihn Sa aid. Possesses a sprendid villa in the best part of Beirut which could not be been been to all a lag to a consequences, sugle the last of £3,000 which Ibn Saud is said to have contributed to this object

In 1939 was appointed first Sandi Minister to Paris. Removed to Vichy after collapse of France in 1940. Withdrawn from there and appointed first sa'fidi Minister in Angora where he proceeded in April 1943. It is clear that the King does not want him to return to Sa fide Arabia, and the great power he once wielded has passed entirely into the hands of his rival. Yusuf Yasur-

I wasted to have a sparent to or the state of mediate of between the French and the Sycians and the latter and the Lebanese when on a visit to the Lebanon during the troubles in November 1943. Was permitted to return to Saudi Arabia in April 1944 and was present at most of the interviews between His Majesty's Minister and Ibn Saud in April and May He continues to remain with the King, who seems to attach greater imporatnce to his counsels. If was ramoured in July 1944 that he was to be appointed first Saudi Manister in Washington.

25. Hafte (Hafidh) Rahba

Sa'udi Minister in London. An Egyptian born probably between 1885 and love. Louis Control Marie 1 Library polit is a early manhood and was closely associated with 'Abdul 'Aziz Shawish Definitely ant: British at time of Great War and said to have been deported from India. Sand to have been in Bahrein at one time. Started a school at Kuwait Faysal and accompanied the prince to London in 1919. Was one of Ihn Sa'ud's delegates at the abortive Kuwait Conference in 1923-24 In supreme charge of the cavil side of the Administration at Merca in 1925, with a viceregal title, and did well. Read the King's mangural address at the Moslem Congress in Merca in June 1920. Much employed on missions and negociations during the ensuing years. Inter also took part in negotiations with Sir G Clayton in 1925, 1927 and 1928 and expounded Ibn Sa'ud's views and fears regarding Italian policy in the Red Sea, Bolshevik activity and Hashimite sovereignty in neighbouring countries to the Residency at Cuiro early in 1928 around one bough and and aps and the state of the syrian influences but returned to favour soon after and became Assistant Vicercy beside the Amir Faysal Thought to have indisposed the Amir by his masterfulness as a tutor and his disregard as Assistant Vicercy for the Amir's position. Relegated in July 1928 to the post of Director General of Education. Went to London in 1929 to represent Ibn Sa'nd at the International Postal Congress. While there was selected for the post of Munster in London, but did not take up the post for over a year, during which interval he went on a sort of undefined mission to Kuwait and was also employed much about the King's person, though he appeared on the whole to have lost ground to the Syrians. He and Fand Hamza are deadly enemies. Has during his tenure of the Legation in London represented his country we get a graph at the state of the state of the leading deat in 1991 to w Minister at The Hague, but the arrangements have never instormated for rest according hep- a ted Says I was be some of the This tores the in 1938.

Hafiz Wahba has sown his political wild onts. His anti British sentiments are supposed to have undergone a change in or before 1928, when he was reported Great Britain, but, as a servant of Ibo Sa'dd, believed the King's interest to be himself well-disposed in London, and has on occasion been distinctly helpful. He to a good propagandest for Ibn Sa'ad on the lecture platform and in society Norther capital and talk air a part is by the same of the mont and looks ary thing but a Wahhabi (except that he abstains from alcohol and tobacco) at the Hyde Park Hotel or the Savoy Likes the theatre too, and alleged to have a present for night clube to which he gave full rote in New York in 1938. Speaks moderate English, but is not fluent. A useful servant to the King, whose respect he commands, but not probably his entire confidence. He was on leave in Sa ddi Arabia early in 1940 and returned via Kowsit, where he settled with the Political Agent the temporary form of the Sa'adi Kowert Agreements, which were then brought into force pending the drawing up and signing of the final texts. Accompanied the Amura Faisal and Khalid on their visit to America and begand a winter of 1943. He returned with them to Saudi Arabin in Dever for 19th on west process at a so of the interviews between His Majesty s Me ter as the key of Med at the 1944. Showed hunself genutnely And read at state of an atras of the second corruption of Saudi officiale. The hard to provide the an one of his most trustworthy counsellors the returned to capana a April 1944

28. Hamad Suleyman.

Under-Secretary of State for Finance, brother of 'Abdullah Sulsyman, q.c., and has worked under him. Once a petty trader in Bahrein and fled the country to evade payment of debts. Acted for his brother as Director-General of Finance during his relegation to Hass towards the end of 1931 Was appointed Wakil or I add Secretary what And Wal was to I Warfe or fell Minister in August 1932. Has been employed on musions in 'Asir, notably in November 1932, week be was sent with Khalid al-Qarqani to investigate the differences between the larger and how St on a store of They were too for to read the spet hafter the Idrian went into open revolt. Went with a Sa'ndi mission to the Yemen in

1933, and was reported to have been detained by the Imam at San's on the situstion with Sa'udi Arabia deteriorating. Returned well before the outbreak of hostilities in 1934. In 1935 was a member of a Sa'dds delegation which visited Bahrein, to negotiate the Transit Dues Agreement and to Kuwait, to discuss the question of the Sa'udi blockade of that neighbouring state. Whilst at Bahrein he was said by a local Persian merchant, the Political Agent reported, for an one at least once previously) but was apparently begged of by his brother that it of a pharently, very intelligent. He disclosed to His Majesty's Minister at Taif in 1942 that his favourite outdoor sport was throwing stones. His eldest son. Suleyman al Hamad, born about 1917, takes some part in public affairs - he was for a time director of the agricultural project at Al Khari and early in 1948 he want to Egypt to buy machinery and spare parts for the Minister of Finance, Suleyman represented Shatkh Yusuf Yasın as Acting Minister for Poreign strate to the total of the state of the stat again from May to July 1944, ostenubly on Government business, but managed to find time to indulge in lavish personal expenditure on the Government's account. He is a shallow, self seeking young man

Formerly Director General of Military Organization. Born about 1892 to 1896. Helieved to be an 'Iraqi Kurd and to have risen to non-commissioned rank in the Tuckish army. Was a colonel in the army of King Huseyn, but passed to the service of Ibn Sa'ild and was officer commanding troops at Yanbu' before 1928 Recause Officer Commanding in Jedda in that year Appointed Director-General of Military Organisation in 1931 in mecession to Fawai Bey Kawakai Promote 11 st per franche and and a new tar she it that the none of having the education necessary to create anything serious out of the emoryo regular army, as Faudhi Bey might have done had he not lost favour Hamdi seems to be a man of indifferent character with a gift for intrigue, which he displayed in connexion with the vicinatudes of the British Staff of the Hejax Air Force in 1931 32. Acts on occasion as A D C to the King attending him on his virits to Jodda and being sent to meet sloops, &c Now insignificant, having and I fill rape, to live and a first or a fetter the A D C to the Amir Faysal Stated in 1939 that he had resigned and wanted to return to leng, but was not allowed by Ibn Sand to leave the country Boon companion of the Amer Faysal's Atlantan step father in law Bealing Adham In spite of a gorgeous uniform gives an impression of seediness and has been known to touch a member of the logation for a loan of two rivals

28. Seyyed Humza at Chauth at Madam.

At one time consul general designate for Java. Became first Saudi Minister to Bogdad 1938. A Hejazt of Median, born perhaps 1895. Said to have been educated in Turkish schools and to have frequented Turkish society. Sided with Turks at time of Arab revolt, and edited an anti-Huseyn paper at Medina in their interest. Continued to be anti-Huseyn after the success of the revolt and fied. Said to have been sentenced to death by default during his absence. Seems, nevertheless, to have been given an important post at Damaseus, which he continued to hold under King Faisal's regime there, even after King Huseyn had launched against him an accusation, probably trumped up, of having stolen valuables from the Prophet's Tomb. Was in In San a reserve of a 12's rewas to find the great the greatist Knwait Conference of 1928-26, an appointment which led to a revival by the Traqu delegates of the robbery charge. Became Assistant Governor of Medina after to a patent, Sa it for each 1925 Walter water to deal or the calce Storted 1 1 of the first page and a grown of the treatest of which the Netherlands Government agreed, but which has never been opened, probably owing to financial difficulties. Filled in time as a member of the age to and what we he was constourned in the tree to be bounded to Se to ser 1942 Care it has strain Mee and Mar a 1943 Mar da palace man evidently. Fell into disfavour during his visit to Medina in 1941 but was later pardoned and remstated in the King's entourage, and is now frequently present at meetings of the "cabinet."

20. Hithlays Family,

People of importance in the 'Ajman tribe, much concerned in the Neid revolt. of 1929. Its principal member, Dhaydan ibn Hithlayn, was slain treacherously in April of that year. The following other members of the family deserve

th Veif ibn Hithlayn (mcknamed Abn 'l Kilâh) -Succeeded Dhaydan and carried on the revolt that state one it has a rive of Brick and rives in Knwart, and was in due course handed over to 1bn Sa'ud. Has since been a State prisoner at Rayadh closely confined.

was no was not been and was no Los Isamo Do alle SI of two leaders who in July 1929 visited Kuwait in the hope of enlisting support 13 - 10 To 1 O ther Fet, If to unbrown

A ld ibn Muhammad ibn Hithloyn described as a "deconair to 'Iraq under King Faisal's protection. Visited Kuwait in 1982 at the time ut if e The Transmitty to size up the chances of new auti-Sa'udi action Made ote peace with him tel to the fire of the Ajman desert, with headquarters at 'Aweyma (90 miles W N W of Al Qatif) in 1936

30 Hassin A Awages (or Aougins).

You a street por longer of west a fields it enter rising terms who der ses were singuistable treds bar a real of the about a distribute to be and love, contra me in Mart or 1 wills win as her Syren Autra towart Velibi, the naturalised British head of a small company there. At a asses in 200 was case or via 1982 a Yahila san I feld, it order to were to describe and well read to a fight or are and to a with They had all to have abspectioned a good in a sit to send special in that of the Connect Printers' Association (I imited). It was understood in 1932 that Awayor was leaving ded to fire and but made made and the North appropria at al., 1 F. , 1 a. , to 1 be a tool at the Inetelection with attacher at the attacher to will be a next of the ex Khedre's group for the creation of a National Bank A man likely to Law ups and a west in the and the whom commercially great care should be used. Appears to be closely associated in business with hapib Satha (a.c.). Has spent the last year or so in Berrut, where he is used to act as This Saind's cite the purchasing seems. Although nothing the been proved against him, the British security authorities have regarded him for wished to appoint ion with Secret May 1 to the telephone with the appoint ion with the secret May 1 to the appoint ion with the secret May 1 to the appoint the manual secret May 1 to the manua Magesty's Government that his appointment would be unsuitable

31 M Harryn Sant

A well anown Hejazi or decida of Egyptian origin Berr about 1882. Inherited much property from his father, Omar Nasif, who was a note c person go in Turkish times, as well as the agency in Tedda of the Sherifs of the Abel as traca. Occupies the largest land to Jewis and one very prosperous, but is now probably less in. Was said in 1917 to his cose favour with King Huseyn which a received beef a received to stay with him when an Jedda. Was ato 1 acce to see to see o, Perital at the last of at hat time Descriped as fort, and is Wiring by over on one to be set the Satisf thro to a seried to be a tree Killy Als cost right beginning a Lie to dee at at the bound to the state of the first that good the promote fighting by Sand adverse in years for wag the call of de de las las ridios sistes to Kir e graditae Green Labace has fact 11 to sweet, the tell and the property to duct as to is tract cort cases. Ruther a are heast rower assembly may both discover and be disliked by the regime, but keeps quet so thole a com Arabi woman and possesses what passes in Jedda for a remarkable library. At a termonic the de H and the way I a best with a book of the last the Halestine Defence Coan fee in Mer 1 to 1937 is

32 Thrub m J Hu mmer Quantizaçãos a Jerda 1937. Lea par with the Lie partial luntifie of med to The Heart of Arma a and see to be the ten as Mr. 11, has a vive doubtful claim to the historic name of Mu'ammar, which he subsequently as im al In carly life on elled much in India Person Forest and elsewhere in the last as trader and proma vase as an time out or as and I was 1920 became head of the Sa ad s diwar. In sterrer car of the Agar Sa of in 1932. In

[29955]

1938 was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Bagdad. His alleged undiplomatic activities were the subject of complaint on several occasions, and in 1937 necessatated his removal. An active, able man, interested in world affairs and with a great sense of humour. Has improved Jedda considerably, is useful in pilgrimage matters, and is heipful to foreigners within the limits of his powers. At one time was the principal channel of communication between the legation and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, but is not now trusted by the King or the Amir Faysal in confidential matters,

His eldest son, Abdullah, born about 1920 formerly served under Yusuf Yasın in the Political Bureau at Riyadh and has now (May 1943) been appointed first secretary at the Sa udt Legation in Bagdad. Another son, 'Abdal 'Aris, born about 1923, in a student at the American University of Beirut. A heals rogue, he was dismused in April 1944 as a result of a scandal connected with a slave-girl and his unblushing peculation of Government stores and amuggling F 5 Ch

33 Heahim Shakir

Born about 1903 in the Hejaz of Turkish-Syrian parents. Was employed as chief clock in the Jedda Quarantine Department during the latter part of the HIS T BY BE NORTHER TO PACKET HI AND I TWANTED A TEST Has since managed Awayni's piece-goods business to Jedda and acquired a Considerable personal fortune in conjunction with Awayar and Najib Salha (g.e.). A was at the first to the Awayar and I told a Tarab e d de de Jedda, which he has now (July 1944) let to the United States Legation at an exorbitant cental. Has also built a luxurious villa in Casto. A close friend of Your Yasen

34 Jazet Din Shawa

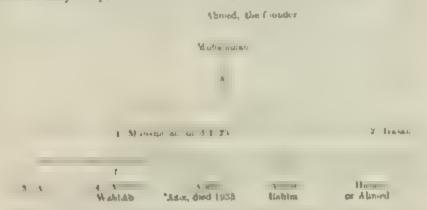
Born about 1905 in Gaza. Palestinian of a well known family. Educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he took a diploma is agriculture. Joined the rebels and took an active part against the British during the Palestine troubles in 1937-38. Was at one time private secretary to the Multi. Violently anti-lew. Came to Iraq in 1940 with his wife, who is French, and joined Rashed Ale's rebel army in May 1941. Escaped after the rebellion had been crushed and was granted asylum by Ibn Sa'nd provided he refrained from political activities. He has been in Sa odi Arabia ever since and has kept ! word. Appointed Director of Agriculture at Al Kharj early in 1944 and in April II befor of act Te of Polls W. Joseph San and San Salan A athere nationalist, he is outspoken about his views on Palestine, but is not it by a Beautiful or operative colleague in his new job, and therefore a pleasant change from the majority of Sa Odrodicials. Has a son at Victoria College

36. Makammad 'Id Rawwd!

Formerly Sa adt consul in Damascus. Born about 1899. One of a Sherart family which migrated from Janf to Damascus in 1910. Family not highly cona cold a costs I d last he a correct as a life saud and was helpful to him in negotiations with the Turks. He, the father, made a fortune in camel dealing and left wealth to his two sons. According to his own more Mid and soil edge size to be de getetre , War youring up linglish banknotes in Damascus at a discount of 20 per cent, to 40 per cent, stealing away to Bogdad as soon as it fell into British hands, and cashing the notes at par. Appointed to his Damascus post in 1929 in succession to his brother Ynain. Had then only had primary education, but was stated last year to be bust y rather stupid, though pleasant and useful. Well informed on local currents of thought and pushes in Syrian nationalist circles, without apparently carrying me have the ce des of in Arab For re with The Sound as a soutable right for it. The brother Yasin Rawwaf, whom he succeeded, is said to have become to verify Med a in 1929 at the was appointed second assistant to the Viceroy of the Hejaz in September 1930, but has faded out of Sa'udi official life and now lives at Damascus. Muhammad 'Id Rawwif was superseded as consul at Damascus by Rusheyd Pasha (q v.) in May 1933 and appointed an Assistant Under Secretary of State for Porcign Affairs. In 1935 was appointed At Garage Quesa no not be in Tedda to, in 1957 ex hanged posts with Ibrahim ibn Mit'ammar Ceased to be Chargé d'Affaires at Bagdad in 1938 when a Saudi Munister was appointed, and was made a member of the Conneil of Ministera

36. Idran Pomily.

Founded by Ahmed al Idris: a native of Fez, who became a notable religious teacher at Mecca and created a Tariqa, or school of religious dectrine. Moved on to Sabya, in 'Asir, where he acquired land and died in the odour of sanctity about 1837 and where his tomb is still venerated. The Idrisis supplanted the Sherifian family, which had ruled at Abh 'Arish in the time of his son Muhammad and Muhammad's son 'Alf. The branch of the family most identified with 'Asir is descended from these two, as appears from the following table, which is not necessarily complete or accurate as regards order of birth .-



The numbered members of this branch deserve further notice

(I) This Musician and was a note to make in the day. Been at 1876. Still put in Egypt and at Kufra. Organised opposition to the Turks in 'Asir in and after 1904. Made treation with His Majesty's Government through the Resident at Aden in 1915 and 1917. Came to terms with Ibn Sa'dd in 1920, when he

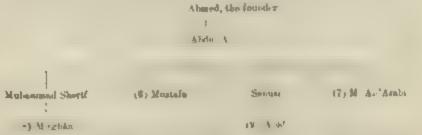
coded to him any rights he might have in the country about 'Abhit

(2, Dr placed 3, to 1927, after anaphrated eve to Ave, ted it it it year the suzerainty of Ibn Sa'nd by a trenty signed at Moces. Accepted in October 1931 the practical annexation of 'Asir by Ibn Sa'dd, retaining a simulacrum only of quan sovereign rights. Joined in the rebellion against Ibn Sa ad in November 1852, and a sympa tid corner one of soul fit a Mill rate or is efforts to obtain his surrender, Ibn Sa'nd agreed recently that he should remain in the Yemen under the Imam's supervision, and accorded him a pension Appears to be a man of weak character, very amonable to influence. Was described some years ago as " monkish."

(a) So codes his father it 1923. Was upheld by the Mascriba and other tribes a 1924 ignores at court district a year or in Most to No (b) who was a second semporarly at Hore a time or litera procession. At the tarm, not flod you to the large in 1925 and was displaced by (2) in 1926 Returned to Mecca in August 1925, and seems to have lived mostly there until he was suddenly accessed and deported to Riyadh in the summer of 1932, under suspicton, apparently, of intending a coup in 'Aslr. Recently attempted to escape. Was foiled, but did not die, as was rumoured
(4) and (5) while I red on the 5.5 Mgril 1937 were very active in organising

and conducting the 'Amr revolt of November-December 1932.

The original Ahmed has a numerous posterity through another son, variously called 'Abdul Al or 'Abdul Mutal. His descendants have been principally associated with Dongola, where his tomb is a place of pilgrimage, and with Egypt The following table shows only those of the branch who have come to notice in connexton with Arabia in recent years :--



(6) Was a trusted British agent during the Great War Later played a rôle th opposition to his constn. Att. No. 3). Died in Egypt in 1930.

(7) One of the 'Asir delegation which came to Mecca in October 1930 to complete the arrangements for the absorption of 'Asir into Ibn Sa'id's dominions. Concorned in the rabellion of November-December 1932, and left with No (9)

for Massawa after it collapsed.

(6) Has been politically active for many years. Works normally, it is alleged, in the Italian interest, but played an apparently pro-Sa'dd rôle in 1926-27, at the time of and after the establishment of Ibn Sa'dd's suzersinty over 'Asir Visited Mocca at least three times from September 1925 to September 1927 Was thought perhaps to aspire himself to the post of ruler of 'Asir. Visited Itis Majesty's agent and consul in Jedda on the 15th September, 1927 Mr Standhower Bird described him at that time as being the King's unofficial advisor in regard to 'Asir and Yemen. He found him a man of intelligence and broad views—pro-Sa'dd, but not pro-Wahhabi. Accused by the Sa'dd Government in 1932 of again sarving Italian interests, and of being concerned in the political plot behind the 'Asir res. 1

(9) Much concerned in the As reseat of November Describer 1932. Was at Jizhe at the crucial time, and attempted by a letter and a visit to Kamaran to get this Majesty's Government to recognise what he represented as the restoration of Idries rule. Withdrew early in 1933 to Massawa, with his relative M. Al-

Arabi, No. (2)

All members of the family have the title of Seyvid. There is a close connection between the family and the Sendais, whose founder was a disciple of the original Ahmed al Idriai. The aptritual relationship has been reinforced by intermarriage at various times. The Idriais have also a connection with the Mirgháni family, whose head resides in the Sudan, and is chief of yet another Tariqa, once powerful and still important.

37 Khilled Al Qarques (alias Al Hud, al as Abu'l Bulid)

A Tripolitan, who is said to have served under the Senus, fought the Italiana and retired into exile in Egypt, where he has a daughter married to Abdur-Rahman 'Azzām Bey, formerly a desert fighter in the Schun cause former Egyptian Minuster to Iraq and Sa'udi Arabia. At Qarqani was brought to Ibn Sa'dd's notice, it is said, by Sheykh Hafiz Wabba, and came to the Hejaz in 1930. Wapattas Called Call Call Called a pre-ti soon vacated the post and went into business with the German merchant, afterwards honorary German consul, de Huas. Was re-employed by the Government to accompany the American engineer Twitchell on his tours of survey for water and minerals. Was sent with Hamad Suleyman (q e.) to 'Asir in November 1932 to investigate the dispute between the Idriss and Ibn Sa'dd's Governor. This musion could not be accomplished by the two delegates, who, in the following before the in the same and the same the same to the same Bahrem Traumt Duos and Koweit Blockade Conferences of 1935 Was also a Sa'dd representative at the negotiations over the Red Sea oil concession with Petroleum Concessions (Limited) (added in 1939). Acted as buyer for certain German goods for the Saudi Government. In 1938 was found to be on the staff of Amir Sa'ud, but later in the year officially appointed to that of Iba Sa'ud. Said to have a large salary. Seems to be a trusted adviser, and said to be honest in negotiation, though not necessarily acrupulous in financial matters. Accompanied Dr Mahmud Hammuda to London and Paris in 1930 in connexion with the proposed amendment of the Sanitary Convention Visited Germany in 1939 bear the or break flwer or a transfer for the arms fir S. Cd. Ventur Had an interview with Hatler, but was otherwise unsuccessful. Has a slight impediment in his speech. Speaks French and perhaps Italian. Claims to have travelled a good deal in Europe, including Russia, and is regarded by Ibn Sa ud as an expert on European affairs. An interesting talker but can be waspish. Said by some person to be not Br treb but is probably only rether south, pro 1 ah Is now in poor health (1943). It was rumoured in July 1944 that he was to be appointed So'ada Minister in Angora in place of Foad Hamza. Speaks fair

38. Muhammad ibn 'Abdul 'Aziz ibn Madhi

A Nejdi, formerly Governor of Jizan. Transferred about 1940 to be Governor of Al Khobar, which post be now holds. A friend of the Qaimmagam of Jedda. but without the latter's knowledge of the world outside Arabia. Speaks nothing but Arabic and that with a strong Nejdi accent. Comes much into contact with the Americans of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company at Dhahran and was lavish in his hospitality to His Majesty's Minister when he visited

Dhahran in March 1942 Enrued the gratitude of the Royal Air Force for his help when one of their aircraft forcelanded on Tarút Island in January 1942. A conger brother is Governor of the town of Al Qatif, and mother brother, 'Abdul Aziz ibn Madhi is Governor of Dhiba.

30. Mehde Bey

Director General of Police, with headquarters in Mocca, for several years, but in 1838 was made Director-General of Public Security, though no change in his functions was announced or observed. An Truqt, who has, however, fived I tile in Truq. Sand to have been a regimental clerk in the Turkish army in which a brother of his is still an effect. Was employed also in Kim, Histor's army the appears to be arbitrary and ruthless and to wield considerable authority. A more declared by a competent Indian witness to be the best organised concern in Sa'ûdi Arabia. In 1938, when he had extended the system of regular police to Hasa, he was given by the Sa'ûd the title of mi Mariok (The Reformer).

40 'Abdur Rahman ibn Mobarak

Governor of Wejh. Little known to the Legation, but worth mentioning because he was one of the leaders of the forces, with advanced hase at Dhaha employed against Ibn Rifada in 1932. Is possibly a tribal personage rather than an administrative Governor, and may be of the family of Huseyn ibn Mubarak of the Harb tribe, who was a power at Rabigh at the time of the Arab revolt

41. Muhammad at Tawil

A native of Jedda of Fry, tian organ. On a small bost in the customs in Turkish times and rose to be Director of Customs in Jedda under King Huseyn Played a leading part in the movement of the Rejasi notables to compel Huseyn's abdication and the accession of King 'All in October 1924. Remained in theory Director of Customs only, but wielded great influence under 'Alf, and was described as being practiced of taller a November 192 after a temper in a dispute with Ahmed Saqqaf, the Prime Minister, who decided to leave Promised at that time to devote to the cause of the Hejaz every penny of "certain economies" which he had effected while Director of Customs. Left the Hejaz on the fall of Jedda but returned in 1927 or early to 1928 and started a motor transport business. Was said in 1928 to have been president of the Hizb-al-Abrar al Hijazi but made his peace with Ibn Sa ad after an absence at Riyadh, which was described in February 1928 as a deportation. Was slow to receive official employment, and was perhaps considered unsuitable for such employment in the Hejaz, but was in September 1930 placed at the head of a commission to starts and recreatuse the fit and all extremators of internal Hasa. Remained for some time in this employment, despite rumours of assassination or fight. Appears, a base total tup regard as and roaden a Quant, corns in the process, but not to have made the Hasa Customs as paying as he I quet A capable and well-reputed man, liked by the authorities at Bahrein, but he fell foul of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company to such an extent that Sayyid Hashim was sent to look after their business with the Government in 1935. At Tawil was received in 1936 and replaced by two separate officials in his posts as Director of Figures and Director of Customs. In 1938 appointed organist by was as a general reading. Motor Transport Carrons San 1943. appears to have lived in retirement on his estate in Hass. The company is now defunct

42 Mustufa Badruddin

Director of Customs in Jedds. A North African or of North African origin. Born probably about 1892. Was given a small post in the Jedds custom house some years ago, and later became Director of Customs at Yanbu' Transferred to Jedds in the same capacity in 1930. A man of little ability, but was reported to dear ground be discoursed in Jahanest. If so he has not scriously infected the custom-house as a whole with this malady. Popularly supposed to help a years and certainly remain very well at other for the British. Is reputed to he well in with gauge of dhow men sinuggling goods across the Harbest Arteriord a May 1944 what a stage arms of a good was caught being smuggled out of Jedda to Egypt. Released shortly after

43. Ibrahim an Neshmi

Formerly Amir of Janf. Said to be a Nejdi, to have been originally a maker of native foot gear to have been in Median while the Hashimites still teld it.

and to have escaped to the Sa uch side, where his knowledge of the situation in Medina was so useful that he was given a command. He appears to have been employed at Tebuk and perhaps at Yanbu' in the ensuing years. He became notorious in February 1930 for a large-scale raid into Transpordan similar to that the time already Governor of Jauf, a post from which the King dismissed him about the end of the year, not, it was explained, because the man was bad, but because the King desired to eliminate causes of quarrel with His Majesty's Government. Reappeared subsequently as Governor of Al-Ula, but was transferred to an unspecified post in or about June 1933. In now (May 1934) one of the more important subordinate commanders in the Western Army on the Saudi-Yeman border. Governor of Turába in 1934 until Septembar 1935, when he was appointed Governor of Najrān

44. Qutthu Family

(1) Yaruf the Salim Quities, and to have been originally a servant in a coffee shop in Mecca and afterwards of the original Quities family whose name he took. Became a guide for Javanese pilgrims. Rose to be president of the Mecca manicipality under the Turks, but was still so uneducated that he was said to be unable to tell "the letter Ahl from a telegraph pole." Became Minister to the Washington Ahl from a telegraph pole. Became Minister to the Washington Ahl from a telegraph pole. He same Minister to the the transfer of the salid to be unable to tell a salid to be unable to tell the sa

(2) 'Abbis Quitte, an ambitious young man, born about 1901, who was himself president of the municipality in Moore in 1930 and still occupies that post. It is the right and many of Sheykl. Andulah Stephen. Migrate Property and in chief organises of the hotels recently opened at Mecca, Jedda and Medina.

45. Quanthe Family.

An important merchant family in the Perman Gulf. The Legation is indebted to the Political Agent in Bahrein for an account of them, which was drawn up in June 1931, and of which the following is a summary.—

Said to be descended from a butcher of Riyadh. Composed of the five brothers mentioned below; children of the same mother by two brothers, Hazan and Ibrahim, who married her successively; partners in business and property, engaged in trade between Bahrein, their headquarters, Haza and Nejd Accounted, deepite the acquisition of wealth, extremely plebenan and disqualified by Arab custom from intermarriage with women of better birth

(1 Andul' 1-2 in Hamn supple and wise the magnetics of the free reputed pious, respected by Ibn Sa'fid Was Sa'fidi delegate to the abortive Hickade Conference at Edwart in 1935.

(2) 'Abdur Rahman the Hasan, more enlightened and a wonderful fellow for pearl dealing. Possessed of some knowledge of French and English and processed to to the end of the pearly of the second by the control of the

(3) 'Abdullah ibn Haran, intelligent and sharp, but of mean and low character and medicesome. Inclined to be boastful and disliked by Ibn Sa'del

(4) House the Ibrahim, vary foolub and gruff and as low a character as (3) lot ten pered.

(5) Sa'ad ibn Ibrahim, permanently resident in Ham. Not personally known to 5 personally said to be a good torser at similar a paraeter to of and (4)

When the above information was supplied in 1931 the Question had great influence owing to their position as agents of Ihn Sa'ûd in Bahrein and buyers of his requirements for Nejd, as well as to their wealth and their hold on many to whom they had lent money. Their most distinguished debtor was the Kirch himself who owed them in 1930 something like £80,000, and who, although about half of this had been paid off by June 1931, still owed them the balance. About of hour was given in the after year a riving offer it is not try and rate the wind for the Sa'ûdi Government in Europe, but failed completely. The relations of the Questions with the King no longer seem to be as close as formerly. They rescated the reforms introduced by Muhammad at-Tawil (q.c.). They were driven by had business to press the King for money. He has of late employed other persons to buy for him, but he is not known to have deprived the Questions of their general agency for him at Bahrein. The Amer Sa'úd frequently employed

the Quantities to buy goods for him in Bombay, but was said in April 1942 to have become dissatisfied with them and to be employing other agents.

46 Rashid Family

Former rulers of Hail Little is known of the remnants of this family once so powerful and later so fallen, even before its final collapse, that it was "accounted infumous, even in such a land of violence as Arabin, for its record of domestic morders." It deserves attention, however, because of the possibility of its reappearance on the scene, e.g., if the Shammar tribes from which it sprang should go against Ibn Sa'ûd. It is understood that, after the fail of Hail, the King pursued a policy of absorption, not of annihilation, and that many persons that the later than the later than the representation of the later than the representation of the later than the representation of the later than the later than the same are the later than the same later than the later than later than later than the later than later thas later than later than later than later than later than later t

(1) Sultan and

(2) Mich'al-

the latter of which corresponds with that of an infant child of the last ruling ibn Rashid, as given in the 1917 volume of Personalities in Arabia. Two other persons have come to notice, who are said to be related to the Beni Rashid, viz.—

(3) Maneir ibn 'Asaf, who is said to have been taken into 1bn Sa od's assvice and to have served for a term as Governor of Tebuk, and his brother-

(4) Ndsur the 'Asof, who also served Ibn Sa ud, but was reported to have described into Transjordan in 1931

As the information about this family is so mengre, it is worth noting that the following members of it accompanied the Sa'nd from Riyadh to Jedda in March 1934 —

- (5) Muhammad ibn Talål (a daughter of his was married to 1bn Sa ud in 1938).
 - (6) Mash'al ibn Mas'dd ibn 'Abdul 'Asla.
 - (7) Rashid al Mahoyam al Jahr (8) Sultan ibn Talàl al Jahr
 - (9) Fahad ihn Hamud al Jabr

Of these (6) and (8) may be identical with (1) and (2) given above. The I min of Quantitative at the last has a last of the Help with the names, except (6), unless the name Mash at all Sa'od in the 1935 hat corresponded with the same person. Two other names appear in the 1935 hat

(10) 'Abdullah al Mit ib (11) 'Ubaid al 'Abdullah.

At least one Ibn Rashtd accompanied the King's son, the Amir Fayeal, to the Yemen front in April, 1934.

Tree, my rate or greatly is orillance in the Salidians a rage being

treated generally very much like his own younger sons

importance, is (12) Muhammad ibn "Abdul Muham at Rashid, born about 1910 Lives at the Court of the King of Iraq (according to a 1935 report), out of whose privy pures he is said to receive a pension of about £20 a month. Twice stated to have set out, with the cognisance of the late King "Ah, to raise the Shammar, cross the frontier and take Hail, but returned on each occasion with standards still unfurled, having judged the mement not propitious. Still keeps in touch with the Shammar and maintains bedown mode of life. Described as ordinarily a rather dull, broading young man, and perhaps not very resourceful, but presented with a good enough opportunity, he would quickly be off across the desert to recapture his ancestral home.

47 Refoda Family

Chiefs of the Billi tribe, with an urban establishment at Weih. The most that we recommisse of the figure of the figure of Alice of the figure of the section of the sectio

approached the Residency in Cairo in 1924, complaining both of King Hussyn's Wen to and I at as you roter then ig has the War and He ame at to greater prominence in 1928, when, baving returned from Transjordan and taken to brigandage, he attempted a comp at West, hoping to dislodge his cousin Ibrahim, who was Governor there and head of the tribe. After a further period of each second as a larger ter rout ter end 1962 by the magnetic Hejar at the head of a rebel band. He and two, it was said, of his sons were killed, ! t there may be survivers of this branch. At the ontset of the revolt Ibrahim visited the King at the head of a loyal delegation. He is still head of the Billi tribe in the Hejaz, but the Governor of Wejh is now 1bn Muharak (see No. 40) for family have attaches with a section of the Billi established to Egypt

48. Rushda Malkan

Was ollitor of the I'mm of Ques, the more important of the two weekly numerapers published at Moora and the unotheral arose of he want too or ment, but no longer occupied post in 1936, though believed to be still connected with the newspaper A Palestinian from Nablus. In 1937 or before was appointed Assistant Director of the Political Section of the Royal Diwan. The following year had a violent quarrel with his chief, Yusuf Yasin, but retained his position. In appearance a down-trodden little man, but away from his chief foundational abut a Well read Area litter of at I story Swaks good Turkish and some French.

49 Natch ibn Abu Bake Shata

Born probably not later than 1890. Comes of a learned family in Mecca, where he was born. Much employed on Committee for Waqfa, grain distributhat A a life Has in the regal of First a feel at after the Sa 19 agrape of Taif. Was one of the Hejuzi notables who compelled the abdication of King. Hoseys in October 1924 and rathed in due course to Ibn Sa aid. Became one of two assistants to the Amir Faysal in his capacity as Vicercy Spoken of in 1930. as a possible M nister of Education in a Cabinet then rumonred to be in contempart to be at the ramor was ree the present was a top resent. When he Cabinet was eventually organised on its present lines early in 1932 and the Amirbaysal was given the Ministry of the Interior, as well as others, Salth Shata was made his chief assistant in that Micristry. In 1936 was a member of the Legislative Assembly Related to No. 67. Referred to in 1943 as "Second Deputy" of the Advisory Conned.

50. Sdayel Family

Take their name from the district of Sdayr in Nejd. Are related to Ibn Sa fid through the fact that his mother was a Sdayri. He has, moreover, laken two wives from the family. Five members of the family have come to notice in recent years, vis. :--

(1) Abdullah as-Sdayri, Governor of Tebük aince about the beginning of 1931 Transferred early in 1936 to Medina (see No. 3).

(2) Toki as Nay? Govern or of Asir will headquarters at Asha.

(3) 'Abdul 'Aziz as Sdagre, Governor of Jauf with headquarters at Qariyat Because of the proximity of his Governorate to Transpordan and his frequent contacts with the authorities of that country he is the best known and most noportant member of the family

(4) Muhammad as-Sdayri, younger brother of (3), Governor of Sakaka.
(5) Ahmad ibn Turki as Sdayri, Governor of Al Qualida

Important in Mecca as the Keepership of the Koy of the Ka'aba is hereditary to the family. The prerogative in very lucrative because all persons entering the Ka abs are supposed to make a present to the Keeper according to their means. The family are admittedly descendants of the Quraysh tribe, but not of the Prophet. It is claimed that the pedigree is continuous from pre-Islamic times af that form beto keep the key also lates from this early period. According to any or there was a blod on the each boon it in 19th century, when the male descent farled and the succession passed through a lady of the family who married a stre. The tate Keepers ph a al quarter as greated that the mant be true, but there is no proof of it. Another branch of the family, claiming similar resent for acris leed it Tan a lat new reades in Merca. The present beeper of the Key is-

(1) Muhammad ash-Sha'ibi, an elderly man, probably the nephew of the late keeper who had to last any 1934 at I whom this relative was appointed to nucceed

(2) Abdullah ask-Ska ibi, next in succession as Keeper of Key. Is member of the Legislative Assembly and has held numerous other important posts of an honorary nature. Highly respected.

32 Sheethan Family

Also called Hashimites by virtue of descent from the great-grandfather of the Prophet, but this name seems to be more particularly affected by the family of King Huseyn. There have been in the past and are in the present numerous families claiming this descent through one or other of the some of 'All, the fourth Caliph and son in law of the Prophet. There are in Arabia itself many individuals bearing the title of Sherif, which is held to imply descent from Hasan, the elder son of 'Ali, and whole claus known collectively as Ashelf. The strains most conspicuous in the Hejaz trace this descent through an intermediate common ancestor Hasan ibn Abô Namey, who was Grand Sherlf of Meeca in the latter part of the 16th century. Three groups of his descendants are accounted specially important via

The Dhawl Zeyd,

The A particular branch of whom are the Dhawf 'Aun, and in . harakat

Aff Grand Sherifs of Meeca in the 17th century were drawn from the rival Dhawi Zeyd and Dhawi 'Ann. The last Grand Sherif belonging to the former was 'Abdul Mutailib, who held the post three times at long intervals. The majority belonged to the Dhawl 'Aun, of whom came the late King Huseyn and little none-

Although the most important members of the Sheriflan family new live outside Sa aldi Arabia, their connexion with the Hejaz is so close as to justify this general notice. The following list, very incomplete, shows those who have come to notice in recent years .--

(A) Dháwi Zeyd

(1) 'All Hayder.- Formerly resided in Constantinople. Worked in with the Young Turks and was at one time Minister of Augal. Appointed Grand Shorif to appearede King Huneyn in or about 1917, but was naturally unable to assume If just the extremely here's 1926 to Best some got he ob as agreed In Jent or Governor of Hejaz under Ibn Sa fid. Moved later that year to Beirut, where he died in 1934. Had several sons, the eldest of whom, Abdul-Majid, is married to a Turkish princess (who is not, however, as stated in the last Person alities Report, a daughter of the ex-Caliph Abdul Majid), and showed signs of political ambition after the Armstice. One of 'Ali Haydar's wives and the mother of two of his younger sons is of British birth. Yet another son studied at St Androw's and had the distinction of acting as best man at the marriage of a Scotch divine at St. Giles a Cathedral. Civilised people, important to keep in mend, though of no obvious positival importance at present

(2) Ja'afar Haidar, brother of the above. Also lived in Constantinople. If alive, may be identical with the elderly Sherif 'Ali Ja'far who lived at Lahej in

1932 and was described as a descendant of 'Abdul-Mutamb

(3) Sharof "Adnon Pasha al Ghilib an-Zeyd.—Formerly frequented both Constantinople and the Hejaz. Spoken of in 1925 as a possible ruler of the Hejaz, if 10a Sa'ud won the war. Elected president of the Moslem Congress at Meyea in June 1926, and was later the vehicle of Ibn Sa'úd's refusal to hold abother owing to attribute of the 'Ali brothers. Represented Ibn Sa'nd in 1927 at conference at Jizan to deal with the Red Sea Petroleum Company's concession in the Farsan Islands. Described in 1928 as "gritzied and deddering." Still resides in Mecca, but apparently a back number 4 Stor to Book apparently a back number 4 Stor to Book apparently a back number

Acting Minister of Finance under Ibn Sa'dd in January 1928 Resides in Mecca. and is now a member of the Legislative Council. In 1936 appended to be a member of the King's suits. Appears now (1943) to spend all his time at Merca. and Taif A conviction, digurhed man, rather elect and with something of a

(b) Khalid -A nephew of the 'Ali Ja'far mentioned at (2). Implicated in the conspiracy against Ibn Sa'0d in 1932 and was active in and around Aden Perhaps the same as Sherif Khalid Sadiq Adaha

(6) 'All the 'Abdullah -- Formerly Grand Sherif Diseassed by the Turks of 1907 the training to Describe to Jone 1932 as an active supporter of the High al Altrar al High a.

(7) 'All ibn Huseyn.—Ex King of the Hejnz. Succeeded King Huseyn on his abdication in October 1924, but was compelled to abandon untenable position in Jedda in December 1925. Resided mostly in Bagdad, where he died on the 13th February, 1935

(6) Faysal ibn Huseyn. -King of 'Iraq. Died in 1934 and was succeeded by

Las son Ghaza

(9) 'Abdultak the Huseyn.-Amir of Transjordan.

(10) Zeyd ibn Huseyn.—Had a Turkish mother, a granddaughter of the well-known Grand Vizier Reshid Pasha, and has property interests quite distinct for a tess of the ers. Port in Contact of the 1900 of merit Iraqi Minister at Ankaca. Appointed Iraqi Minister at Berlin in September 1935

All these, except pechaps (10), have issue. So had King Huseyn's brother

Nasir, now deceased, who left aix sons and four daughters.

(10a) 'Abdul Hamid Al 'Aun. Understood to be a grandson of (6). Chiefly noteworthy as being the principal figure in the Sherifian plot against Ibn Sa'ud to 1940. Arrested and sentenced to death, he was pardoned (Amir 'Abdullah of Fransjordan interceded for him). After a period of detention at Riyadh he was allowed to leave the country with the two younger brothers and some other relatives who were also implicated. Now believed to be in Egypt.

(C) Dhāwi Barakat

(11) Sharef ibn 'Abdal-Muksa.—Secons to have served King Huseyn in Egypt, but entered the service of Ibn Sa'ud and became Amir al-Arban, or Director of Tribes. Appointed President of the Inspectorate of Government Departments in 1830. Recently returned to Merca from Egypt, but his present official status is not known, as the inspectorate is understood to have been studieded.

(D) Apparently of the Abadila stock though not of the Dhawl 'Aun

13) Shiker ibn Zayd ibn Farewdz.—Formerly Governor of Tail, a post which seems to have been bareditary in his family. President of the Bedum Control Board in Transporden and intimately associated with the Amir 'Abdullah, with whom he has thrown in his lot, Died at Amman in December 1934. Was a tensolous enemy of Ibn Sa'ud and much less a play-boy than his master.

(18) Humid the Zend, brother of the preceding - Probably the same as the

Rivarih dying, it is said, on the road

(14) Sharaf ibn Rajih, a cousin of (12) and (13).—Said to have also been Governor of This at one time. Now resides at Bagdad. Identified both in Jerusulem and Bagdad as being the Sherif Sharaf mentioned by Takir ad Dabbagh in February 1932, in a letter which fell into the hands of the Sa'ddi Government, as a man who might be entisted in the conspiracy against 1bn Sa'dd.

(E) Even ites easy to place, but perhaps of the Abadila.

(15) 'All the Ahmad the Manetr—A younger member of a family, two of whom were prominent in King Huseyn's time and had great influence in the Harb tribe. This 'All has only come to notice as having been one of the persons arrested at bleece and deported to Riyadh at the time of the Ibn Rifada affair in 1932.

(16) 'All ibn Huseya of Haritht.—One of the Sherife of Muda'uq, near Turf Took part in the Arab revolt and in remembered as one of the conquerous of Described by Colonel Lawrence as having been at that time an attractive young man, physically splended and full of courage, resource and energy. Seems to have resettled in the Hejaz, as he was arrested at Meeca and deported to Riyadh at the time of the Ibn Rifada affair in 1932.

(17) Muhammad Mohanna. -One of the Jedda family, one member of which was Chief of the Controlling Department in 1917, and was then described as a "bottle-nosed bandit," while his brother, still alive, was said to have sequired would be smuggling and general robbery. This Muhammad is only interesting because to was arrested at Jedda and sent to Riyadh at the time of the

Ibn Rifada affnir

(18) and (19) M 'Als and Muhammad at Bedrywi (a diminative of Bedawi) Members of a family distantly related to King Huseyn and formerly important in the Juheyna tribe and in the coast towns of the Northern Hejaz. Despite the

similarity of name, they would appear to be two distinct, though closely related persons. Both were mixed up in the Ibn Rifada affair in 1932. M 'Ali became an object of attention in Transpordan and was more or less arrested in duly to the displeasure of the 'Amir- Muhammad seems to have been in trade at Sunz and Diaba and was concerned in attempts to get supplies by sea to Ibn Rifada. It was probably he who was reported killed in the defeat of the rebels.

53. Suwayt Family

Leaders in the Dhahr tribe. Two members of it figured in reports from Kuwnit about 1936

(1) Ja'dón, a disgruntled man, hovering between allegiance to King Faysel or to Ibn Sa'dd and log proud to come to terms with either, and

(2) 'Ayemi, recognised as chief of the tribe by Ibn Sa'ūd

Formerly chiefs of the Tihama, mainly Hejazi, section of the Huweytht tribe, with an urban connexion at Dhaba. Rah's their common ancestor, was chief of the tribe prior to his death in about 1870. One of his many grandsons, Ahmed the Muhammad the Rah's, was chief in 1917. He came to notice in 1924 as one of several Hejazi sheykla who approached the Residency in Cairo with a complaint of King Huseyn's tyranny and his mahility to protect them against the Wahhhia. He appears to have been Guvernor of Dhaba in 1927, but in that year the family were apparently in serious trouble with the Government, as it is said that Ahmed and four others were "killed by Ibn Sa'ith," and others fied to Egypt Numerous members of the family were concerned in the rebel invasion of the Hejaziby Ibn Rufada in 1932. Seven of them lost their lives in that indventure and five more were reported by the Sa'idd commander to have been slain after Ibn Rufada's defeat. Among the survivors was, however—

(1) Makasimad ibn [7] Abdurrahim ibn Alieda ibn Rafia, who was regarded as co leader with Ibn Rifada. He escaped, and after many vicisalistics left to the first that the May be ill person at the vicinitial exclusion order was made in Egypt rather later, but whose name is given as Muhammad bin Abloed.

Another probable survivor to-

(2) Makingd the Ahmed the Rap'a, who rated on Ibn R.fada early in the tebellion and tried to make his peace with Ibn Sa'dd

view of the obvious tennesty of the family hatred of Ibn Sa'nd, and the survival of (1), who seems to have been an series leader and may crop up again

55 Turki ibn Madke

Was in 1932 Inspector General of 'Asir and was associated with Fahad the Zu ayr in efforts to make the Sn'ud realise the gravity of the attention preceding the open revolt of the Idria at the end of October. Identical with the purson mis named at the time 'Abdullah the Turki the Mahdu, who, with Abdul Wahhah Abu Mahlu and two chiefs of Asiri tribes, was sent on a musion to the Imam Yahva in June 1927. Took part in further negotiations with the Imam in 1928. When there are the same of the Spirit Research to the Imam in 1928.

remen affairs. Accompanied Khalid al Qarqani and Hamad Suleyman on the firmers mission to San'a in 1933, before the outbreak of the Sa'ddi I men war. Vinted the Yemen again in May 1943

56 Yahya da Nasri

Principal quarantine doctor at Jedda. A Syrian, like most doctors, now employed by the Sa'dd Government. Born probably about 1897. Studied in Constantinople and Beirut. Previously quarantine doctor at Yanku'. Pleasant and well regarded by the Legation. Speaks Turkish and French. Was Sa'dd delegate to the meeting of the International Health Office, Paris, in October 1934. Appointed early in 1943 to be Director-General of Public Health in succession to Mahmod Haindi Homoda.

37 Yusuf Yosin, Shackh

Probably born about 1898. A Syrine from Latakia, said by his enemies to be of Yezidi origin. Was at school in Jerusalem in 1917. Joined King Fatsal at 'Agaba and went with him to Damascus. Left on the approach of the French and joined King Huseva in Mecca. Attached by him to the Amir 'Abdullah at 'Amman, with whom he remained aix months. Formed so low an opinion of the

Amir that, according to his own account, he broke with Huseyn in consequence. e in the state of the state of a country to Umm-al-Quea newspaper. Figured as a Nejdi delegate at the Moslem Congress official Director of Publicity. Took part in negotiations with Sir G. Ciayton in the state of the state of the state of Dr 'Abdullah Damlujt in 1026 and 1927 Reported in 1928 to have worked to for Foreign Affairs, for Fond Hamza early in 1931, and for the 'Amir Fayes! and Fund as well in 1932, but has for some years been principally important as a personal secretary to the King, who made him head of the political section of his diwan in 1930, and whom he always accompanies. Was intermittently in charge of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, during the absences of Fund Hanza, in 1934 1, Trenty of Brotherhood and Alliance Was notorious for his obstructiveness during the Clayton negotiations, and is naturally obstinate and hair-splitting in discussion, but can on occasion be annable and even conciliatory. Takes his cue. in fact, from the King himself, to whom he appears to be genuinely devoted, and who probably trusts him as much as any of his near advisers except 'Abdullah ontournge and is also a strong Arab nationalist, with fewer ulterior motives than Fund Harnan, having a simpler character and less European knowledge. Has the eves of a fanatic, but has acquired the figure of a bee errunt. Works very hard but delights in erecting difficulties and seeks to same his master's praise for solving problems of his own manufacture. He feels sufficiently sure of his usefulness to the King and the real power of his position to allow himself to be the att of the King and of those who aim their wit the same way as the King, and often del berately place the clown when he judges the King to be in the mood His gluttery and monogamy are standing palace jokes. He is very jealous of Side Sie 1941 has lived almost continuously in the Hejna, spending most of his time in fedda. As the principal channel of communication between the King and the Legision be hos in practice exercised the functions of Fereign Minister, the Amir Faysal being little more than a figure head. He was the negotiator for a oil Arabia of the Sa'udi Koweit Agreements which he signed at Jedda on the 20th April, 1942. He still exercises control over the I'mm-al Ques and drafts official communiques for publication in it. He has much increased the stock of Fuglish which he acquired during a short stay in Surhiton when he necompanied the Amir Sa ad to England for the coronation of King George VI returns something of his native North Lebanon occust. Went on a visit to Lattequa, where he and his two brothers own frem property, in May 1943 A rapprochement took place between him and Najib Salha (No. 59) in 1943 and Dil ne 1 mg His Majesty's Manuter and Ibn Sa'dd early in 1944 on the reorganisation of Sa'adi finances and economy was mostly obstructive and supported Abdullah Salaman in opposing any proposals for reform. A pompous busybods ---localty to the King appears to be gonume though it occasionally serves --- was to hide personal motives. A difficult colleague with the small mindedness of a Latakian grocer but not unpleasant if taken with a pinch of soft. His English continues to improve, thanks to the successive efforts of legation secretaries.

Administrator of the Finance Department. Son of a slave of the Sabbio family (mother stated to have been Abysminan), and became the moving spirit in their hide and skin business, which was at one time important, but became latterly hankrupt. Was a clerk in the minicipality under King Huseyn, and is said to have tried to assassinate Ibn Sa'ud when he conquered the Hojaz in 1925, and to have been subsequently incarcerated at Rivadh. Returned to the Hojaz about 1929 and was taken up by the Minister of Finance, whose powerful influence got him appointed about two years ago to his present post. Is nowadays second only to him in the Ministery of Finance in practical importance and during the latter's absence at Hudeyda in May 1934 was in effective control of it. Managar of recently formed Arabian Expert Company, a corporation formed to promote the export trade of the country. Continues to have great influence and to be much concerned in commercial enterprises. Reported in 1936.

to have a great following in official circles. Pleasant, generous and and to be most capable. Has a volumer brother, 'Abdullah who is not, however, of any importance. By 1939 Muhammad Surar had lost ait influence, and was kept strictly to the limits of his post as head of the Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance. Since the dismissal of Nayib Saihā (q r.) has impully regained his influence.

59. 'Abdul Kerim ibn Leyd
Appointed Governor of Quf in 1939. Nephew of 'Abdul Azia ibn Zeyd
(No. 5)

60. 'Abdullah Khawaster,
Of Nejdi origin. Bern about 1987. Intimate of 'Abdullah Suleyman and
Hamad Suleyman with whom he spent many years in Bombay. Head of a section
of the Ministry of Finance and may be a coming man. In spoken of as a rival
to Manaminad Surfir (No. 58).

51 Asaf ibn Huseyn.

Appointed Governor of Najran and the "territories of Yam" in 1934, after the conclusion of the Treaty of Tail with the Yenen. Had previously been towernor of Rus.

62. Ibrahim Shura.
Egyptian. Here about 1897. Came to the Hejaz in about 1928 as a teacher. Appearing the half of the Education Department at Mocca in 1930. Friendly with Sheykh Hafiz Wahba. Annable but in impressive. Has a smattering of English In 1936 appointed head of the Sa udi Pilgrininge Propaganda Bureau at Mecca.

63 Junit finite at Museltone

1 on V 1 on a massistant, in the Memotry for Foreign Affairs. Born about 1 on V 1 on a massistant, in the Memotry for Foreign Affairs. Born about 1 on V 1 on A 1

64 Admit at Quandh

See I in about 1973. Formerly Acting Director of Education in the

Later threw in his lot with Ibn Sa ud and became
at in 1936 during troubles in Palestine on account
go between with the Supreme Arab Committee at
hen Charged with communications from
1 sommer of 1930 to the Hejiz, and in
1957 reed to go Ibn Sa'nd to take part in a Moslom conference
In 1842 was fisting for the past of Syrian representative to Sa'udi

Syrian journal of Al Qibla, Meeca newspaper, official organ of King Huseyn for some years. Later was Husbinite propagnished in Egypt (1997). The Salah of Sa

68 Muhammad Südeq ebs "Abdullah Born in Hejaz about 1888 In 1920 was principal of the Military School at Mecca. Was Commandant of the Jedda garrison during last days of King Ali Left for Egypt in 1927

An associate of Tahir ad Dabbagh in anti-Sa'udi activities abroad. At travelied in Traq. Transporden and Palestine. Returned with Tahir to Saudi trabia under the amounty of 1935 and in 1936 was made successively Assistant Director of Augas and Director of the Course. Reported to be a man of integrity (2995)

67 Seyyid Muhammad Shata

Holder of an Egyptian degree in religious law Inspector in the Ministry of the World moneys in various Islamic countries and India, which did not, however, heave this country. In 1936 appointed Inspector of Sharia, Courts

68 Muhris at Taygeb

Morocean by origin. Born about 1887. Held police appointments under lash mate recome. Under Ibn Sa'ad he was similarly employed. Promited at the beginning of 1938 from a post in the Sa'adi police to be secretary and A D C to the Deputy Minister for Defence. Attached as haison officer to the British R.A C training unit which arrived in Taif in May 1944 to instruct the Sa add army in the handling of armoured cars presented to the Sa'adi Arabian tovernment by His Majesty's Government. An intriguer who is not popular with his colleagues and who is now (July 1944) about to be replaced by a younger officer.

69 Najib Ibrahim Salas

A young man of Syrian origin, educated at the American College, Beirut Born probably about 1002 Came in 1027 to the Hejaz via the Sudan, where

Mer a short but troubled period of service with that firm in Jedda, he entered the Ministry of Finance. Speaking English well and of pleasant manners he made himself useful to the Minister of Finance, whose secretary he became. to 1936 placed in charge of a newly created department of the Ministry of Finance, styled the "Office of Public Works," established to deal with the growing number of foreign concorns holding concessions in Sa'uda Arabia. By 1939 he had established himself in the confidence of Abdullah Sulamino to the detriment of Muhammad Surdr, was employed as purchasing agent for the Government and was enriching himself almost openly by bribery and commissions. Has now become indepensable to the Minister of Finance and has becommissioned by the King to deal with uspply matters, but finds a second outbreak of war he has been in constant ecutact with the Legation and has shown himself intelligent and frank. He works very hard and has co-operated most helpfully with the Legation to the undersour to organise the provisioning and finances of the country. In free in his criticism of the ignorance and meon. netence of most of the members of the Sa ddi Government and has made many counter but is loyally backed by 'Abdullah al Suleyman, and is probably the most efficient of all the King's servants. He is said to have enriched himself but this is secreely remarkable in a country where emuluments are certain of payment a let if the direct is to present of be to be decided by makes no pretone of be the decided by makes no pretone of be the decided by makes no pretone of be to the first of the country of the coun true colours. It was four of the plants of the state of t , to the second of the second It to get a contract the same of the same app to the transfer of the same of the sam of Hander to the state of the s a two of the Market Markets as Arms and The state of the s the structure spirite in a Ca, Val. 15 and a company of the structure of t is at present (July 1944) in treaspers assured the Sa'dd, always generous to those that have served him, is said to be paying him a " retaining fee." His place as Director of the Office of Public Works it Telelial is wer't beats Line Die St an No of

70 Sa'ud ibn 'Abdullah ibn Jilum:

Born about 1900 Made an unfavourable general impression on Ser Andrew Ryan, who was received by the new Amer at Hofuf with a singular lack of

ordinary Arab politeness, in December ,935. Described as repulsive in appear above owing to a super squiit. Reported from Bahrein to take an even stronger

In the last four years of his life was, in fact, done by the son. Shows nervousness in the presence of foreigners, but this can be overcome. In 1938 it was reported that his powers were being curtailed by the King, and that troops not under his control were to be quartered at Hofuf

71 So'ad ibn Hedblal.

Appointed Governor of Tabúk in 1936 in succession to 'Abdullah as-Sdayri

by recrusting his bodyguard locally, a departure which created a favourable apression

72 Tala'at Wafa.

Born about 1900 to the Heras le 1934 i mber of Saud war are the saud of the sa

73 Ibrichim Tasan

A Nejdi both and brought up in Asic. Formerly to the Ottoman army Now Commandant of the Jedda military district and "Director of the Air Force" Served in the Arab army of Sharif Humon and was associated with Colonel Lawrence.

74. And al Fagik

A young Syrian. Connector to the Sandi Legation in Begind in 1938.

Afterwards Charge d'Affaires and appointed in 1943 to be Minister there. Has
some knowledge of English. A native of 'Aley in the Lebanon.

75 Khalil Hayyan

Director of Police, Jedda. Formerly in Turkish army. Captured by the British during the Great War but volunteered to join the Shurifing forces, Joned Ibn Sa'úd after the fall of Jedda in 1925. A heavy drinker.

76 Khuraiyi, Shaikh Mukammad al-

Brother-in law to Shaikh Abdullah Sularman to whose influence is attributed the fact that he has become the wealthiest mun in Medina

77 Sa d ibn Faunt

Governor of Duwadan, 1938 Born about 1898. Son of a Royal slave

78. Shaikh al Ardh

Family name of two young Syrians, brothers. The elder, Midhat, who is doctor of the Royal ladius, accompanied the Crown Prince to England for the become rich in a few years, not by doctoring. Stated on very good evidence to be a few distriction of the few years, not by doctoring.

Ibn Sa'ud as a concubine. Accompanied the Amir Manaur on a visit to Egypt in March 1942. The younges brother, Fakhri, who describes himself as an agricultural expert, was in charge of a small experimental garden at Riyadh in 1989, and when he had the rest of the rest of the Fakhri fakhri

79 Sharkha, Muhammad

One of the numerous young Syrians in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Accompanied the Amir So'ûd to the United Kingdom in 1935 for the Silver Jubilee Scot to the Yenen in 1937 to sign various agreements on behalf of the Sa'ûdi Government. Assisted Yusuf Yasın in negotiating the Sa'ûdi-Koweit Agreements at Jedda in 1940-42

80. Yusuf ibn 'Abdullah al Fauran,

Formerly lived in Bombay, where he acted as unofficial agent for Ibu Sa'dd Appointed Consul General at Jerusalem in February 1941. An intelligent young man with pleasing manners. Speaks English well.

81 Bashir as Sa'down

A Tripolitan, believed to be related to Khålid al Qarqani (9 m.). Like Khålid fought against the Italians. In 1939 used by 15n Sa'dd as emissary in Sa'd and was present at all but the most confidential talks between the King and His Majesty's Minister at Rivádh. Holds no definite post but ranks as one of the King and advisors. Talks Turkish in addition to Arabic but no Euro's in language. Was not much in evidence during His Majesty's Minister's visit to Rivádh in March 1942, nor during his visits to the King in the spring of 1944.

82. None cha 'Abdulah cha Aqui

Director of Finance at Jed la. A cousin of Ibrahim at Suleyman ibn 'Aqil'

83. Suleuman Nanih

Director of Constguards. A Negda tike nearly all the rest of the service Friendly and helpful. Dismissed in May 1944 for incompetence in dealing with the smuggling of gold from the Hejaz

be Abetul Axiz the Fawzan

Manager of the Royal garage at Rivadh. A Koweiti by origin who claims, although it is not known on what grounds, to be a British subject. Said to have served with the British Red Cross in Iraq during the war of 1914-18. A fat, sly talkative man. He likes strong drink and has an inexhibitable fund of humorous reminiscences and anecdotes. During the Yemen war he was in charge, under the Amir Saidd, of the Saidd army a mechanised transport. Although not likely to became a figure of political importance he is worth mentioning as being on intimate terms with the King and his advisers and as having proved from time to the first subject. He is much in contact with the Amir Manair who frequent the residual straightful and the said series and as having proved from time to the first subject.

Obstudry.

(Died since last report—Jone 1943)

Huhammad ibs 'Abdurrahoda No 28 in 1943 report

CHAPTER Y .- SYRIA AND LEBANON.

(A) Miscellaneous.

[E 4229 2154 89]

No. 25

Mr Eden to Sir E Spears (Beirut)

WITH the formation of the French Committee of National Liberation, our

relations with the French will shortly enter a new phase, and I think it may be useful if I review the instructions sent to you in my despatch of the 6th February, 1942, on your first appointment as this Majesty's Minister, at direction in broad outline the policy of His Majesty's Government with regard to

Syria and the Lebagon, and to the French position in those construes

2. While the overriding consideration for the period of the war must be the necessities of the war effort, it was laid down in your original instructions that it was not our aim to remove the French from the Levant or to substitute ah authority for that of France. The pledges given to General de Gaulle by Mr Lyttelton and reashirmed by the Prime Minister, that once the ossential step of giving independence to Syria and the Lebanon has been taken, France shall retain her pre-essment position in the Levent, still stand. Our main interest in the political development of the Levant States is, therefore, to ensure that the promuse of independence, in which we have associated ourselves with the Fighting French, should gradually be fulfilled. Whole it would be contrary to the general policy of the United Nations to allow a definitive treaty between the parties concerned to be negotiated before the end of the war or to regard the Prench Committee of Laberation as entitled to conclude such a trenty in the name of France, we should welcome the eventual conclusion of a treaty between France and the two States which would bring the French position in the Levant after the war into line with that which we ourselves hold in Iraq

3. Broadly speaking, therefore, we are thus entitled to intervene in the Levant on two main grounds. One is to ensure that all measures are taken, whether political, military, or economic, which, for reasons of military security are considered essential by the Minister of State and the Commander-in-Unit. Middle East. The second is to cusure that no action is taken which would imply that the pledges of independ . n a mark at at a (properly so-called and as distinct from friendly and the spray of a should be confined to these two points, and the interprenot be stretched to cover matters which cannot directly affect military security or engage British good faith. We can claum partnership with the French in all matters affecting the war effort, but we do not seek equal status, or claim partnerdup with them in the Levant. This last principle most determine the attitude we should adopt towards the forthcoming elections. No doubt many or most of the candidates sponsored however improperly, by the French are scally wags like Mukaddam and it is perhaps inevitable that other and possibly better candidates should be alleged in some quarters, however incorrectly, to have the support of

our own local authorities. But we should take steps to combat and

that the election is in any way a trial of strength between the French in and Print do I like the contract of the state of the months of the a ring from the transfer are in ordinary to the fixed to the intrace of err and remain they was end to a feet to be should be reass at a 1, the seprence of the set of the sex of the cover f If Marshar 1949 A Treament are raised to o is part of the Medical street as a section tower. to I, I states all and an and Indian act and an area lytte in de Galide Agroupe i sict he 24t at 25th liv 1941 to the (- canto be a lit of the state These and door as planta are a risk as the state of the state of the reliable se in come are and I have a received por more for the despited of the PD I want 1842 to a very second to the present and the name of the form the property of the fattelling of the Agree water

5 a task real security and a style of the security of a degree of imagovernment and maladministration in the Levent States, and that in so far as popular discontent might involve local complications affecting military accurity we cannot divest ourselves of a close concern in all current events. The same from Algiers, however, it is more than ever necessary that our part a more than ever necessary than the more than ever necessary than ever necessary than the more than ever necessary than the more than ever necessary than ever necessary than ever necessary than should be considered in relation, not only to our policy in the Mula 1 whole, but also to the French as a whole. It is essential that our interventions in Levant affairs should be so framed as not to give legitimate grounds to the French, other in the Levant or outside, to consider them to be part of a plan to oust them from the Levant altogether contrary to the Lyttelton-de Gaulle Agreements or to whittle away and encroach upon their position for reasons of our own The French are all too prone to suspicions of this sort. I shall, therefore, count on you to see that everything is done to allay such suspiction locally so that Levant questions may not undesirably complicate our relations with the French and United States authorities in North Africa.

6. These instructions should be read in conjunction with those contained in my despatch of the 5th February, 1942. I wish in particular to reaffirm that, what the needs of the military situation must remain the dominant responsibility of the British authorities, it is still the policy of Hir Majesty's Government to foster the independence of the Levant States which we have guaranteed by the possible, within the framework of our essential military requirements, for an increasing share of the internal administration of the Levant States and an increasing responsibility for their own administration to be handed over to them

7. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Minister of State
I am. &c

ANTHONY EDEN

E 5185 23 89 1

No 26

The following were pre- 1

The Secretary of State. Ser M. Peterson. Mr. Baxter. Mr. Manney M. Massigh (Companioners for Foreign Affairs),

M Ostropog (French Delegation-General, Basset

M. Bonard (Commission for

M. Paris (French Delegate a, Londons

M Francfort (French Delegation,

General Policy in the Levant States

The Secretary of State, opening the discussion, said he thought that it would be useful at the outset to discuss the broad position in the Levant States. He wished to make it clear that His Majesty's Government had no desire to replace the French in the Levant States. If, as was alleged, our local activities were nt variance with this statement, he would be glad to have the evidence for such allegations and to examine it. It seemed to him that French and British atterests were parallel in the Levant States. He emphasised that both France and Great British were committed to the grant of independence to the Levant States and that it would not under any circumstances be possible to go back to the pre-war position. He asked M. Masaigls if he confirmed this general view

M. Mossigle said that everything that had happened aimes Syria was needpted by the Allies in 1941 had been based on the assumption that independence would be granted. He emphasised that this was still the case.

He recalled, however, that it had always been assumed that the final grant of independence would be confirmed by treaties to be concluded between Prance and the Levant States. His Majesty's Government had agreed with this view, which found expression in the proclamation of independence in a confirmal field. In March 1945 General Catroux had suggested that the time had some for the conclusion of treaties, but His Majesty's Government had expressed the view that this should await the end of the war.

Then had come the crises of November 1948. General Catronx, in transferring the interits commune to the Levant States, had told both the Presidents that this was a modus circuit of a provisional nature only and that a treaty

should ultimately be concluded to regularise the position.

M Massigli concluded that the French Committee of National Liberation were aiming at securing for France a position analogous to that hold by Great Britain in Iraq. Never, he emphasised, had they aimed at anything else. But until the position was regularised and the mandate formally terminated (he recognised that the mandate was not at present practically operative) the position would remain provisional.

See V. Peterson recalled that in March 1943 the French National Committee was not in the position of a Government which would be able to conclude binding treaties and the Levant States were aware of the position. In reply to a question by the Secretary of State, he confirmed that if there were a Government of France able to conclude such treaties, there would be no further objection on part of His Majesty's Government, but there was nuderatood to be reluctance on the part of the Levant States to conclude such treating

M. Manufu and that the minutes in the Levant States varied according to the state of Angle-French relations. If the English and French were agreed on any given subject, matters were very much more simple to deal with in the last few months, he thought that French relations with the Levant States had get more difficult, but if Angle-French agreement were to be achieved, the difficulties would disappear

Spears Mission

Massigh explicity said that what he would now say had nothing to do with any personalities, but he felt that he must refer to the organization of the Spears Mission. It was natural in 1941, when General Catroux established the authority of the French National Committee, that there should be a British leason mussion to the French. It was also natural, after the proclamation of independence, that His Majesty's Government should actablish diplomatic relations with the Levant States. It might have been thought at that moment that the Spears Musican had finished its rôle of liniaon with the French authorities. But, on the contrary, it submitted quite independently of His Majesty's Legation Political officers were appointed in many parts of the country and little by little an organization was created parallel to the Prench delegation with administrative functions. Instead of being a liaison mission the French, the Spears Mission had become an administrative organism in direct relations with the local Governments. This was true in the economic and military spheres, as well as in the administrative aphere. In the military aphere, for instance, it might have been expected that, as the war progressed, British troops would be reduced. Nevertheless, there were area commanders and a security mission and in short a complete British organization for what the Free 1 all 1 tenter decre in d. The deputy for it is get a transmission instance of what was going on. Although the subject was known to be under discussion between London and Algiers, some arms bud been supplied already for purposes of metruction and in this, as in other metters, the French authorities had been short-circuited.

M. Massigh concluded that a state of affairs had been created in which the British authorities had in fact assumed the role of expert adviser which should normally have been held by the French. An impression had got around that the State, were being to it is if not in fact a see regist from one go treaty with the French. A whole nexus of Anglo-French misunderstandings had thus been created. He accepted entirely what the Scoretary of State said about British intentions, but thought he should know how the French regarded the accural development of events.

Ser M. Peterson said that it was true the Spears Mission was originally accredited to the French and no doubt the present position was rather

confused. But he felt obliged to point out that there were many war-time functions which in practice had to be performed by some organisation or oil raid that in no country did the diplomatic pursuon perform all these functions. He wished to emphasize that this was a special organisation for meeting war needs and it would clearly not continue in peace-time. He recalled that many of the economic activities (e.g., the Office des Céréstes Panitiables) were exercised in close co-operation and association with the French authorities.

The Secretary of State and that, if he understood the French complaint aright, it might be summed up as saving that the British were carrying out functions which the French would do if the treaty had been concluded between their and the Levent States.

If, Massigh confirmed that He said that it would have been natural enough if we had put personnel at the French disposal to enable them to perform these functions. But instead of this, the Spears Mession had been a completely independent.

1. Mosagh recalled the case of the censorship. The British had put in a British consor in Daigns us, and the Syrian Government had then obtained the French consor, saying that he was no longer necessary. He did not contest British good both; he just wished to draw attention to the result.

(Foreign Office teagram So, 1143 to Algiera) recalled that the French authorities themselves had made arrangements to hand over press consording to the Syram and Labaness authorities under the transfer powers in December 1948. He recalled that the British consor had only dealt with multary consorbite, not political consording.

At Ostrorog denied that any arrangements had been made to hand over the 22nd December only applied to certain services and did not constitute a clean sweep of all the administrative powers of the French, nor, indeed, did it int a formal end to the mandate, as was suggested in some local - when the Secretary of State enquired whether, if the French censor is stayed, he would have been able to stop Syrian press attacks, M. Ostrorog replied that he would have been able to do so, but that he could not stay because the Syrians had pushed him out.

Sir M. Peterson, referring to the references to the mandate, and that Him Majordy a Government took the view that it would be necessary to refer formally to the mandate more, namely for the purpose of its termination. Formally, the mandate might still be in existence, but it must certainly be regarded as in auspense for all practical purposes.

The Secretary of State agreed with M. Massigh that there abould be an examination of the functions of the Spears Mission and suggested that it might be made by Sir M. Peterson and M. Ostrorog, with, of course, the assistance of His Migusty's Minister, Heirut.

tes timeric

M. Mosegle, reverting to the question of the gendarmens, and that if it were possible to agree on certain principles, he thought it would be easier to find a solution for the present difficulties.

Sir M. Prierron and that one consideration which had to be taken into account in dealing with the question was the position of the Commander in Chief, Middle East—Naturally, whatever was decided in London, we must be exceful not to override his authority.

M. Marright agreed, but said that it might possibly be useful to remind the Communder-in-Chief of certain counderations which should not be lost sight of. He recalled, for instance, that the gendamente question fell within the definition of territorial command and was a question which fell primarily to the French to deal with. The British authorities laid, however, taken the opposite view. It seemed to him that there were perhaps too many authorities dealing with the question in the Levant States.

Ser M. Peterson said that he thought M. Managli's view did loss than justice to the line which the Secretary of State had taken in the question of regondarments. He recalled that by arrangement between his Majorty's Government and the French Committee of National Liberation, a joint Angle French military ad hoc committee had been set up in Berrut. The proceedings of the committee had never been very clear to him but, so far as he had been able to understand, the officers who were members of the committee had taken the Commander-in-Chief's views as a military order.

M. Ostrorog and that the position of the French Commander had been very difficult. The course proposed had been contrary to the normal order of things under the Lytteiton-de Gaulle Agreement, since the British were to give arms to the Levant States.

The state of the supply of rifes, for the responsibility of the Levent States. As regards the supply of rifes, for the Prench authorities and had their chance and had missed it.

The Majesty's Government of the States of the S

M. Outrorog said that General Beynet thought there should be no a tica. It was undescrible to put these wrapens to the hands of the gendarmene when no one could be quite sure against when they would be used,

M Massigh and that Govern! Beynet was sure that at the bottom of all this there was the feeling which the Levint States had that they could play us if a last last and life to receive the force of the feel of British will agreed, three-quarters of the present difficulties would disappear. If he might say so, the position was that the Syrians were trying to use the British to turn out the French and then, no doubt, they would try to use someone clea to turn out the British.

As for the automatics, M. Massagh pointed out that they might even possibly be used in forceful messares against the French. French forces were very much reduced and the British initiary authorates in Cairo had in recent months objected to any reinforcements being sent to the Levant States. Even a few sick people from among the French prisoners repatristed from Russia had not been allowed in. He thought there should be an issue of 2,000 ritles and some transport and nothing more

Ser M. Peterson said that we were trying to help so far as the few at k repatriates were concerned. As regards the others, it had been felt by the British unitary authorities in the Middle East that a security check on French-tag when it had been a few at the Middle East that a security check on French-tag when it had been security check on French-tag when it had been security according to the few at the security according to the latest according to the late

The Secretary of State, after some further discussion, suggested the following procedure, which was agreed on:-

(a) M. Massigh was invited to state in writing the principles which he thought should be agreed.

to) The question of quantities and types of arms to be supplied to the gendarmene should, he thought, be discussed on a military level between General Homes and General Bapst. Sir M. Peterson and M Ostrorog abould, he suggested, be there.

(c) There should be a discussion of the question of the Spears Mission, at which, of course, Sir E. Spears should be present.

Troupes Speciales

Set M Peterson drew attention to the question of the Troupes Speciales and said that His Majesty's Government would like to see the negotiations carried forward soon to a accessful conclusion

If Massigle said that, if the gendarmerie question could be estimisetorily disposed of, the atmosphere for this would no doubt be improved.

The Secretary of State and he would revert to the question later.

Appointment of Syrian Minister in London.

Sir M. Peterson told M. Massagh that the Syrians had asked for the agreement of this Majosty's Government for the appointment of Dr. Kayah as Minister in London. He wished to inform the French of this, as had been done work M. Camille Chamoun had been appointed Lebanese Minister

M Managh and that an application for an agrément for a Syrian Minuster in Algiers had also just been presented.

FE 5144 28 891

No. 27

Mr. Eden to Mr. MacKereth (Beirat).

No. 136.)

Foreign Office 30th August, 1944

ENCLUSE herewith a copy of M. Massigli's note of the 24th August which he communicated to me in response to my suggestion made at our meets on the 23rd August that he should let me have a statement of the principles who he wished to see established regarding British and French policy in relation to the Levant States (see my despatch No. 131 of the 25th August).

2. I also enclose a copy of my reply to M Massigh's note. I understand

M Masagli regarded this as satisfactory

3. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador in Algiers and to the Resident Minister in the Middle Fast

ACANTHONY FOEN

Enclosure I in No 27

Note communicated by M. Massigli 24th August, 1944

DES l'arrivée des Forces allices en Syrie au mois de juit 1941 et l'établisse ment des autorités de la France Libre, la politique française concernant les États du Levant sous mandat français a été clairement définie. Elle est fondée sur deux principes

1) Indépendance des États de Syrie et du Liban.

France et les deux États du Levant mettant juridiquement fin au régime du mandat.

(est su de ter de es or respes exprimés dans toutes les déclarations du (contribé es a verse de la constant de la France dans les frats de la contribé en constant que sur définissent la position de la France dans les frats de la contribé en constant de la serie de la serie de la serie de la contribé de la france dans les frats de la contribé en constant de la provinciant de la france dans les frats de la contribé de la contribé de la contribé de la contribé de la france dans les frances de la contribé de la

Les erreonstances n'out pas permis de négocier jusqu'ici ces traités. Consulté à ce sujet, le Gouvernement britannique a indiqué d'ailleurs qu'il lui paraissait

préférable d'attendre la fin des bostilités.

La prolongation de cette situation équivoque où le mandat était suspendus suns être abrogé, a donné lieu à des difficultés diverses qui sont allées croissant. La présence d'autorités britanniques intervenant dans des questions administratives locales sans consultation avec et meme à l'insu des autorités administratives françaises a provoqué un trouble dans les esprits. Syriens et Libanais ont vu dans cette situation la preuve d'une opposition franço britannique et l'ont exploitée.

Le trouble a été aggravé lorsque, tant dans l'ordre politique que sur le plan militaire, se sont produits certains empietements des autorités britanuiques contre

lesquels les autorités françaises ont eu à s'élever

Sur le plan de la politique interieure des relations directes se sont établies et tendent à se renforcer entre les autorités britanniques et les autorités locales dans des questions qui ne concernent à aucun degré les rapports normaux entre les tiouvernements, in même les problèmes connexes à l'effort de guerre. Les incidents du 27 avril ont fâcheusement illustré cette situation

Dans le domaine militaire cas emprétements se sont produits dans des questions qui refévent expressément de la compétence du commandement territorial réservé au commandement militaire français par les accords Lyttelion de Gaulle

Tout se passe comme si, à la suite de l'accord intervenu la 22 décembre 1943 entre le Général Catroux et les Élats, en vue du transfert à ceux-et de services gérés jusque-là par l'administration française, certaines autorités britanniques avaient estuné que leur Gouvernement considérant désormais l'indépendance des États comme plemement réalisée. Il n'y aurant plus dès lors obligation de mettre le l'unsance mandataire et les États serait désormais superflue. La France aurait en Syrie et au Lévaut une situation analogue à cede de toute autre Prisance et non plus une situation prééminente. Dès lors la tirande Bretagne serait libre de pousser une avantages et de profiter de la situation d'infériorité où les airconstances ont momentairement placé la France

C'est en partant de cette conception qu'un certain nombre d'intitutives unt été prises, depuis huit moit, qui sont incompatibles avec les accords franco-britanniques et qui portent gravement attente à la position prééminente reconnue

i di Francis

Pursque cette doctrine a est point celle du Gouvernement britannique, suivant les amurances que le Premier Ministre et le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires étrangères out bien voulu donner oux mêmes à diversos reprises, et qu'au surplus elle est contraire aux engagements pris par la Grande Bretagne et toujours valides, il y nurait grand intérêt à ce que toutes mesures ntiles soient prises pour dissiper toute équivoque, tant aux yeux des autorités locales françaises et britanniques que de l'opinion publique au Levant

Dans ce sena, il importe

(a) sur le plan civil que les organemes britannaques, dont les effectifs sont tres supera are a ce qu'exige la sanation se intromient à l'instruction qui feur serait donnée de ne plus intervenir dans les questions de politique interieure, quant aux affaires économiques ou autres pouvant intéresser l'effort de guerre, il importe que ces organismes n'y intervieusent que dans des conditions qui respectent les droits reconnus aux autorités françaises et, par conséquent, que cettes-er ne soient pas constaminent placées devant des finits accomplis

(b) que, sur le plan militaire on en revienne à l'application avaite des stipulations de l'accord Lytietien de Gaulle, le commandement des opérations demourant aux autorités militaires britainiques, qui éviterment toute intervention dans les questions relevant du commandement territorial lequel doit être

sans conteste exercé par les autorités militaires françaises.

(e) La sauvegarde de la position recomme à la France est d'autre part à l'éorgne incompatible avec la situation que lui est faite au point de vue économique Le Gouvernement français dont participer plus activement aux décisions d'ordre économique à intercemir dans le Levant, il dont donc insister pour être représenté au sein du Muldle East Supply Centre

(d) Enfin du point de vise de la politique générale. Laffrination de la condance de vises maintenue entre le Gouvernement français et le Gouverne et britannique quant à la nécessité de mettre régulièrement fin au mandat et de consacrer l'indépendance déjà reconnue à la Serie et au Lohan ; a. la composité entre ces Étais et la France de traités analogues au truité angle irakten aurant un effet décient sur l'attitude des Gouvernements forms

24 dout 1944

Fitcheure 2 in No. 27

Note hunded to M. Ustrorog, 28th August, 1944.

THE memorandum communicated to Mr. Eden by M. Maungle of the state of the part of the part

in the Levant run parallel and do not conflict. They also note from paragraph 4 of the French note that in the opinion of the French Committee of National and British authorities on the spot i in a mer accounte in the past, and that a total impression has been created time acres and British interests are in opposition there. While making all possible reserves in regard to the assertion that British authorities have wrongly interfered in local administrative questions (see in this connexion paragraphs 3 and 8 below), His Majesty's Government confirm that for their part they are mixious for the closest possible local consultation and co-operation, and that so long as both His Majesty's Government and the French Committee of National Liberation pursue the policy set forth in the first three paragraphs of Y Massign's note there seems to be no reason to fear any serious disagreement

3. His Majesty's Government regret that they cannot accept the statements in paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 9 of the brench note regarding alleged encroachments the French position. It is normal and indeed inevitable that British representatives in the Levant States should be in close relations with the local Covernments. This is especially the case as regards various economic matters (e.g., control of hoarding) in which the efferency of local administrative controls is of vital importance to the planning of the economy of the whole Middle East

in the interests of the common war affort, and also in questions of military appropriate the state of the st Commander in Chief Middle East, is in practice obliged to take a close concern It is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to supplant French influence in the Levant States, and they do not intend that British influence in regard to the Lypes of questions mentioned above should be an any way used against French interests. In practice, every effect has been made to ensure the threat co-ordination. In economic questions the brench authorities are fully represented on the Higher Supply Conneil and on the various advisory economic boards, and nothing in the organization set up prevents the French authorities from exercising their influence. As for the military questions mentioned, these of the transfer of the first of the state of the expelusions have been fully agreed with the French authorities before any action

has been taken with the Legant States. His Majorty's Government believe that the statement of the position in the French note does serious injustice to themselves

4. With regard to paragraph 8 of the French memorandum, His Majesty's to recomment are aware that the French contention is that in certain respects Hertish authorities in the Levant States have misinterpreted their policy. His Magazir's Government must, however, reject the quite unwarranted suggestion at format har the terminal of the state of t centenes of that paragraph-that His Majesty's Government might appear to be misrepresenting the degree of independence achieved by the Levant States, in order themselves to profit by France's misfortunes in the present war His Majesty's Government cannot accept the argument by which this conclusion rish on the degree of independence which may or may not be held to have been conferred on the Levant States by the agreement of the 22nd December, 1943 Suffice it is to say that His Majesty's Government succeedy and cornestly and state-manlike measure and one which greatly improved French relations with the Levant States. Indeed, except for the holding of the elections, the agreement of the 22nd December, 1943, was almost the first real indication that the French Committee of National Liberation intended to carry out their day to also In Massa to a real a steel at the time to grant some description to the largest States at a non-weight to the thought the market to day affairs. Before the conclusion of that agreement, it was difficult to find any ractical answer to the complaint that the French Committee of National Liberation were delaying unreasonably the implementation of their promises or even that they were seeking excuses to evade carrying them out. His Majesty's lovernment earnestly welcome the progress made towards the conclusion of a practical modus eigends, which it is hoped will place relations between the French and the Levant authorities on a new basis of mutual confidence and ultimately quable the position to be regularised by the free conclusion of treaties. They tried that the is a will be optioned not teal intotal ding great or with as

the title of the Transaction as a we be to a treat of ear on cornents. 5. Neverthelies I a Migesta a Colorest newstone and to make it in a that in recommending the French Committee of National Liberation to pursue a policy of making such agreements with the two States, they do not lose my to the at a strategic before I spire it is a second of the appropriate moment in a definitive treaty settlement.

6. As regards the principles mentioned in paragraph 11 of the French

note, it will be convenient to deal with them in turn -

(c) As already explained, His Majesty's Government must expressly exerce and I to the relation will be an a section of economic questions which are of importance to the war effort. They will be and was ver to the three Prot is wherever present it is hoped assertation with the French authorities and within the framework of the a was the fire to the fire of the second second second this to be I shall be to the regressed for call stories of the profit extra strate to better the topic or a trace to the the most street from any to by the street of the exite and a distant the estants of Halland topes to per to that to than it, it has not been a so it sould be not to region and report of the reformation and the were a first comment is to accord to state as the Mark trail . This ential the sate to prince ! r i a relitados Majestra fra in rei das ne rigo to cres-

(b) His Majesty's Government do not challenge the interest of the French authorities in mailers covered by the definition of territorial command in the Lyttelton-de Gaulle Agreement. They freely recognise and confirm the provisions of the Lyttelton de Gaulle Agreements of the 25th July, 1941, and sufsequent interpretations agreed between us which continue to govern the the same companie reporter along the state Government must ask the French Committee to recognise that white the war lasts the Commander in Chief, Middle East, is entitled and, indeed, oldiged to take a close interest in all matters of military importance, especially those The state with the time that the state of the state of French territorial command should always be ready to co-operate with the Cora to Chefe, restorated none

c) It has been explained why after a most exceful and exhaustive enquiry to Maints . Government regard that they were suppose to Free To come for membership of the Middle East Supply Centre. Every possible attempt will be made to take account of French interests and special arrangements have been will be it be Treats pear of our runs be fix expressed and experte out both in the Levant States and in Cairo

(d) His Majesty's Government, so for as they are concerned, would welcome an agreement between France and the Lovant States freely to conclude the teenties forescen in the Declarations of Independence as a convenient method of deter-

mining their future relations.

7. His Majesty's Government withingly undertake to give consideration to the state of the state of the same tend of the state of sense of (d) above, as defining their policy in the Levant. At the same time, they are also prepared to consider whether they can do anything, so long as the war lasts, to meet the views supressed on the French side that British organisations within the Levant States are both more anmerous and more extensive in these scope than the attnation requires.

Foreign Office, 28th August, 1944

E 5415 5178 891

No 28

Mr Eden to Sir E. Spears (Beirut)

(No. 129.)

Foreign Office, 1st September, 1944.

ON your forthcoming return to your post after the conversations you have had with myself and my Department in London I think it well to lay down up shortly as possible the lines on which it is now the wish of His Majesty's Govern ment that the Legation and Spears Mission in the Legant should be conducted.

2 In the first place and with the end of the war in view it is most important that our efforts should be used to the fullest possible extent to pave the way for an eventual agreement between the States and the French which will sent to the conduct of their future relations on an ordinary diplomatic basis. I have not been able to convince myself that any less formal agreement than a treaty is likely to attain this object

s long we get a night to a partition of supressing in the local Governments that the conclusion of an agreement with the French is in our view not only the best but perhaps the sole method of securing full and unchallenged independence. You should also do everything possible to promote the establish ment of a practical modici excends between the States and the French which will

have the way for much treaties.

4. It is not my intention, in addressing this despatch to you, to supersede the previous directives with which you have been furnished on your successive returns to your post. These directives hear on such matters as your day-to-day conduct of affairs with the French and on our general relations with the Levant biates. I must, however, add that, as regards the somewhat complex relation ship existing between the Spears Mission and His Majesty's Legation, it is my desire that the latter should from now on he brought more and more into the foreground in order that we may be able to pass in the post war period into therefore shortly enter into communication both with the Minister Resident, Care, and with yoursolf in order to ensure that the Spears Mission shall be gradually reduced whether by absorption into the Legation or, as regards certain of its officers, into the military command or by simple suppression, so that the end of the war will find us in a position to conduct our relations with the Levant States on a basis which is scarcely, if at all, different from that of ordinary diplomacy

I am, &c. ANTHONY FOFN

(B) Weekly Political Sprimaries.

'E 3087 28 891

No. 29

Extract from Weskly Political Summary No. 116, Syrin and the Lebason, 21st June, 1944 .- (Received in Foreign Office 7th July)

1. General

moment.

The French and Syrians resumed regot ations on the 15th June for the

transfer of the Sureté and the Troupes Spéciales.

As regards the Süreté, aithough the French had already accepted Nunth Army Serial III (see W S. No 106) they persisted in a demand that Freich untrough recommended by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs should be allowed to enter Syria without visas. The Syrians refused this clause, on the grounds that it would lead to demands for most-favoured nation treatment on the part of is not butter and the track side to the aport of the track of least t refugees through Syria. The French asked for a further postponement on the thinsy pretext that they could not continue discussions in the absence of the head of the British Security Mission After a heated discussion, the Prime Minister de lared that if he did not receive a definite statement from the French by the 20th June he would put into operation his own plan for co-operation with the Altres on matters of military security. He agreed however, to await the arrival of His Majesty's Minuster on that day, and the latter, on seeing the President and Prime Minister, advised them that they should avoid any precipitate action

A much more serious estimation was, however, developing over the transfer of the Troupes Speciales. The French and Syrians had failed to reach agreement over the question of the date on which the transfer should take effect. The French refused to accept any formula based on the final removal of all danger of war from the Levant (see V. S. No. 114), nor would they now agree to the principle of arbitration, which General Beynet had himself suggested at one

A complete deadlock having been reached, the Syrians threatened to break all negotiations and in the 20th in the de Prime Minister informed His Majeste's Minister that the President intended taking advantage of the fact be was to make the first speech since his illness to representatives from all over what if Dammeus on the 22nd, to inform them of the breakdown of the negotiat at a fire the tr. or meaning to breat the He would as meaning a special meeting of the Syrian Parliament to deal with the attuation. It was

clear that this was no idle threat. The tempers in the Syrian Cabinet run very high and it was certain that such a declaration, made by the President through loud speakers to very large and excitable crowds, would have unpredictable though undoubtedly extremely grave results

A review of Troupes Speciales, gendarmerie and la section in the contract of t the Troupes Speciales and requested the French military authorities to confine

them to barracks

At this point His Majesty's Minister offered to use his inflame to be the two parties together to avert a serious crisis, and General Berthamping asked him to negotiate with the Syrians on the basis of a formula 'er' a ' at - r of the army three months after the armistice with Germany. The reaction of the Syrians to this proposal was unfavourable, but His Majesty's Minister succeeded in persuading the President to refer in anodyne terms to the negotiations in his speech. Thanks to this intervention, serious trouble was momentarily averted, and discussions were resumed through His Majesty's Minister on the basis of a new formula for the transfer of the armed forces by stages. His Majesty's Minister was also able to arrange that General Beynet should attend both the ceremony of the President's speech and the review, on the promise he obtained that nothing wounding should be said about France and that everything possible aboutd he done to avoid incidents or hostidemonstrations.

The arming of the Syrian gendarmerse (see W S No. 115) has been carried one stage further, the British military authorities having decided that in the interest of military security they shall be equipped forthwith with British

The independence of Syria has now been edicially recognised by both the Chinese and the Polish Governments.

2 Il heat

The Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is also president of the Cereals Commission, recently told the press that the Syrian Government intended to make the OCP a purely Syrian service under complete Syrian Government

Proposals for modifying the protocol of the 16th March, 1943, upon which the present constitution of the O C P is based, have been drawn up for this purpose. These proposals provide for the nomination by the Syrian Government to nominate all higher OCP officials. The management of the OCP, under co-director and two French and two British inspectors would be appointed Other personnel would be Syrian or Lebauese.

The proposals have been put before the Lebanese Government, who are

discussing the matter with the Sycians.

The proposal to its present form as macceptable to us. The Syrians have not at present the personnel to run the OCP afficiently, and there is little doubt that had they the power to do so they would hold the Lebanon to ransom

7 Alaouste Territory

The Mohafez of Lattakia has recommended that Suleiman Murshid (who was a to an Ber so take it looms day profit of the arbitration agreement (see W.S. No. 115), and the Systan Government and a self of selection of the

Meanwhile, the situation in the Alsouites is again serious. Villagers a refer to receive the second control of

ter to the second sections of the section section section section sections of the section section section section sections of the section section section section sections o force. The Mohafez has complained to Damaseus that the French, in spite of previous assurances (see W.S. No. 106), are stirring up trouble, and he has again recommended the removal of Capitaine Boussiquet and his secretary. There is undoubtedly much substance in the Mohafez's contention that the French are · Her I retire the processor and and and a area, and it is a fact that the latter are unable to make any headway against Salarme West friend fore in Branch to Salar and anorthe values

[29955]

11 The Lebanon

The pointical full continues and the country is generally quiet. The cases arising out of the incidents of the 27th April have now been transferred to 111 7

the 15th June in Berrut a protocol was signed between the French I and a squadron of armoured cars at the Government's disposal, pending the signature of the definite transfer of the Troupes Spéciales in the States's Governments. On the 17th June the President presented the battalion with the Lehanese flag

E 4059 28 89]

No 30

Estract from Weekly Political Summary. Syria and the Lebanon, No. 117 of 28th June, 1944 -- (Received in Foreign Office, 11th July.)

for the same

I to W Vii the dendlock in the France-Syrian negotiations for the To a Spare of a super ore more were also dangerey Vimister to disced the Syrians on the 23rd June to accept, as a basis for negotiatio-Syrian rummand, to be completed before the signature of the armitice with

General Beynet informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 22nd June in to a first of the state occurs the owner to addy and after a Cabinet meeting, sent a message to the French musting the immediate resumption of negotiations. These were the 25th. On the morning of the 27th the Syrian M. went a message to the Political Officer that agreement had been reached for the transfer of the Section of the expected to the same to the state of the second of American Memorandum Serial III. Negotiations for the transfer of the army are stell "

The French National Committee have protested in violent terms in to torracel life to he was p the gendulative page Weekly Summary No. 116, section 1). Instructions have been sent to Mr. Duff Cooper to inform the Committee of His Majesty's Government's close interest in this problem which is considered to be of concern to the British as well as French authoraties.

The Syrian Government have informed His Majesty's Minister that they sent one of their ex Manutern to Cairo to establish contact with the Soviet Legation in order to discuss the proposal, as conveyed to them by the French, that Soviet diplomatic representatives should be appointed to the Levant States (see Weekly Summary No. 115, paragraph t). It appears that the Soviet Munister was either nowalling to impart information or was ignorant of any such proposal, and that the Spring temperament has the firstly of the first to the second of the first the second of the sec read of Straws I reach a terror sent spendings to Alle seal to getter bearing

Some months ago it became known that the Greek Orthodox Ch. in the I also for the second of the s at this mitiative was due to the Pélegation Générale in collaboration with the Orthoday to Hard of the The of wasted of one I nerseasch and will not now be followed, but only recently General Beynet renewed the French offer of assistance in producing air transport, &c., for the visit if it were decided

The activities of the local Communist parties appear in the structs on a regard to a French to be read to a superferment that they are backed by the Russians. L'Orient of the 16th June published an enlogistic actule on these parties, and invariably gives considerable publicity to their meetings. The Lebanese President has twice recently received Communist leaders, who seen to have taken the or perty may be provided by the and the stand to the Sample and there a patrong a part of the action were actioned at the instance of the French

Syria-Damarcus

The ceremony on the 22nd June to celebrate the President's recovery took place without incident. General Beynet was present. There were large crowds to welcome the President and the town was befingged. A holiday spirit prevailed for several days.

The President made the following points in his speech:-

- 0

With regard to the Sürcié, he said that it was expected that this would be

transferred very shortly, perhaps this week

The transfer of the army had been delayed until now because the Syrians were anxious that it should be a Syrian national army in reality as well as in I senter the first more deads, with them without delay which would meet their desires so that Syrian independence

would be complete

The President alluded to the recent disturbances, characterizing the instigators as short sighted and condemning the incident, particularly because it had occurred at a time when all the efforts of the oution must be united and consolidated. He paid a tribute to the way in which the Government had de di with the estuation and stated that he was prepared to crush the movement wh ? had led to the incident with an iron hand. He said he himself was the supreme legal representative of the nation whose full confidence he enjoyed

Algouste Territory

When summoned to give evidence before the Court of Arbiters in Lattakia, Suleman Murshid refused and took refuge in Beirut (see Weekly Sammary No. 1161. The Syrinos having naked the Lebanese to hand him over, an imbrogliothen arose between the two Governments. The Labanese disliked the responsibility of making the arrest, and the Syriaus were afraid of offending Lebanese susceptibilities by making it themselves. There was a good deal of havering, but in the end Suleiman Murshid was brought to Damascus under arrest on Sunday morning, the 25th

The President of the Chamber raised some objection to a Deputy besist placed under arrest but it was pointed out that Parliamentary immunity only

covers Deputies while the Chamber is in session

Sulcumm Murshed is now under detention in the gendarmeric barracks in Dampacus. The present intention is that he should remain under arrest in

Damascan until the Arbitestion proceedings have been concluded

The attraction in the Alaountes meanwhile remains serious and the supporters of Murshid continue to offer armed resistance to the gendarmeric. Colonel Oliva Roget requested an interview with the army commander to discuss the danger to security arising from this situation, but was unable to attend, having been recalled to Damascus on account of the deadlock in the Franco-Syriui never a cost li was presente at Contre la Coler Lacisson, a 1) Agué Adjoint for the Alaonites. The army commander explained to Colonel Gaussot that the French alone were responsible for the dangerous state of affairs In the Vice to a strong to much . I brong it abor over a long as al and that they should therefore, do everything possible to assist the Syrian authorities in dealing with the situation. Colonel Gaussot admitted that the French had supported Suletman Murshid, but maintained that that was now past history General Holmes pointed out that he had been obliged on frequent occasions to complain of the French policy in the Alaonites to General Catronx, General Mondar, Colonel des Essars and to Colonel Gaussot hunself. He considered that both Capitaine Boussiquet and his secretary (see Weekly Summary No. 116 of the 21st June) should be removed immediately that a definite assurance should be given to the Syriau Government by the French that Murshid no longer received their support and that there should be no further usue of arms permits in Alaouste territory. Colonel Gaussot agreed with regard to the removal of the secretary, subject to the concurrence of the delegation, but said that the removal of Capitaine Boussiquet could not be considered

Euphrates and Jezirch.

Suphrates -Nothing to report Jezureh - Tribal disturbances which are normal in springtime have this year proved in the set, is a a see lasted by rill toss of the service of that this state of affairs will continue so long as the forces of the Contrôle Bédonn, nominally in Syrian hands, are commanded by French officers. The latter have,

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Little progress has been made in the France-Syrian negotiations for the

during recent months, shown themselves to be medicient and dilatory and are believed by the local Syrian authorities to have stirred up tribal warfare. These officers, many of whom were originally cierks in the Delegation Generale, have ample scope for meddling in local disputes concerning the ownership of land, which has increased many times in value. There are indications, though proof is almost impossible to obtain, that French authorities have distributed arms on a small scale to tribal and minority leaders in the Jezirch.

The Lebanon

representing about half the Chamber, visited the President to demand an extraordinary session. They informed him that they had decided to raise the question of confidence. The President agreed to call the session, the opening by decree as the 5th July, and indicated that he is the Government to resign and refer in before that date.

So far the Government have not resigned, though they are expected to do so shortly. The President a intention is understood to be to ask Rind ea Sulli to form a new Government, as he considers that no other suitable Sunni is available. In that event it is thought that Rind ea-Sulli would like to recall all the present Mainters except Camille Shamoun, who is due to leave for London in the hear future and would be replaced by Hamid Frangich. He wishes, however, in addition to move Adel Osseyran from the Ministry of Supply, but

from the Greenment, and there are objections to all other Shis replacementa-It is also by no means certain the instrument Deputies, who claim to be in the majority, would accept any such solution, as at present they are present for a complete change of Manistry. Discussions continue

The appointment of a Mchafez for the Bekaa was at last announced on the 23rd June

Press and Propaganda.

The Press Syndreste Committee which has been advising the Government on press matters resigned on the 23rd June as a protest against what they describe as the Government's unfair distribution of newspecial, as its suspension of newspapers, over strict censorship, and failure to suppress worthless newspapers.

Enemy Wireless Propaganda, - No significant change

E 4178 28 801

No 31

Extract from B echty Political Summary No. 118, Syria and the Lebanon, duted 5th July, 1944 —(Received in Foreign Office, 15th July)

farmeral

THE Lebancse Cab net resigned on the 1st July and, as expected the President immediately asked Riadies Sulh to form a new Government, the composition of which was announced late on the 3rd July. The Prime Minister of Fibratice, and Adel Ossevran has been replaced by a young and unknown Shin from South Lebanon named Mohammed el Fadt. The problem of filling the Minister of Supply, left vacant by the departure of Adel Ossevran, was solved by I am Jamil Shohah, the most experienced of the Lebanese perimbent civil servants, as Director General. The Prime Minister also took the portfolio of the Interior previously held by Camille Shamoan.

It has now been announced that the Chareber will meet on the 8th July, when a vote of confidence in the new Ministry will presumably be moved. The general impression is that the new combination is not so strong as the old and is unlikely to survive beyond the summer, since its composition gives little satisfaction to Deputies' criticisms of former Ministers. The Prime Minister has given many assurances that he intends benefiteth to overhout the Administration and to direct internal affairs with a firm hand

transfer of powers. An agreement having been reached, as reported last week, for the transfer of the Sureté, the text of a protocol was communicated by the Fra Brist B. Istaff, mate if did not conform to the Ninth Army Memorandum Serial 111 the French withdrew their agreement and on the 30th June presented to the Syrians a new draft which included almost textually paragraph 7 of Serud III, which gives both the French and British military authorities the right to arrest and miera. The Syrinis refused to accept this, as they are not prepared to give the French the right to and the same and the same and the was required, no interament could take place without British knowledge and consent, but they were adamant. Beaung themselves on quite recent incidents, they are red that the French would take advantage of any powers given them to carry out arrests as in the past. A complete impacer was reached, and the Syrians stated that there was no alternative but for them to form their own Surete, which, however, they declared would en-operate in every way with the Aliced military authorities Meanwhile General Beynet left for Algiers, but M. Chataigneau was given powers to sign any agreement come to on the question of the Süreté, provided the British military authorities agreed. To break the impaste, it was suggested from the British side that the French protocol should not include the article referred

British and French linium officers to the Sureté have been presented to the Syrian Director General of Police but the Prime Monster has refused to accept the French officer on the grounds that the British officer adequately represents the Army Commander.

to above, but that it should be clearly understood by all concerned that the

requirements in the serial were maintained. This would mean in effect, that the

powers claimed by the Army Commander would be maintained, but that the

"vrians (who have never been asked to sign recount of the Serials) would not be

required to appose their signature to a document containing a ciause inacceptable

Segutations for the transfer of the Troupes Spéciales have been delayed pending the conclusion of an agreement on the Sureté.

Alagueta Terretory.

with the arrival of British troops at Slenfle, has, at least temporarry, change the situation in the Almouites, and Murshid's armed followers are no longer to be see

The Court of Arbiters has produced a report, together with certain recommendations, which the Mohafes intends to convey personally to the Prime Vitarian and Court of the Conducted Register

Other dark deeds have been brought to light which, in the opinion of the M bafez, must lead to Murshid's arraignment before Parliament

E 4384 28 87]

No 32

Bateact from Weekly Political Summary, No. 119, Syria and the Lebanon, 12th July, 1944 -- (Received in Foreign Office, 24th July)

1 General

The France-Syrian negotiations for the transfer of the Surete, as reported last week, had once more reached a deadlock when His Mayesty's Minister intervened and suggested to both the Syrians and the French that negotiations might be resumed if the article in the draft Protocol concerning intermient were omitted, but that it should be clearly understood by all concerned that the

29955]

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requirements of the Ninth Army Serial were maintained. Negotiations were resumed on this basis, and protocols were aigned on the 7th July by M Chotaigneau and the Prime Ministers of Syria and the Lebanon.

The question of the Surete would then have been settled satisfactorily had

not M Chataigneau addressed a letter to the Syrian and Lebanese Governments asserting that, in so far as the British authorities maintained reservations in make similar reservations. The Syrians have informed His Majesty's Minister that they cannot accept this statement by the French and will contest once more the right of the French to arrest Syrian citizens, which they claim they did not concede at any time during the negotiations. They explained that they had not attached undue significance to the details of the Serial, believing that it would at all times be possible to come to an understanding with the supreme unlitary authority, since that authority is always fair, and they reaffirm their desire not only not to impede, but to help the war effort. The precise terms of their proposed reply are not known. Meanwhile the negotiations for the transfer of the Troupes Spéciales remained at a standstill pending the return of General Beynes, who arrived from Algiers on the 12th July

The issue of equipment to the gendarmerie has still not taken place bellowing the decision that the question should be referred to an Angle Freezib Committee, a meeting was held on the 11th July between General Officer Commundant Ninth Army and General Humblet. The army commander informed General Humblet of the Commander in-Chief's decision and explained the reasons for it. He gave him a list of the items to be issued. After discussion General Humblet stated that he did not question the Commander in-Chief's document but requested that various objections should be placed on record. This

has been reported to London.

The Lebanese Chamber met on the 11th July, when a vote of enofidence was possible to the control of the Coverament, one of whom was Juseph Egram, of Zghorta, who has demanded a debate on the disturbances of the 27th April he trial of twenty persons accused of participation in those disturbances has now been concluded six of the defendants having been acquitted, seven sentenced to imprisonment or fines and seven to imprisonment size averia, the heaviest sentence was one of two years. The relatively light nature of the sentences has been attributed in some quarters to a degree on the part of the Government to severe the support, or at least the neutrality, of the Eddé party, to which most of the accused belong, before the vote of confidence was moved in Parliament A Syrian presidential decree issued during the same week has granted an annesty to all persons arrested during the recent disturbances in Syria. It has been noticeable that the general reaction in Syria to the change in the Lebanese Government has been slight

The recent decision of the Letimese Government to allow the "Parti-Populaire Syrien" to resume activities as a political party has given rise to a sories of press polemics from the Communist party, which characterizes its roads, somewhat is the transfer of the Levant States, and there is small evidence that the French authorities, who oppose the "Parti-Populaire Syrien" on account of its arient nationalism, are encouraging these protests A mass meeting of the Communist and Anti-Fascist parties was held in Beirut recently, when speeches expressing enthusiasm for the opening of the Second Front and other Allied victories were pronounced. Signs were displayed with

the words " Down with Fascism "

The Soviet Minister in Cairo has arrived in Damascus to discuss with the Syrian Government the question of their relations with the Soviet Government (see W S No. 117)

7. Alsounte Territory.

The Alsourte Territory remains quiet. The Mohafez has returned from Data as after discount for the state of the state of the state of the Alsourtes either now or after the war, and that Capitaine Boussiquet and his secretary must be removed from the Mohafezai. The Syrian Government, moreover, is to submit a law to Parliament, following a recommendation by the Court of Arbitera, to annul all transfers of land to Murshid or his dependants which have taken place during the past six years.

Colonel Oliva-Roget is reported to have opposed strongly the demand for the removal of Capitaine Boussiquet, but the reasons on the Syrian side were incontestable and eventually he agreed to transfer both this officer and his beautiful at the color of the desired and the latest a recent arrival from North Africa.

9 TribaL

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The terms of the Shanmar-Agaidat agreement recently concaided are to be executed within two months. It became clear during the course of the proceedings at Deir ex Zor that it was the policy of certain French elements to use the district of Abbud el-Hiffel and his Agaidat tribesmen to unite there against the Shanmar, in the hope of runing a conference held under Symptometers, Provided, however, it can be shown that the Syrian Government possess enough power to implement their authority, the tribul shrighs are expected quickly to adopt a more loyal attitude.

11 The Lebonon.

At the opening of the extraordinary session of Parliament on the 11th July a vote of confidence was passed in the new Ministry by a majority of forty-one votes to aix (see under "General" above). Among the measures of reform already instituted by the Prime Minister are the closing of a number of gambling decided on the 11th July criticised the financial agreement as being against the prime of that is guinting ground both in the Lebanon and in System

The newly actured Lebanese battalion of Troupes Specific the morning of the 10th July to reinforce the gendarmerte in a raid on Hecharge, with the object of arresting fifteen inhabitants suspected of complicity in the recent disturbances in that area. The raid was evidently well conducted and, although only my men have so far been arrested, a salutary impression has been made on the vilingers.

The South Arab Medical Congress was opened in Beirut on the 8th July, with an attendance of over 800 doctors, representing all the Arab States. A vote of thanks to Spears Climes and a resolution that there work should be

developed and assisted was passed,

The Lebenese Government large informed the French that they propose, as from this year, to break the tradition by which the Lebanese President collect on the French Representative on the 14th July Contrary to past mandatory practice the Lebanese Government offices will be open on that day

12. Press and Propaganda.

expressive of some disappointment, but became more favourable when it was learnt that the Prime Minuter would homself take over the portfolios of Supply and the Interior, upon which the bitterest criticism had been concentrated, an when drastic reforms in internal administration were announced

Enemy Wieeless Propagands —Enemy broadcasts have usued promoticements in favour of the "Parti Populaire Syrien," which is still being attacked in the local press, chiefly by the Communist newspaper Sautesh Shaab (see paragraph 1

almye

E 4499 23 89]

No 33

Extract from Weekly Political Summary No. 120. Secret, Syria and the Lebanon, of 10th July, 1944. (Received in Foreign Office, 28th July)

General

ON the 14th July the French held military reviews in both Syria and the Lebanon in celebration of their National Festival. They did so in spite of military by the Governments of both States that reviews should not take place, and in disregard of their promise to the Lebanese after the celebrations of St. Joan of Arc's Day that they would never again hold a review on Leonnese soil without first seeking permission of the Government (see Weekly Summary No. 112).

of the 24th May). The two Governments decided, when informed of the French intention, which they considered to be a violation of the independence of their respective States, that they could not be represented at the reviews. In deference to them, a similar decision was taken by the Diplomatic Body and the British military authorities. Both the Syrian and Lebanese Governments have protested to the French. The Syrian and Lobanese Governments as well as the Diplomatic Corps attended the French Délegué's receptions held in the afternoon, and His Majesty's Minister also attended a fets held that evening, at which he was received with military honours

The Soviet Minister in Cairo, M. Novakov, who arrived in Syria last week (see Weekly Summary No. 119) has transmitted to Moscow on behalf of the Syrian Government a telegram proposing the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. It is expected that a favourable reply may shortly be received The Lebanese Government have also signified that they would wish to exchange diplomatic missions with the Soviet Government, and M. Novakov is understood in the state of th

Foreign Ministers had been approached previously by M. Chataigneau regarding the visit of the Soviet representative, but made it clear to him that they were ataders , with a representation interest in this matter was due to the fact that the question had been raised with the French Committee of National Liberation by the Soviet representatives in Algiera. The two Ministers are believed to have accepted this statement with some

The discussions of the Anglo-French Military Committee concerning the issue of equipment to the gendarmente continue. An instruction now received for till of process to the state of the may be regarded as opportune, since, should the local Governments suspect that the French are obstructing the negotiations, serious consequences might arise

Total purchases from the 1944 crop up to the 15th July amounted to

The protests of the agriculturists regarding the price paid for wheat, particularly in the Jozarch, where, contrary to expectations, the crop is only moduces have increased in volume. A deputation of prominent agriculturists from the Jezerch has been in Damascus and has been granted interviews by the Proudent of the Republic by Jamil Bey Mardem Bey proudent of the Cerests telegram has been addressed to all the Mohafezes in the country informing the that no changes will be made in the prices already fixed, and telling them that the, must give every assistance to the O.C.P. in collecting the quantities due from

Alaouste Territory.

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The area remains quiet. Suleiman Murshid's eldest son has failed in an the rain of the late of the la return of his father, who remains under guard in the Omeyad Hotel in Damasuns. Murshid's lawyer, Yussef Tacla of Homs, attempted to bring a hundred Almountest to Dumascus to demand his release, but the party was successfully headed off. before it reached the capital. . .

Tr. hal

It is a prient that there are to form all the on thing in all mostration of the Bedouin Control which have not yet been overcome. Under the present system, requests for the use of force must be referred by the Mohafez to the Central Government, who must then approach the French Délegué in Damascus. lader to college the second second second second second Military Commander in Deir ez-Zor takes action in anticipation of orders from the French Military Headquarters. This be is frequently obliged to do, and the impression is therefore created among the Bedouin that the French still relain their former responsibility and authority. It is understood that the Prime Minister intends to issue orders that the provincial Bedouin Control officers must now come directly under the orders of the Mohafezes.

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The Lebanon.

The new Ministry which Riad es-Sulli presented to the Chamber at the extraordinary session on the 11th July gives at least an impression of determination, and the Prime Minister's promises of administrative and fiscal reform have been well received, though it would be unwise to count on their fulfilment.

Le a torse gendarmes, together with British troops, have carried out a search for arms in the North Lebanon villages of Zghorts, Becharre and Ehden Though few weapons were found and many no doubt remain inciden, the moral effect of the search has been satisfactory

On the 14th July a Lebanese agent employed by the Süreté, whilst discharging his revolver from the balcony of the port Sureté office in celebration of the French National Holiday, accidentally wounded a passer-by. The Lebanese authorities arrested him and intend to try him for illigal use of ficcarms and causing injury. The French have protested strongly on the grounds that the man was one of the employees whom they have the right to retain, for purposes of military security, under the protocol for the transfer of the Sûreté. In subsequent discussions it because clear that the French intended to retain a much larger number of Sureté agents (about 300) than was considered by the Lebanese to be just thable for this purpose, and, in any case, it is known that the man now under matter, and, indeed, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the French intend to retain the "Strete aux Armées" as a political instrument. The matter will probably be considered by the Franco-British Joint Security Connect, and it is understood that, if the French confirm in writing their infantion to retain the 300 agents mentioned above, the Lebanose Government will protest .

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No. 34

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Extract from Weekly Political Summary No. 121, Syria and the Lebanon, 20th July, 1944 - (Received in Forman Office 8th August)

1 General

THE Syrian and Lebanese notes of protest coveled in similar terms against the French action in holding unlitary parades on the 14th July without obtaining the consent of the two tievernments were presented on the 19th July and included in both cases, a further comparent that the Prench Delegate General, in continuing to more arreits, even though they only purported to deal with French autionals and proteges, disregarded the sovereign rights of the States.

The Syrian press had in the meantime conducted a violent campaign of criticism against the French not only for their actions on the 14th July, but for announced through the local newspapers that the arretes usued by the Delegate-General were allegal. A similar announcement was subsequently made in the

The French Advisors to the Syrians have been informed by the Prime Minister that they are servants of the Syrian Government, and must not communicate with the French Delegat on in the course of their work. Offered that choice of conforming or resigning the advisers all accepted the Prime Minister's

The Syrian Government have received a telegram from Moscow agreeing to an exchange of diplomatic missions with the Soviet Union, and it is understood that a similar communication may soon be sent to the Lebanese who are soliciting it

On the 24th July His Majesty's Minister left Berrut for London for

The destruction of the hashish crop is proceeding satisfactorily 4 4 4

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3. Syria- Dumaseus.

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A hardening of the Syrian Government's attitude towards the French, as inducated by the recent press campaign mentioned in paragraph 1, has led to the dismissal of certain officials believed to be too much under French influence, and there have been a number of changes to the judiciary

9 Tribat

A minor dispute between the Feddagha in subsection of the Shamar of Zor) and the Baggara has been settled sutisfactorily by the Mohafez of Euphrates who. in the absence of the Bedouin Control Officer, employed gendarines to restore order and to arrest Mohammed the Tort, chief of the Feddagha, who were the aggressors The Mohafez has stated to the Political Officer that he considers that he has no need of a Bedonin Control Officer, and that he could keep the Euphrates tribes quiet were he to command a few more gendarmes with proper equipment and the necessary transport.

12. Press and Propaguada

The principal development of interest has been the Syrian press campaign tees under "General" above) following the incident of the French military reviews on the 14th July. The press pointed out that the troops employed in the In all the second of the first of the first of the first of the second of in contrast to the spirit of liberty associated with the celebrations

E 4967/23 691

No. 35

Estraot from Weekly Political Summary, No. 122, Syria and the Lebanon, 2nd August, 1944. - (Remissed in Foreign Office, 17th August)

1 General

M NOVIKOV, the Soviet Minister in Carro, has informed both the Syrean and Lebauese Governments that the policy of the L.S.S.R. is fayourable to the of French government in colonial territories or to other French imperialistic

The publication in the local press of those parts of the American Republican and Democratic party programmes which advocate the establishment of a Jewish national home in l'alestine has caused the expression of considerable ant American sentiment. At a sitting of the Lebanese Chamber a motion condemning any such policy was carried without a division, and the Syrian Prime Minister when addressing a meeting in Aleppo, stated that the Syrian Covers were were strive always to ensure that Palestine did not become Jewish

The French Delegate General arrived in Damascus on the 22nd July to continue discussions for the transfer of the Troupes Spéciales to the Syrian Government. Since, however, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the President were not in Damascus, and the Prime Minister was unwilling to undertake negotiations alone, Goneral Beynet was obliged to return to Beirnt the following day

A potentially serious dislocation of traffic in North Syria has been brought about by a strike of employees of the D H P Railway at Aleppo. The cause of the strike, which arises out of the different wages paid to Syrian and Lebanese employees of the company since the recent grant of wage increases by the Lebancee Government, is under investigation. Meanwhile the French Delegation Générale has informed the Mohafez of Aleppo that, unless order is kept by the Syrian a firm at they will be not be expressed the toll tark truly and he British minitary authorities have a railway operating company standing by to take over the line for military purposes if need arises. The Syri a Contract I and the French Delegation have both declared the releasers to the acceptable as in their power to ensure that important military in the sect business. A most element in the situation is that the British, French and Syrian authorities, military and civil, are working harmoniously together to the same and

Total purchases during the period the 16th-27th July amounted to 17 977 tons, a daily average of 1,498 tons.

In South Lebanon purchases are disappointing, and it appears that the estimate made earlier in the year of a 5 to 1 mean yield for the wheat crop in that area was optimistic. In many cases the wheat harvested will be inacceptable to the OCP on account of the prevalence of "rust," and many farmers may not even have sufficient seed wheat to meet their requirements for this year's sowing

3. Syria-Damascus.

. .

With the President of the Republic convalencing in Zebdani and the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Sofar recovering it is said, from an attack of blood pressure brought on by his 20 year-old son's firm intention of marrying a lady ten years his senior, there has been little political activity

On the 27th July the British military authorities began the delivery of equipment, in the form of boots, to the Syrian gendarinerie

.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. C. Weld Forester nammed charge of the Consulate and Political Office at Damascus on the 27th Jul-

.

6. Jebel Druze

Consternation was eaused by the arrival in the Jebel Druze of a mixed patrol of British other ranks and Syrian gendarmes, under orders of the British military authorities, to locate and destroy hashah. The leading branch of the Atrastfamily have apparently cultivated hashish on a considerable scale and Solian tolar tolar tolar tolar day Gendarmerse (Huel Bek el Atrash) are all implicated. The Mohnfez, however, has agreed to co-operate with the British authorities, and it is expected that the destruction of the crop will proceed without opposition

8. Euphrates and Jearreh

Euphrates Colonel des Essats, Délegué Adjoint for East Syria gave a reception to French, British and Syrian officers at Deir ez Zor on the 14th July and spoke warmly of France's debi to the British. Had not the British fought alone in 1940, he said, France would not now be in the process of being liberated He referred also to the part played by the British in the present fighting and said the try Fire has delined and a subject to while a real company saved their lives. He enjoined everyone to work for good relations. The undoubted succerty of the speech made a deep impression.

Jezorek - Wajth el Azbart, a Sunni from Lattakia, is designated as Mohafez

to the Jezireh

11 The Lebonan

Criticism of the Government has subsided, while public opinion is endeavouring to estimate the ability of the administration to carry out the promused reforms. The almost complete lack of contact between the Government and the French authorities continues, and the Political Officer reports that the Government undoubtedly have a majority both in the Chamber and the country in favour of the attitude they have adopted

12 Press and Propaguada

The Arab press has reacted strongly to the recent announcement of the American Republican and Democratic parties in favour of the increstricted immigration of Jews into Palestine (see paragraph 1), asserting that the Arabs will defend the cause of Arab Palestine to the last. El Ayyum describes the Atlantic Charter as a legend that has been drowned in the sea of Darkness (the Arab name for the Atlantic Ocean).

Enemy Bureless Propaganda.—Axis broadcasts have attacked the French for working against Arab unity and for the re-establishment of their own

predominant position in the Levant

[E 8029 23 89]

No 38

Extracts from Weekly Political Summery No. 123, Syrva and Lebanon, 9th August, 1944.—(Received in Foreign Office 19th August)

1 General

The Soviet Minister in Cairo paid an official call on the Lebanese Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 3rd August and M. Takin afterwards read to the press the exchange of telegrams between M. Molotov and himself in which the Soviet Government expressed their agreement to the exchange of diplomatic representatives. This event is welcomed as tending to establish more firmly the independent status of the Lebanon (see also under "The Lebanon")

The recogn tion of Syrian and Lebanese independence by the Soviet Union implicit in the agreement to the exchange of diplomatic representatives is to have launched it and whose propagands has for so long played

Union as a political factor favourable to their own interests in these countries. The callway strike at Aleppo reported in Weekly Summary No. 122 of the 2nd August ended on the 3rd August when on the DHP, at instance of French Dalegation Générale confirming their promise that the workers' wages would be occased, the strikers returned to work, the Syrian Government having in the meantonic arrested some 200 strikers who were preventing those willing to return to work to enter the workshops. The settlement provided a welcome if somewhat care memple of cordial co-operation between British, French and Syrian (d)

The news of Turkey's decision to break off relations with Germany has enused little communit

3. Spritt Domascus

The A to a contractor of the Republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor of the republic at his summer as a contractor

known whether he will accept) and it is also rumoured that the Kaim Antaki (Minister for Foreign Affairs in Ata Ayonbi a Constant and an analysis of the Constant and Ata Ayonbi a Constant and annuncer) to go to Moscow

7. Algonite Territory

The Political Officer reports that in reply to the Mohafez's protest over the presence of Senegulese troups at the summer resort of Sienfé (where there is in any case this season an acute shortage of water), the French through their délegué have offered to make a bargain by which if the present press campaign in Syria is stopped, the troops will be removed. The Political Officer adds that both the Minister of the Interior, who is at present in Latinkia in connexion with this presence of the Senegalese, and the Mohafez are very indignant at such a suggestion

11 The Lebanon.

Government lanch given on the 5th August in honour of the Soviet Minister in Cairo. This caused offence to the Government (he was known to have lanched with Eddé on that day) and to M Novikov who, when invited at a Red Cross Charity Ball pext evening to sit at the official table refused to do so on learning that General and Mine Bevnet were expected. This incident led to a remon strance from the Lebanese and to a meeting between the President of the Re ablic and three of his ministers on the one hand and M Bart, the French Délégué to the Lebanon on the other, at which each side gave vent to its

grievances. M Bart accused the Lebanese of being hostile to the French while '- Lebanese accused the French of failing to treat them as an independent nation and of seeking to reassume by underground methods the powers which they had relinquished. The Political Officer reports that this exchange may have cleared the air as both sides are now showing signs of wishing to improve their relations now that they have both blown off steam

12. Press and Propaganda.

The Seriet recognition of Lebanese and Syrian independence has filled the columns of local press during the week and has been hailed as the most important event in the history of the States. Some sections of the press emphasise that it shatters any hope the French might have had of its establishing, with Seviet support, their ascendancy over these countries

Enemy Wireless Propaganda. -Axis broadcasts state that the Soviet Minister from Cairo is at present engaged in drawing up plans for the establishment of a Bellin control of the North Action of the Cairo is at Society and A

E 5238 28 89

No. 37

Weekly Political Summary No. 124, Syria and the Lebonon, 16th August, 1944. - (Received in Foreign Office, 28th August)

1 General

THE Syrian Government are showing some anxiety at not having received the arms for the gendarmeric pressured to them by the British authorities, and they are apprehensive also on account of the French delay in handing over the Troupes Speciales.

be Syrian Government have published a descenti of the news breadcast by the Near East Broadcasting Station (Sharq al 'Adno) that Nuri Parks Suid and the Syrian Prime Minister had agreed to "a project for the unification of Syria and the Lebanon into a single State and the formation of a Federation consisting of Syria, Lebanon Iraq and Palestine with one Council deceded by the States represented in the Federation." A similar denial has been issued by the Lebanese authorities and belatedly by the Iraqia.

At the opening of the Arab Lawyers' Conference by the Syrian President at Damascus the leaders of the Egyptian, Transpordances Iraqi Labanese and Syrian delegations all spoke in favour of Arab unity and denounced Zeos on The Lebanese Prime Minister, in addressing the conference, explanated that any project for Arab collaboration must be based on a guarantee of the independence of each individual State.

A keeper interest is now being shown by the Syrian i overnment in local administration. As reported in recent Summaries, the Mohafezes of the Jozirch and of Homa have been dismissed. The Mohafez of Aluppa has been placed on the retired list for reasons of health.

2 Il heat

Total cereals purchases diring the period the 28th July to the 14th August amounted to 34 074 tons, a dot a sverage of 1,893 tons, which brings the total purchases from the 1944 crop up to 58.451 tons.

3 Syria—Damascus

See un fer " General " above

4 Aleppo

A Government scheme, fostered by the Textile Advisory Board, for the control

Syrienne de Filature et Tissage," supported by local interests

\ strike occurred on the 6th August among textile weavers on account of unemployment caused by a shortage of yarn, but ended on the following day when the Director of Ravitaillement promised to take steps to solve their difficulties.

5 Home and Huma

Khaled Baghdash, secretary of the Syrian Communist party, arrived in Homa during the week and held meetings at which several speeches were made mainly against the "Parti Populaire Syrien." On being informed by the

Mohafez that political meetings were banned in Homs, Baghdash convoked a first transfer of the second orders from the Central Government for the momediate return of Baghdash to Damascus. The visit appears to have had no consequences other than a protest from the Ulema.

6. Jebel Druze,

The bead of the gendarmers at Soueida Huel Bey of Atrash, is to be read of the Gendarmer Mobiles at Damascus. It is not known whether this change has been decided upon by the Syrian Government, who may have heard of Hael Bey's recent anti-governmental activities, or whether it is due to the Emir Hussan's known personal liking for Zeid Bey

Ministry of Justice, is to be sent to Soueida by the Syrian Government to make it. I have a harged with the additional snofficial mission of endeavouring to

7. Alaunite Territory

Nothing to report.

8. Euphrales and Jestreh. Nothing to report

9. Tribal

Nothing to report

10 Frontier

The French Officer Frontainer at Just call Shoghout near Aleppo has report to it is not the frontainer, he would deal with no our except the Officier Frontainer and that, if a Syrum representative is to be present at frontier commission meetings, he must take no part in the proceedings, but act purely as an observer

11. The Lebanon

On the 12th August the French arrested Naim Moghabghab, who wounded n French Troupe Spicuale during the riots on the 27th April (600 Weekly Summary No. 109, metion 1), on a charge of attempted murder. A warrant has been out remut Mughabghab since the merdent, but he escaped arrest by remaining in I was the same of the ter for Percon Mare an learning of the arrest, sent for the French Delegate to the Lebanon and expressed the hope that, as the Lebanese had dealt lemently with the persons they had agrested as a result of the 27th April, the French would follow their example. He suggested that it was in the interests of the French themselves that they should not make a marter of this man, who was already something of a national figure. The Minister for Foreign Affairs then drew the attention of the delegate to the provocative action of the French authorities in, two days later, sending Senegalese troops to Moghabehab's village "for estivage," and said that this was bound to excite the local population. If the French persisted in their intention to keep them there the Lebunese Government would feel compelled to send a force of gondarmente to prevent violence. The delegate, who appeared to be totally sgnorant of the presence of the Senegalese troops, merely replied that he boost these spossions would be said before the former than the seneral Beynet is paying the Lebanese Prime Minister at the end of the week

12 Press and Propaganda,

Recent rumours of a project for the unification of Syria and the Lebanon comparagraph.

It is fleet the local conviction that "Arab union" must be based on respect for the figure and unional sovereignty of each Arab State.

Farmy W releas Propaganda.-No significant change

E 5412 23 891

No 38.

Extract from Weekly Political Summary No. 125, Syria and the Lebanon, 23rd August, 1944. -(Received in Foreign Office, 5th September)

1 General

The week has been quiet, the summer heat, the start of Ramadan, and, a Syria, a boliday on the anniversary of the election of the President of the Republic, have all combined to reduce political activity to a minimum

The Arab Lawyers' Conference, held in Damascus from the 12th 18th August with the label by representates from the proceedings were purely political in character and several of the speakers hailed the conference as "the corner atone of Arab in a late of the discussions were to be entirely of a professional nature, were opposed to any discussion of Arab unity and threstened to withdraw unless a statement was made by the Prime Minister defining the position of the Lebanot Accordingly, Riad Sulh made a speech in Beirut in which be declared that the Law in the restricted approach to the property of the property of the property of the Lebanot Accordingly, Riad Sulh made a speech in Beirut in which be declared that the Lebanot with the prepared to co-operate with other Arab States, would only do so as an independent entity and on an equal footing with them

Two attitudes could be discerned during the discussions, members who were Government officials or those who one day hoped to hold posts stressed the need for each country to arhiers separate independence as a preliminary to Arabundon—a viewpoint strongly supported by the Egyptian and the Lebanone delegates—while members without responsibility were in favour of immediate. The Pile of the property of Great Britain, partly because they imagined that it is in the interest of His Majesty's Government's policy in the Middle East to support the Araba and partly because they feel that the Jews are now looking towards America Altogether, less fanaticism against foreigners was expressed than might have been expected. Needless to say, the conference achieved nothing either from the political or juridical point of view

Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, private secretary to Ibn Saud, paid private visits to Beirut and Damascin, ostensibly for the purpose of reconciling the views of the Syrians and Lebanese on the Arab question with those intely expressed by Ibn Saud.

3 Syria Damaseus

The anniversary of the election of Shakri Quantit as President of the Republic was celebrated as a holiday on the 17th August. The President lumeif returned to Damascus from his summer residence, and diplomatic and countin representatives paid congratulatory calls. The President later gave a reception in the garden of the Chamber of Deputies, to which some 200 Syria questioner in the garden of the Chamber of Deputies, to which some 200 Syria questions.

M Zawadowski presented his letters of credence as Polish Minister to Syris on the 14th August. It is understood that Dr. Kayali, for whose agreement as Syrisa Minister to the Court of St. James 5 the Syrisa Government has asked will also be the representative to the Polish Government.

4. Aleppo.

The cotton workers' strike (see Weekly Summary No. 124) ended when the force of the self that the postpone their attempt to collect income tax on the workers' wages.

5 Home and Hama

After the visit of the head of the Communist party in Syria. Khaled Baghdash (see Weekly Summary No. 124), opposition meetings were held under the regis of Sheikh Safa el Sebal. The local Communists, remarking on the fact that the M hafer of dear at the apt to see I have the representation of the Republic against the behaviour of the Mohafez and police during their leader's visit. Under comorship rules the local police refused to permit the transmission of the telegram.

Some 300 Polish and Rumanian Jewish refugees passed through Homs during the week but there was they do not of popular agricultural agrans. How

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E 6538 23 89

No. 39

Extract from Weekly Political Summary Vo. 126, Syria and the Lebanon, 30th August, 1944 — (Received in Fareign Office, 11th September)

1 General

THE French authorities celebrated with enthusiasm the liberation of Paris French flags were displayed and distributed in abundance and French military transport used to bring Lebanese to the Dolegué Général's reception, which was held with some discretion at Aley instead of in Berrit. The Lebanese Covernment, on British advice, behaved to a friendly manner, calling on the French Dolegate General and despatching congratulatory telegrams from the President to Mr. Rossevelt, Mr. Churchill and General de Gaulle. The Government later gave a garden party for the liberation of Paris, and members of the Dipomatic and Consular Corps, dignificates, &c., were invited

The Syrian Covernment adopted a similar attende. There was at first some attempt both in Damowns and elsewhere to prevent pro-brench sympathisers from displaying their flags, but the Government issued instructions, it is believed on the initiative of Shukri Quwath, that there must be no interference. As in Berrut, the French, in questionable taste, dropped leaflets over Damascus on the occasion both of the first announcement of the liberation of Paris and the rebirth

of Franch greatness.

The many process of the Moslem nationalists view with some apprehension the possibility of a strengthen may of the French position as a result of the successes in France. On the other hand, the minorities, particularly in Lebanon and Northern Syria, tend to regard the processes of any leaguing of European influence with mixed feelings.

the prospect of any leasening of European influence with mixed feelings

line Majesty's Charge d Affaires went to flamaseus on the 23rd A

and called on the Prime Minister to convey to him the negative reply from B

Majesty's floreriment to the Syrian request that a special delegation should be sent to London, and to give Saudollah Bey assurances from His Majesty's Government that no change in British policy toward Syrian independence was a similar message was conveyed to the Lebanese Minister for

3. Syria-Damarcus

A decree has been published granting Adel Boy Azinch, who in April 1940 was condumined to twenty years' imprisonment for conspiring to overthrow the Connel of Directors, and is believed to have taken part in the riving in Iraq whence he fied to Turkey a pension of five 121 (basic salary) as from the 1st April, 1930. He was also an active formenter of trouble in Palestine in 1937-38

There is speculation in high Serian quarters as to whether the new British army "amoute" building programme in the Mezze and Qatana areas ness Damasons indicates a prolonged stay by the British army in Syria, even after the war in Europe is over

Abdul Moneum Boy el Rifa'i, appointed Consul for Transfordan in Syria and the Lebanon, assumed his functions in Damascus on the 24th August

6. Jobel Bruze

Some friction is reported in the Stireté at Dera's, where the French assistant claims that the Syrians have furled to carry out the requirements laid down in the protocol for the checking of passports.

probably by small boys who frequent the station yards. When approached on the matter, the Syrian Police Commissioner stated that be could not exercise adoquate control owing to shortage of personnel.

11 The Lebanon.

Camille Shamoun, Lebanese Minister to London accompanied by his family and his staff left for Egypt on route for his new post on the 27th August

The Beirot Merchants' Association have family produced a guarantee for the payment of the sum agreed with the Government compounding across of War Profits Tax, and a Bill to promulgate the agreement is being submitted to the Chamber has been, and will always be at the root of all our sorro, we are cured of it. The rivalry between two of our political parties has renched such a stage that a compromise seems no longer possible. What is still we each party claims the support of an 'aliy' who, they behave, will not fail the time of need.

12 Press and Propagands

The local Arabic press considers the recent rumours of the preliminary

the strength of the Arab Union Morement and strong disapproval is expressed of the alleged project to create a Greater Syria destined to become an area of exploitation for the Jews

The tensioner of local French newspapers to over-emphasise the part placed by the French in the liberation of Paris has aroused resentment in put or alist circles

E 5714 23 89)

No 40

Betract from Weekly Political Summary No. 127, Secret, Syria and the Lebanon, 6th September, 1944 — (Received in Foreign Office, 19th September)

1 General

Lattle to report

The Persian Delegate in Berrut (who is accordated to the French Delegate-General but not to the Syriau or Lebanese Governments) is reported to have called on the Syriau Minister for Foreign Affairs recently to deliver a letter from his Government recognizing Syriau independence, and it is believed that an excharge of diplomatic representatives may be arranged shortly. The Lebanese Prime Minister has stated that the Persian Delegate has expressed the Persian Government's rendiness to accord recognition as soon as a Lebanese delegation visits Tales. The latest and Ethiopia has recognized Syriau independence.

Mme Sheerawi, the Egyptinn feminist leader, who has been in these parts informed a newspaper correspondent that the forthcoming Arab Women's will be an endeavour by every means available to have these rights recognised to arrange for the representation of Palestine Arab women in the Congress.

2 Leannmie

The price of gold sovereigns fell during the week to £ Ser 41 85; at the close of the market on the 26th August, however the price had risen to £ Syr 43 16, still £ Syr 1 50 lower than last week

Bar gold also fell by approximately £ Syr 2 during the week

Textiles and commodity prices have shown a slight reduction, while food

The Regional Director of the OCP has expressed the view that the wheat attention in the Homs-Huma area has reached a serious condition. They are about 5,000 tons behind schedule, reasons being {1} the war situation, which has led most landowners to risk hoarding to get better prices at the end of the season in the castern areas, and (3) the single-sing of considerable quantities.

Prices show a downward trend as a result of the war news.

3. Syria-Damaseus.

The President of the Republic has still not completely recovered. He has to

7 Alaquite Territory

It is reported that the celebration of Ramadan has possioned considerable fanaticism amongst Moslems, and Christians and Alaquites have commented upon the lack of consideration shown. They allege that in Haffe Moslems insisted on places at the head of the queues for rations

The Senegatese Buttalion left Stenfé on the 29th August (see Summary

No. 123 of the 9th August, item 7) There have been no incidents.

11 The Lebanon

The anniversary of the creation of the Lebanon in 1920 was relevanted on the 1st September, and the President of the Republic gave a reception attended by the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the British and French army communders and local notables. Lebanese flags were lavisbly displayed, partly as a counter. blast to the duplay of French flags at the time of the liveration of Paris

Relations between the Lebanese Government and the French authorities are no better. Rund Boy Sulli, in an interview with the British Political Officer at Beirut, accused the French of systematically encouraging the opponents of the rench themselves had made no advances. The Government's position in the which produced the reshuffle of last July seem likely to come to a head early in the October session of the Chamber. These intrigues are largely due to the personal ambitions of Deputies, but the Government themselves are presenting a target for criticism by their continued failure to tackle the numerous outstanding problems or to show any tangelle eign of improving the administration. The Minister of Finance alone amongst his colleagues, is said to be displaying energy in the preparation of new measures of taxation, which, however, have not yet come before the Chamber

E 5051 23 89.

No. 41

Retract from Beekly Political Summary, No. 128. Sprin and the Lebanon, 13th September 1944 - (Received in Foreign Office 29th September)

1 General

His Majorty a Minister returned on the 0th September and since his return has paid calls on the Syrian and Lobanese Presidents and Ministers for Foreign Mairs and on the French Delegate

On the occusion of the liberation of Brussels the Syrian Minister for Foreign All the state of t tions of the Syrian Government to the Belgian Charge d'Affaires in Damascus Hovernment buildings were beflagged and flood-lit in celebration. In Bejrut the Lebanese Government also sent their congentulations and the Minuster for Foreign Affairs represented the Government at a Te Deum beld under the auspices of the Belgian Charge d'Affaires and attended by members of the diplomatic

M Chataigneau, formerly secretary-general at the French Delegation, but there. The Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a farewell dinner party in his Loadone

3. Syria- Damagens.

Nassouhi Buxbart, Minister of Defence and Education, tendered his reasguation on the 7th September. The consul in Damascus reports that it has not yet been definitely accepted but understands that Mr Bukhari has refused to withdraw it.

The Council of Ministers is considering the 1945 draft budget in preparatio to the second of to make provision for an expansion of some £ Syr 6 million-an increase of approximately 20 per cent on this year's budget, but includes provision for the witerets communs

The Transpordan consul, who fell ill on his arrival in Damascus on the 29th August, opened the offices of his consulate on the 11th September

The consul reports that a children's welfare society has been organised to look after vagrant children. The founders of this society include the wives of recognisent cit zens of Damascus, including Naim Antaki, the ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Adman Atassa

4. Aleppo Trouble occurred on the evening of the 5th Soptember when three troupes speciales were arrested by the police for interfering with a theatre show. Next evening some hundred troupes spéciales bent up eight gendarmes in retaliation and casualties among civilinus occurred when the crowd attacked and disprinted a French sentry. French flags (including the flag on the Intendance headquarters)

done to shops believed to be French. Sim hat damage but on the afternoon of the 7th the town was quet

The Syrian Minister The Strategy on the 7th quiet, but the Minister of the Interior remained to ment one new Mongree flant Charif who arrived at very short notice in the milst of trouble. The appointment has been generally welcomed

The French have demanded the presence of Syrian rep gendarmerie, at the reliasting of the flag on the Minister of the Interior promised to send a reply from Damascus, to which he returned on the 9tl

The Administrative Council of the Jebel Droze uset on the 7th of September and passed a unanimous vote for the abrogation of the present firencial and administrative Statute of Autonomy and the appearation of the Jebel Druze into the Syrian Republic

This decision was greeted with great opthisiasm in Soueida and the notables. including former opponents of the present Molinfez, called on him to express their

8 Euphrates and Jewish

The political officer reports that the new Mohafez is anxious to have Nori. the son of the Emir Nujhim, arrested and tried in the civil courts for the murder the Emir Mujhim, a recipient of the Legion d Honneur, is a well-known French protege), lack of support from the Central Government in Damascus, and the defeat of any gendarmeric force he might send against the Emir's notorious machine guns

The Mohafez is, however, not prepared to ask the French to carry out the arrest since he is disgusted with the disloyalty shown by the French Bedeaun Control Officer to his Syrian employers and has left for Damascus to take the

matter up with the Syrvan Government

The fact that the crime was carried out with automatic weapons has caused considerable dismay among the semi-sedentaries and in particular among the Wolds. The British military representative in East Syrin states that the acting French délegué denied that Nuri had any automation but the fact remains that some of the corpses are reliably reported to have as many as twenty-two bul holes in them

A dispute arose during the past week between the Kikich and the Baggara the first of the f Kamechine, under a n.c.o., was sent to restore order and arrange for the stelen animals to be returned to their owners. In the ensuing operations a n.c.o was 20955

killed while pursuing the goat thieves. Subsequently the gendarmeric intervened and nineteen arrests took place. The consul at Derrez Zor reports that these acrests have had a salutary effect and is of the opinion that the best solution would be the calling of a Majlis to settle the tribal differences

The quarrel is apparently due to a land dispute which dates back many years and had its origin when the French, after favouring the nomads, then allocated

some villages in their possession to their opponent

11 The Lebuman

At a stiting of the Lebanese Chamber on the 5th September a number of Deputies criticised the severity of the Government consorship on internal news, and particularly the suppression of all criticism of the Government. The Prime Visitor's defence of the Government was not well received, but the matter

dropped without a formal debate

At the same sitting a Bill was passed providing for compulsory increases of between 30 per cent and 12 per cent on the minimum wages of all workers in commerce and in history as absulated on the 1st January 1944. These increases which are substantially larger than those recommended by the Government Committee at present examining labour questions, were imposed by the Legislative Committee of the Chamber on the Government which in its present somewhat towering position was not disposed to resist

At a further sitting of the Chamber on the 11th September, a law was passed

The prescipal classes of this modification are those forbidding the formation of any company without the prior assent of the Government and obliging all companies to include at least 30 per cent of Lebinese in their boards of directors.

The arrangement recently arrived at between the Government and the Berrut Merchants' Association in regard to the arrears of War Profits Tax has still not been promulgated. The Financial Committee of the Chamber are not extinfied with the guarantees of payment put forward by the merchants, and the opinion is being once more expressed in many circles that the Government should have obtained a considerably larger sum from the merchants.

the Chouf on the 7th September. It is understood that he again ignored a request from the Lebanese Government that the tour should not be made in view of the danger of incidents. The vinit was however, everywhere ignored by the local population who showed as continuous at the vinit was however as the local population who showed as continuous at the vinit was however to a vinit of the local at insure. The Lebanese Prime Minister made a similar tour of South Lebanese on the 10th September.

CHAPTER VI.-GENERAL.

E 4033 149 65]

No. 42

Sie E. Spears to Mr. Eden .- (Received 10th July)

(No. 59.)

Beirnt 29th Juny 1944

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of a memorandum

on Armenians in the Lebanon

This paper contains much information which is not otherwise acress ble and provides a simmary of one of the most intricate and difficult problems of the Levant. I am indebted for the compilation of this information to the staff of His Majesty's Consulate-General and to my press attaché

I am sending copies of this despatch with en loanre, to the Minister

Resident in the Middle East and His Majesty's Ambassador at Angora

I have &c

E L SPFARS

Euclosure in No. 42

ARMEN AND IN THE LIBANOR

I -General Background

Before 1915 the Armenian population of the Lebinian numbered about most of whom were artisans and merchanta. They had no printical my and the Turks, generally speaking, treated them with telerance, allow to establish whools and churches of their own. Between 1918 and 1921 the community was joined by a number of former excles attended by the French promise of ancinary in Cilicia. Their expectations were disappointed when the French were driven out of Cilicia and an exaction of the Armenians already settled there took place. It is estimated that over 40,000 of these came to the Lebinous where the French acting nominally in the interests of the League of Nations, but motivated perhaps in part by an approximation of the advantages to be gained by obtaining a Christian minority of this size, made arrangements for their settlement.

2 With
further Armen
Alexandretta to Turkey in 1937 when almost the entire Armen
field to Syria and the Lebimon According to some sources, the panic which led to this exodus was inspired by the French at is remainable to assume linewise, that the Armenians with Turkish persecution will fresh in their minds, would

have evacuated the Sandjuk in any care

3. The refugees who came to the Lebanon were active in two main centres at Anjar (in the Bekan), and in the neighbourhood of Tyre. Anti-French Armenians maintain that these two districts, which are highly malarial, were surposely chosen because their inhabitants are predominantly Moslem, the relied upon to support them in any conflict with the often turbulent bond population. Complaints are also often heard regarding the primitive nature of the accommodation provided they have some justification, but it must be admitted that both the Anjar and the Tyre settlements compare very favourably indeed with the extremely unhygienic "tim town" near Beirut river which had been the home of Beirut Armenians since the end of the last war.

II - Armenian Institutions in the Lebanon

(A) The Churches

4. In the absence of any permanent temporal power, Armenians came, through the centuries, to regard their Church as their bustion against foreign invaders and so the custodian of their language and their national traditions. The main preoccupation of the 1921 refugees was, therefore, the establishment in the Lebanon of the Armenian Church and of the schools which it controlled.

5. The Orthodox Gregorian Church is the one to which the majority of Armemans belong. Its primate is the Catholicos of Cilicia, he resides at

[29055]

s of Reput, where a cacaedral has been built, with a school and attached. Next in importance to the Catholicus comes the Armenian up of Beirut, who controls the twenty or so Gregorian churches in the mon and in addition is responsible for liaison with the Lebanese Government. He is assisted by, and responsible to, a communal council which is divided into committees entrusted with the management of lay affairs. The council is elected by the laity, who thus have not only a measure of control over the higher ecclesistics but also a share in the administration of charitable a educational institutions.

6. The present Catholicos is Karekin Hovsepian, who, owing to his absert the United States, has not yet been enthroned. His locuse tenese is Archaemana. The Archaeshop of Berrut is Ardavast with a strong-willed proints who exhibits markedly pro-Britis.

If The Armenian Catholic Chirch has been est in the Lebaum and most of its members have become assimilated to the surrounding population have taken Acade names and only hear Armenian in the Chirch ritual. In 1921 they gave effective help to all such refugees as were prepared, in return to be converted. They have installed schools and monastic orders, have cartain connections with Rome and the Jesuits.

Server as the change of communication between the French and the Armenians Their Patriarch is also styled "Catholicos of Cilicia." The present incumbent a Gregory Peter XV. Agagrana.

8 The Armenian Protestant Church dates back to the early aincident threather and ower its existence to the effects of foreign missionaries. In Berrat, Armenian Protestants, until recently formed part of the Syram Protestant China vectorable increase in their numbers decided them to recede and the possess numerous whools and churches of their own. They are looked down than by the Gregorians, who regard them as their social inferiors.

B. Postical Parties

O There were no Armenuan political parties until the latter half of the interteenth century. At that time, under the talkence of European Liberal movements, a number of secret secreties were founded with headquarters in the various empitals of Europe and underground branches all over Armenia. To principal common aim was the liberation of description.

and social reformers, I have an according to the social reformers.

day not entirely lost

the Parting the war 1014 18 they organized legions of anti-Turkish volunteers whose task was to bold back the Turkis long enough for the Armenian population to take refuge in the Caucasia. In 1917, the strongest party in Armenia, they came forward with a programme of agrarian reform and nationalist self-determination and it was they who dominated politics in the shortlived Armenian Republic of 1918-20. When the Bolsheviks overran their country they were rathleady persecuted but those who could make their escape continued their militant and conspiratorial activities abroad.

Power which might be expected to assist them in realising their national aspirations. They printed their hopes at first on the Albes, but when Hitler came to power and revealed himself as the strongest force against botcheviam they turned pro-German and remained so until 1939. The Russo-German Non-Agreesion Pact came as a rude awakening, and the Tushnags, bewildered at their would-be protector and one of their principal entities apparently making common cause, transferred their sympathies to the Western Powers When Russia was attacked, the Tashnag Central Committee in Cairo resolved to sink their previous differences with the Soviets and to align themselves with the Agilo-Russian Allies. They undertook at the same time to refrain from any art which might embarrass Turkey as long as she remained loyal to ber undertakings to Grent Britain.

13. By the end of 1941 the hold of the Central Committee over its various sub-committees was weakening, largely as a result of the difficulty of maintaining normal communications with them, but partly owing to their failure to come to terms with the Soviets or to obtain active support from the United Nations. A tendency is noticeable on the part of many of the younger members to look to Russia as their sole protector against Turkey in the future. Nevertheless, the

Tashnags probably constitute the strongest and best disciplined Armenian party in the Lebanon. They publish a newspaper (Aztag) and control a high school and a well-organised athletic club (Homenetmen), whose members are subject to rigid discipline.

When the latter was formed large numbers of the Hunchag members went over to the Tashings and the party slowly disjutegrated and ceased to wield any power. It has shown signs of revival during the past two years, but its activities, such as they are, are confined to the Lebanon. Elsewhere it has no importance. Its bendquarters is in the United States, where it publishes a journal entitled Yeridawari Hayardan (Young Armenia). In this country it publishes a paper colled Armed. At one time the Hunchags in this country were closely associated with Arim Madoyan, a Russian Communist, who has since quarrelled with them

definitely pro-Soviet whilst they sayle themselves intellectual Markists
15. The Rangavar party consists of the wealthier elements of the community. It favours close co-operation with the local Government and is opposed to the extremist parties, whose methods, it fears, might arouse hostility and thus endanger the safety of the whole Armenian community. It controls a

which is financed by Armenians all over the world. The increase in the numbers of the wealthy and the support it enjoys from the Gregorian Church have given this so-called Conservative party an importance imprecedented in its history.

16 The Armenian Communist party was founded as soon as the refugees arrived in the Levant States and remained a separate entity until 1935 when it was afficiated to the Lebanese Communists. An overwhelming majority of the militant Lebanese Communists are Armelians.

17. Although the power of the Communists is on the increase—recent soviet successes having added considerably to their numbers and presinge—they are not yet strong coungh to present their own condidates in elections. Their elections policy is to give backing to any party except the Tashnags. They have their own new-paper. Jogorousti Zais, and a claudestine press for use in case of every new

18. The Chezok party is composed of neutrals who belong to none of the main Armenian political parties. Its members with Sevent Armenia well, but give their allegance to the country of their adoption. Their relations with the Lebancse are friendly and enable them, in times of crisis, to not as peacemakers between the local population and the more extremist Armenians. Their candidate in the recent elections. Chambian, was the only Armenian to be elected in the first ballot.

19. Whilst the ideological differences subject between the various Armenius, parties and are acceptanted not a little by the mutual animosity of their leader and newspaper editors, it may be said that on money of world import Armenius as a whole are of one mind. Thus the great majority—

(a) hope for an Allied victory,

(b) are loval to the country of their adoption,

(c) nourch fear and hatred of the Turks, this may be said to be the one compelling instinct which dominates, consciously or anconsciously, the mental outlook of every Armenian

Non Tashuaga have a further bond in their opposition to the Tashnaga.

III - Lebano-Armenian Relations, 1919 43

20 During the Great War Armenians in earle had thrown in their lot with the Albes and the French had formed an Armenian Legion which saw service under General Alleaby. After the armetice these levies, many of whom forme themselves at the time in Beirut, took steps to secure the release of Armenian girls who had been sold to Moslem harvens. The search for the girls was in come instances made an excuse for looting, passions rose on both sides, and in 1919 roots broke out in which a certain number of people lost their lives

21. A more serious incident occurred in 1926. A Moslem Deputy, fearing the outbreak of an epidemic as a result of the unbygiente conditions in the Armenian settlement within the perimeter of Beirut, made a speech in the Chamber demanding the transfer of the Armenians outside the limits of the city. The press (deliberately or madvertently) published incorrect versions of the speech of the ball by Deputy where the press of the Armenians of the speech of the ball by Deputy where the pressure of the Armenians of the speech of the ball by Deputy was subsequently discovered to be false.

the alarm aroused was considerable. Anti French Armenians believe the French to have been responsible for the incident and to have made use of it as a warning to any Armenian showing an inclination to establish friendly relations with the Mosiente

22. In 1935 appeared a High Commission decree which, for the first time anowed the Armenian Orthodox two seats in Parliament. The French made sure and both the successful candidates in the 1935 elections were their nominees. One was a Tashrag, the other allegedly a neutral although actually a Freich tool. Both the members elected were insignificant and their political influence was negligible

23 Perhaps the most serious crisis in which the Armen ans were involved rred in November 1936 direct v after the signature of the draft Francoup Treaty Agents prococuteurs secred the opportunity afforded by a sent polenne between a Meelem and Maronite newspaper simultaneously to mette the Mosiems against the Christians and to encourage the Armer mos to believe that they themselves were in danger of a Moslem attack. In the easing Christian Moslem riots Armenians went to the help of the Christians. The r. participation in the sucident was greatly magnified and for a time very consider at le hostility was shown towards them in Median circles

IV -Armenians in the 1943 Elections.

24 With the return of the Lebanon to a constitutional life in 1943 it was decided at first to allow the Armenian Orthodox three wests in the Chamber. As a result, however, of the Moslem Maronite conflict over the allocation of seats, the Armeniaus were sacrificed and found themselves, as in 1935, with two only As under Lebanese Electoral Law voting is carried out by fists, each Armonian property of the statement of the stateme

a stheir lists. The following Armenians stood for election --

.a) A Communist representative who, however withdress before the first ballot in favour of all but the Taxhing condidate.

(b) Der Kalomatian (Tashing) He was an officer in the French army during the Vichy regime and has the reputation of being completely loyal to France His many enemies accuse him of pro-Axia leanings.

Iskanderian (Honehag). His name figured on the same lot as that of Der Kalonstian and he was also a French nominee, although parwere taken to make him more pulatable to the Moslema by represente , him as bostile to Armerian national su-

(d) Chamban (t hezok), and

(c) Misirhan (Raingavar). Both these candidates had the backing of the Communists, of the Church and of all those Atmenians who favoured the election of neutral representatives enther than of professional politiciana.

25. Armenian Catholics and Protestants were not allowed to stand for election since they were classed under the Electoral Law as forming part of the

26 In the first bailot Chamitan was returned, whilst Mierrian missed election by five votes. In the second ballot Der Kaloustian, who would certainly not have been elected by the Armeniaus alone, was returned as a result of the strong support given to him by the French and, according to some sources, of an intersection in the Server Print II was assistnous y seeking all possible adies in an irredentist campaign against the Tucks in the Sundink.

V -Armenians and the Franco-Lebinore Crisis, Vocember 1943.

77 Dick wed and the first second es of the Chamber where the contract of the contract of the Constitution, became one of the most unpopular figures of the day. As he was considered by more to retrieve it to the ole, much of the indignation prosocuteurs exploited this situation in an attempt exuspange calculated to inspire fear and hatred on both sides

 Forsunately for themselves the Armenians were genuinely shocked by the French " Putsch, ' and many of them took an early opportunity of showing it. The Communists usued an airti-French track Armenian women of all parties went in deputations to condole with Ministers, wives on their husbands, arrest, and when the Government were released the Armenians took their full share in the rejoicings. Der Kaloustian, whose pro-French conduct was subsequently repudiated by the Tashing Central Committee in Carro, was obliged much against his will to join other Armenian notables in congretulating the Government on their release

VI -The future of Armenians in the Lebanon

29 At present between 60,000 and 70,000 Armenians are living in the Lebanon. On the whole, they have done well for themselves. They were, of course, assisted by the League of Nations and other organisations, but they are largely just hed in their claim that they have risen from the status of refugees to that of streens chiefly by their own efforts. They are a capable and hard working nation, extremely intelligent and individually ambitions to make good. The two settlements at Anjar and Tyre stul exist, but in Betrut the insunitary tin town has seen a steady exedus as people have been able to improve their conditions and remote to better quarters. Several of them have made their names in the professional class, in particular as doctors and lawyers, much of the lown a frade to flow its a constraint of the movement of the movement

with in the The state of the s The state of the s

stinn country tose that alcofress which their outlawry by the constraints and their and that, through inter marriage and common interests, they will eventually surrounder their language and traditions and become completely assumdated into the local population. There is no indication however, that such a movement is in progress or as likely to start in the near future. The concentration of the majority of Armenians in separate settlements, the existence of separate Armenian schools, churches, newspapers, athletic chiand other institutions, are all calculated to fester their racial apiral. There are consequently few cases of inter-marriage with the local inhabitants, and Armenia and Turkish are the languages generally spoken by Armenians amongst themselves Moreover, the Armenians, with their ready adoption of Western ideas undoubtedly feel and evince a certain superiority over the more backward Tark to july

d and the same of the same The second secon iems as potential enemies in the event of a major communal conflict. Meanwhile the Lebauese appear to be satisfied despite

Der Kaloustian's attitude, will the behaviour of the Armeniana as a whole and there is no sign of any real desire to get rid of them

32. Armenians are not for all their recent wanderings, a nomadic race and their principal aim is to find security and a permaneut resting place. They do not however, appear to look forward with great enthusiasm to an indefinite T. 1. -2 CL. and was as that fast they may be exposed, with other Christian elements to persecution at the hands of the Moslems. A number would gladly emigrate to the United States or to the British Empire, and even more, in the heat of their present enthusiasm for Russia, would, if offered reasonable chances of work and security, remove to the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. In the meantime, they may be expected to stand aside from all major political usues and so avoid drawing unnecessary attention to themselves.

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TREATY.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Further Correspondence

respecting

EASTERN AFFAIRS

PART 59

October to December 1944

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	40 4n 44ster	Date	Scott	Page		
Chapter L1RAQ						
	Mr Thompson (Dagdad) No. 648, Tel.	rd .				
3	No. 657. Tel.	Aug. B	Long areation with the Acting Prime Minister. His prices			
*	No 189, Tel		. Mullah Mustafa, and his propered erament for the discre-			
4	Bir K (* aprez lie No. 476.	Bopt 29	So sit on in Kurdistan ment to design from the deal with the attraction at that with ng most be done withing. Manch Mounts o opposit			
•	No. \$10.		1 ₇			
			Chapter 11PALESTINE			
d'	Ear of I of he y Water ogten No. 6508. Tel,	141.1 Del: 16	Full atting and the Jens Text of letter from President Reserved to Senator Wagner reparting the Democratic party resolution in favour of the opening of Personne to unrestricted Jawah minigration and			
	Mr Jeanne Jestela No 42° Te	ŧ1	Paiestine and the Araba Transmission of message from the Band to Mr Eden represting the revers of the Majority a theorems on the Araba make disconnects regarding Palestine, and the attitude to be adorted by the Bands delegates			
rs.	Ma 397 Te		I abstine and the Arm is Tratructions to the Majorty's Minister regarding the repor- to be returned to the Sa of a message to Mr. Edm.			
			Chapter III PERSIA (A) Miscerlaments			
	engint and Mus	Sept 21 X n S	Boxist policy in Perus. Sound canguage for the sequention of oil concessions in Perus. General Sound policy in Perus, leading to a political crisis in that country.			
Ó	Telegraphic correspondence with presenter via at Teleran, Washington and Mos-	Nov 20	Political crisis in Persia. Resignation of the Persian Princ Monster as the result of Series pressure, and subsequent exests. The oil question			

	No snu Name	I atm	P.E.T. EGT	Page
	Corr speak noon the 1 was est a Re- presentatives at Tehran and Westington	Nov 21 Dec 20	Soviet poney in Pers a Policy of the new Person Government economicals. Pensing of a mile by Poster out view in Person	14
•	Mr. Last um (Tehrap No. 723, Tel	July 27	Ports educate active set in Lorsia. Report on Persona Government a communiqué which so ab ches the gort of Kacharo and Nautsalcht of fifth color o	61-
	Mr Loss hos No. 34, Sering Tel	al tale	R	,
4	Ser El Brown			- Line
	No 401	·		ĮI.
	Nor B 15 or No 450			4
	Sec II II			47
ч	To m. R. Bulletti No. 854. Tril	4	Question of the courts of the	7.4
		ŧΒ	7 7 chran Intel gence Summaries.	
	No 3)	tespt 95	be aution as 2° - y 6	103
ř.	No 384		Mounts Attachée Rete spence but at or or ne- teach ending this lat Oct. see 1994.	13
	No 13		N AN A	^-
	No. 399		ury Acro, as a facodinence Sumit are No. 30 for the week ending the 15th Children 1994.	"1
2	No 405		Listane Attaché s l'atoliseage Summary No. 40 for the	~;
	No 4 9		Stranger in 15 can are all for the mole anding the 29th October, 1944	£Ų
	No 430		Wickers Attaché a Intelligence Suramers — 12 for the week ending the 5th November 1944	₹4
į.	No. 439		S union in Person. Who is although the lighter Bird arts of 4 for a week ending the 12th Neverbier, 1944.	esi.
-	Sar It Banord No. 447	` .	Schusters in Person Af dany Avracine o Interagence Sum. N. 44 %a week ending the 10th November, 1944	W/W

12930 [30547]

LD.E		

17	TABLE OF CONTENAS.		TABLE OF CONTENIA.	TABLE OF CONTENTS					
	No. and Name.	Data.	N WEST	Page	No. and Name.	Date.	S RESCT Page		
At-	Ser M. Hutland No. 456.	Nov. 27	Situation in Persia Week circling the 20th November 1944	140	4	#44	Weekly Provided His or page 11 Naver her High		
ţ, t	No. 664.		Structure in Perms Military Attaches Intelligence Sommery No. 46 for the week ending the Sed Decamber, 4944	-7	•		So as son an Syras and the Lebanor at f		
P	No 472	-	Studios in Paras. Martery At acres Intemperor Suc. 6. 47. 4. Week siming the 105 above her, 1944.		(+				
		Chapter	TV.—BYRIA AND THE LEBANON (A) Misce same un		(Exercise h s s or line ording		
					ţ.		· /		
15	N 1 N 1100	tem .		A			We do s		
	No. 103.		Letter to the roman M		•		Weeth & Position No. 560 for the title District District No. 560 for the		
	No. 119	Name .	Letter dated the life November from the Syrap Mainter for Foreign After in copy to So E. Speace's revise dated the life the second	7			Chapter V. GENERAL		
					4 Foreign Oth	44	t ah n		
	No 208.		to returned to the note from the Syrian Minister for Ferrigo Affa. to		, hardware.		- Arm		
ч	No 210	T 4	the Viscael by print g dence of Mr Brone in by	d mg	No 1997 Tal.	*	•		
-	N e No are		THE COMME				est for		
	No 135				No. 1179.		to 1		
		- 1	B) Weekly Politica Summarity						
۰		ri1			- Lord Movee		Arms inity and poncy of R a Majority a Gov. Continues of G. Clatines. Special policy from		
И			Standing in Syria and the Lebanon				and the state of t		
~			Situation in Syria and the Lebanon Extract from Weekly Political Summary No. 180 dated the 27th Reptember, 1944		No Syl		of Iraq reactions to the decisions of the Pre-		
J.			Situation in Syria and the Lebanon Extracte from Week's Political Summary No. 181 for the week ending the 4th October 1944			,	SUBJECT INDEX		
5.			Situation in Syria and the Lebenon	-			No. of the second secon		
•			Situation in Syma and the Lebenon . Extracts from Weekly Political Summary No. 103 for the week ending on the 18th October 1944	*	Se idi Arabam a		British police -		
41			Situation in Syria and the Lebanon	4	British Ircope.—		Acab unity Protocol of the Arab .		
					30547		British poner in the Middle Fast -52		

CONFIDENTIAL

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EASTERN AFFAIRS

PART 59 .- OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 1944.

CHAPTER I,- IRAQ.

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No. 1

Mr. Thompson to Mr. Eden .- (Received 2nd August)

(No. 643) (Telegraphic)

Bagdad 2nd August, 1944

MY telegram No 628

Muniter for Foreign Affairs sent for me this morning to discuss the situation is to be sent to be sent to the structure of serious trouble not later than the autumn, and that what was being plained was a general move embracing not only Knedish tribesines in Iraq is a slice these in Persia and Turkey. Reports be had lately received from Tabris show clearly that Russia had a band in all this and while he did not suggest. Soviet agents were active in Barran area be had good reason to suspect the emissavies from Millah Mustafa laid been sent across the border to contact an versive elements in Persia. I think that there may well be some substance in the content on, two Kurdah. I laison officers. I having lately vanished across the border.

2. Proceeding, Munister for Foreign Affinia and if any widespread upraising occurred, the Turks certainly would not remain idle however powerless Peraiss thecause of the Russians) and fraque (because of their military weakness) might be. This might lead to a Turkish incursion into Iraqi territory for the purpose of "restoring order". In all these circumstances and also because he felt it intolerable that Mullab Mustafa should be oberately flour the friendliness of the present Administration, he felt some action should be taken soon to restore the situation before it get worse.

3. I replied that facts must be faced. Although I had personally reached the conclusion that Mullah Mustafa was now in a more very similar to that which had inspired Hitler after Monich, head of British Military Muston and all others who knew the truth were convinced that I raquiarmy was in no condition to intervene except with the certainty of disaster. It was mainly for this reason that I had urged the Regent yesterday to take seriously Major Kinch's advice about the evacuation of the affected area, which could if necessary, be scaled off and isolated economically. At the same time, the Iraqu Government should give time-diate effect to General Renton's recommendations for reorganisation and training of the army, with particular reference to the formation of a mountain division capable of effective use, without further operating if circumstances so dictated

4. When the Minister for Foreign Affairs hinted that His Majesty a Government might possibly help if only with a few aircraft I made it absolutely plain that there could be no question of any such participation on our part. We had quite enough on our hands at the moment and had neither usen nor equipment to spare for adventures in Kurdistan. I concluded by intimating that the Cabinet

12930 [30547]

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would only put themselves in the wrong if in the light of existing realities they resorted to any provocative action at the present time

5. The Minister for Foreign Affairs listened carefully but registered a certain gloom. I fear that some of his colleague are anxious for a show down with Mullah Mustafa. I am instructing Major Kinch to visit Bagdad as soon

E 4716 26 981

No 2

Mr Thompson to Mr Eden - (Received 8th August)

(No. 657) (Telegraphic)

Bagand, 6th August, 1944

MY telegram No. 854.

Following is text of Saving telegram addressed to Major Kinch, repeated to you for information -

"Acting Printe Miles on a new Area Area and some detail the activity of the contract the cont produced an entry the sea of the sea offers are were vierby in by flears and a to be and expressed Kartal I as a state of the second of the sec was to the state of the state o set is the least other as them a contact person May a Mark restly a contract and also december and the property of the proper probability and the second second second second second the contract to be because the contract of the of Figuree has on his own responsibility authorised extraordinary disbursements for such construction.

3. In asking that you be informed accordingly, Saleh Jabr expressed the hope that Political Advisory Stuff and area haroni officers would lose no opportunity of impressing on Kurdish nationalists and tribal elements, including such people as the Zibaris, that neither this embassy nor any other British authority as the least sympathy with those who are tempted to croste disorder in Barzaror any other area. In agreeing to illustract you and others concerned accordingly, I made it clear that in doing so I took note of his Excellency's assurances of Government's constructive intentions. You may make such use as you think fit

of this statement.

3. Minister had discussed with Colonel Le Blanc the latter's scheme mentioned to you in my presence for an early distribution on practical lines, of clothing in Mosul Erbil I group undecypherable: 1 Kb] was to which, he said he had agreed in principle. If or when this takes place you may be able to use it as evidence of Cabinet's will to act

"A I reminded the Acting Prime Minister that the Government should try to get together with Sheek Ahmed and furthermore that they should encourage and support tribal elements opposed to or at any rate not yet allied with. Midfal-Mustafa. He replied that every endeavour would be made to follow these s agreed it so

E 5874 26 98)

No 3

Mr Thompson to Mr Eden .- (Received 1st September)

No. 752) (Telegraphie)

Bagdad, 1st September, 1944.

MY telegram No. 657

Tautiq Wahbi returned 30th August from tour through Suleimani and Arbil Liwas, during the course of which, in company with Major Kinggroup undecypherable], he visited Mullah Mustafa at Bille on 24th Augus

2 He reports that there is among the Kurds general distrust of the present Government and the latter's cheap beneficence falls so far short of its expressed benevolence. Food is short in Shirwana Kilin, Mergasur and Izezan and little or no cloth has been distributed. Political adviser confirms this appreciation of

3. Taufiq Wahbi has seen the Prime Minist M. in fetcher who expressed readmess to do whatever he recom the Cabinet

4. His intention is to recommend the administrative redistribution of Zibar Shrwana Kilin and Mergasur districts, immediate redistribution of food, grain and cloth and plan for provision of seed grain and plough cattle to enable villagers to start to cultivate in them. At present agriculture in all these districts (except Z.ban) seems to be at a standstell

5 Meanwhile news has been received to-day that Mullah Mustafa has surrounded the district headquarters at Morganir and has demanded the surrender to him of 100 tons of wheat held there in the Government store

6 It seems that the Iraqi Government will have to yield to this demand as small police force on the spot cannot be expected to fight and the two battallons of Iraqi troops at Rowanduz are unfit to move out to drive off Mullah Mustafa's men

7 The General Officer Communiding in closel is at present paying a short visit to the Regent up country. Before the former proceeded we discussed the Kurdistan question briefly and Sir A Smith agreed to urge upon His Royal Highness the absolute necessity of early and pointive implementation of the Government's declared policy of relief &c.

E 8347 26 98,

No 4

See K Cornwallie to Mr Eilen - (Received 18th October)

(No 478 ; 11 2000 N 1916 1 [91] THE ELECTION IS NOT A STORY Il lady so to when a set with the last the least AT IS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY O 4 1 2 was noticed and a second state to the without I we are a section in the party of the Think ORGANISM STATES TO SERVER STATES The long was to be to the late of the same Street St Card No. 1 . N to the major and one of Mary Mary as the Western Ceror Methalla with the the Cabinet altogether

2 Since then considerable progress has been made with army reform and certain action, such as distribution of textiles and grain, has been taken in relief bowever, have not been very striking, and it cannot be said that they have had any appreciable effect in the lessening of Kurdish discontent. For his part Massa Mastata, was I have by the being expliced by Knedish tutellectuals" interested in making difficulties for the Iraqi Government, has restive and indeed, provocative. As foreshadowed in Mr Thompson's teagram No. 752 of the 1st September, the small police post at Mergasur was unable to resist the Mulla's "request" for grain, and ninety tons were handed to him early this month. Not content with this success, he sent me on the 16th September a message that he and his people were in sore need of help of every kind and begging that I would persuade the Iraqi Government to meet That to present Wheels and a let I'm find the Minister If the fact a elegation that the advantage of the above pos-

[30547]

certain public work that was being carried out at Shirwana Mazia, and would I instruct Colonel Lyan to use his influence to put an end to this nuisance! It also came to my knowledge that the Minister was toying with the idea of despatching troops to deal with the situation. On investigation, it transpired where an agent of Mulla Mustafa was obstructing the rebuilding of the police post. I thereupon sent a firmly worded message to Mulla Mustafa, a copy of

post. I thereupon sent a firmly worded message to Malla Mustafa, a copy of which is enclosed, together with a translation of his earlier communication

noove mentioned

3. The use of troops to cope with this minor affair could only have led to undestrable comparations, more especially since there has naturally not yet been time to get them lit for even so minor an undertaking as the one envisaged by the Minister of the Interior Indeed, both General Six Arthur Smith and General Reuton have unpressed upon me the folly of any such more from the military point of view 1 therefore told the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs (the Minister of Justice) that the situation did not seem to me to justify any precipitate action. His Excellency replied that there had been no Cabinet decision to use force, and while he was speaking I learnt by telephone from Mr. Edmonds that the Minister of the Interior had, on his own initiative, given orders for a brigade of the Southern Division to stand by. I reminded the Minister that the war was not yet over and that we were not prepared to contemplate the possibility of diverting men and equipment to rescue the Iraqi army from the difficulties in which they would inevitably become entangled if thrown into any adventure in their present untrained condition. I therefore expected the Iraqi Government, as Alica, to give me full warning of any intention to embark on operations and to consult me before coming to any decision. It was, I added, obviously to the advantage of the Iraqi Government to work in close harmony with ourselves in such matters, since it was our police to uplead ordered government in this country. He no doubt realised how mucwere helping forward the reorganisation of the Iraqi army. I concluded by emplanting that the Administration would have no right to look to me for The same of the same of

4 Although the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed his general received the lacet of the ingles of a court ha to the M noster of the Interior, I found the latter in a difficult mood whom he ralled upon me yesterday. White pleased with the tone and content of my reply to Mulla Mostafa, and although he admitted the necessity to investigate the facts of the recent incident at Mazna, his Excellency indicated his belief that then expanded on the "intolerable" insults to which the Government were being subjected and on the necessity for maintaining their prestige, and so on He had conferred with the Acting Prime Minister (Saleh Jahr) and the Iraqu to I had not operate for the even for the ware not a trestationed at Mazna while building was in progress (although in point of fact, such work is probably out of the question once winter sets in), and he spoke of sending a brigade from Diwaniyah. I answered that I thought it extremely unlikely either the General Officer Commanding in Chief or General Renton would see any merit in this idea. I then went over once more in great detail the ground I had already covered with his colleague of foreign affairs, warming him particularly of the consequences of going shead in defiance of our as a contact. The Marche I despit he were known he was that a refer to agreed that there must be full Angle-Iraqi consultation. The truth is that he us not entirely without excuse rabid about Mulla Mustafa and anxious I a man a street of Armed on a shear is not be to the same and primitive individual. The Minister of the Interior is, indeed, a prey to rather dangerous wishful thinking and in the absence of the Regent, the Iraqu Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Alexandria, seems inclined to take the bit between his teeth.

5. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Minister Resident in the Middle East, the General Officer Commanding in Chief, Persia Iraq Force, and

General Renton.

I have, &c KINAHAN CORNWALLIS

Luclosure 1 in No 4.

(Translation.)

Sir K Cornwallis to Mulla Mustafa (Barzan)

Hagdad, 27th September 1944

After compliments,

I HAVE received your letter of the 16th September in which you say that you are in need of more help from the Government

Afready you have been given ninely tons of grain from Mergasur and to-day I tear of the second of th

the state of the Comment of the state of the

the officials of the Government they will co-operate with you

You should keep in touch with them and expanin exactly what help you need, because you and your people must make a special effort to plough and sow as much as possible this autumn and winter so that you will all have food next year

I have heard that some of your tribesmen have been interfering with Government building work at Mazna. You should not let this sort of thing happen. It causes serious musinderstandings and is most burniful to your own interests. Remember that you and your tribesmen are dependent on the help of the Government to obtain many of the things you need and that this help will only be given to you if you are obedient to the Government and maintain good relations with their officials.

I have, &c KINABAN CORNWALLIS His Bretonnic Majesty's Ambassadoc

Enclosure 2 in No. 4

Translation

Walla Mustafa to Sir K. Carnwallin

Barson, 16th September, 1944

After compliments.

NOU ordered me to keep quiet and I have done so and obeyed your orders B. The time for working in the fields has nearly passed and we are in the direct prod of the Government's help in every way.

We therefore beg your Excellency to respond to our appeal without delay so that the last opportunity to sow our fields may not escape us, otherwise we shall not be able to live in this area but be obliged to go cliewisere and some of our people will be driven to cross the frontier and commit publicry.

lay our case before your Excellency and beg leave to make your kind belp.

Way God grant victory to the British army

(Signed) MULLA MUSTAFA AL BARZANI

E 7011/87 983

No. 5.

Sir K. Cornwallie to Mr. Eden .- (Received 15th November.)

(No. 510)

I HAVE the honour to submit, with reference to Mr Thompson's despatch

No. 332 of the 14th August, the following report on the main events that have occurred in this country since that date. Mr Thompson was in charge of this mission until my return from leave on the 20th September.

2. During the last week in August the continued opposition of Tahsin Alianally resulted in the resignation of the Cabinet. The Regent at once asked Hamilt al Pachaci to form a new administration. He did so without difficulty at 2 all his old colleagues except Tahsin Ah. To fill the gap left by the after a separture, Arabad al Umari took over Defence in addition to Foreign

[30547]

1 3

Affairs, Salth Jubr noded the portfolso of Supply to that of Finance, and Abdul Amer al Uzrt returned to Communications and Works. There was no change

in the Cabinet a policy

3. On the 16th August sentence was somewhat unexpectedly passed on six more of Rashid Ali's coadjutors in his coup d'Etat in 1941 Kamil Shabib, one of the four senior Iraqi army officers once known as the Golden Square, was treated in the same way as his two colleagues. Fahmi Said and Mahmond Salman, who were sent to the gallows in May 1942. Only one of the four, Salah ad Din Sabbagh now survives as a fugitive in Turkey Muhammad Alt Mahmand and Masa Shabbandar, both Ministers in Rashid Ala's Cabinet were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Sharif Sharaf, the usurper Regent, and Rauf Hahrani. years respectively and the property of all up to a total of 1D 1.602 436 was confiscated to the State as a contribution to the damage which these people had caused to the State. Abdul Qudir Gadam, a Court official accused of having thundted the Queen Mother, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The sentences evoked little or no public interest

4. On the occasion of the 'Id at fitr holiday, eight of the internees sent back from Southern Bhodeau were released. They were men of no consequence except for Abdul Qadir Guilani. He has served his sentence in addition to his ,s riod of interoment in Southern Rhodesia and is not the sort of individual to

is one politically dangerous in present circumstances.

5. In late August the Minister of the Interior released nineteen further internees from Amura and four more were set free with the Rhodesian detainees. mentioned above. His list was based on the recommendations of the " Edmonds Committee and the few additions which he had made included no men likely to muse mischief under existing conditions. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that many of them have undergone a change of heart and the tongher men will probably have emerged from their internment more embittered and fanatical than they were before they suffered this unit lemant experience. It is to be expected, therefore that so soon as war time restraints are relaxed many of them will again become notively antagonistic towards Great Britain and to the special relations of His Majesty's Government with the Iraqi Government. There are at the time of writing some 180 persons yet incarcerated in the Amnes concentration camp of whom the release of yet another nineteen is at present under consideration As is the case in the United Kingdom, the records of political principers are periodically reviewed and it must be anticipated that with the continued victorious progress of Allised arms more and more will gradually be released My policy is to ensure if possible that the more dangerous characters remain as long as possible behind the wire and that when ultimately they emerge to see to it that they are subjected to police surveillance

6. The Iraqi Government continue to be much exercised about the future of Palestine and to regard with apprehension the influence of the Zionists over public opinion in Great Britain and the United States. To combat this influence they are pressing forward plans for the creation in London and New York of representative propaganda committees to be financed and staffed by all the Arab for the first the second with the second London are, however, apparently in abeyance, if only for the time being. The Iraqi Government themselves are willing to contribute £300,000 to start the reman there in question, and probably another £200,000 for the second year's work. That he part that the first for the second year's work. be set up unmediately after the conclusion of the presidential election to the

United States

The same wife of the same to be the same of the same o the but have been a second ill a carrette of the total Is the state of th number of Iraq a foreign friends. While I will continue to use my influence

to ensure, if possible, a responsible tone in the press, it will be realised that local interest in Palestine is such that it is uncless to expect the vernacular newspapers to ignore the subject, more especially as there is no such reticence in Palertine or Egypt

3. Our own relations with our American colleagues remain close and personal. On the occasion of the withdrawal of British troops from Arnhem.

the American Minister, Mr Honderson, took occasion to write a letter to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Persia-Traq Force, expressing the admira whose herosan at Arahem will andoubtedly be regarded as one of the oustanding exploits of this war. Every intelligent person must have respect for an Empire and a culture which can produce men of such calibre." This letter was published both in the Trunk Coll (the service weekly) and in the long Times, and was much

9 American interest in pulitico-economic trends in this country and, I believe, throughout the Middle East, continues to grow During October the trade mission headed by Mr Culbertson, sometime United States Ambassador in Chile that could be the beat of the a said investigate the chances of increasing trade exchanges between Iraq in 1. I med States and there is equident any often American our less to think and t to the contract of the tractal I the transfer against the part of the transfer and about the second section of the contraction of the a rather transfer to builting of all Mrt ata same and some so put in other of the Fillowing a total in a peak of the part of the world. He advent a war death space of R was known as belpolitical and economic

1) Professor to a constant of the house keener at time passes. In August Tabsin Qudri the Iraqi Minister in the Levant Show a sad payed at the fear than one and I was to see all the feel see as the conted that the Iraqi Government should help them out of the difficulty by . ving them rifles and ammunition from the war material which the Vichy time and the great that the section is at 1941 that with matrictions Mr Thompson explained that His Majesty's Government were them for the Iraque to interrene. The Minister for Foreign Affairs agreed in the circumstances to let the matter rest, but at the same time he spoke bitterly about the French, whom he accused of a determination to create a state of affairs in which it would be impossible for the Syrian and Lebauese Governments to main-

tain and develop their independence.

11 The Preliminary Conference on Arab Unity, which met between the 25th September and the 7th October in Alexandria, served greatly to concentrate attention on Palestine and Syria. Iraqi concern with Arab unity is not entirely idenlistic or academic. This country looks to the Mediterranean as a commercial were tree to stee oil, and it is much disturbed lest poets such as Tripoli He had a thought of at he had neder breek or his atand Moleson a appear of all section for the standard sections. the same a give give to the a part is as in It achieved far more practical results than were expected. This has naturally increased the the stand of lease we are with the the sales and the sales of the Arah world as a whole, when it acts in unison. As regards the mention of Palestine in the Alexandria discussions, the Iraqi Government have shown commendable restraint. In commenting on the conference, for instance, the newspapers were allowed to publish one leading article each on Palestine, and then only in general terms. In regard to Syria, greater latitude is allowed and an increasing number of articles strongly critical of French policy have appeared Nor is North Africa being forgotten. One sequel of the conference was that the change of ministries in Cairo, Amman and Damuscus produced a very strong rupour in Bugdad that the Pachachi Government also had fallen. These were encouraged by Berlin radio, but have proved quite unfounded.

12 The Kurdish situation has not fundamentally changed. Taufiq Wahls the (Kurdish) Menuster of Economics, toured the Arbil and Salaimens Liwas in Angust with the object of explaining to the people the good intentions of the Government. He also met Mulls Mustafa at B lie (near Barzan) and sought to bring him into a more reasonable frame of mind. Hardly had the minister returned to Bagdad, however, before news was received that Mulia Mustafa had arrived with an armed hand at the unhigh headquarters at Mergasur and demanded the surrender to but of the 100 tons of grain which was stored there

He made it clear that if the grain were not given to him be would take it as he and his people had nothing to eat. The Government, having no other means of dealing with the attention, gave up the grain and Malla Mustafa undertook a pay for it, an undertaking that he is never likely to fulfil. Towards the end of September news about the egregiona Mulla again throw the Cabinet into a flatter lie was reported to have used threats of violence to stop the rebuilding of the Government's series at Shirwana Mazin, and for a day or two there was wild talk of sending Iraqi troops to deal with the situation. Fortunately a report from the pointical advisor revealed that nothing had in fact happened at Shirwana Mazin, but that Mulla Mustafa's agent had been interfering with a Government building contractor at Mazia (between Rowanduz and Mergasar)

13. Armed with these facts I was able to persuade the Iraqis to take a calmer view and to cancel the orders which the Minister of the Interior (and temporarily acting Minister of Defence) had given for a brigade to stand by I also reminded the ministers that as Iraq's ally in war I expected to be fully consulted before the Iraqi Government undertook military operations. In my despatch No 499 of the 23rd October, I temporared to you a copy of a letter I had received from Licelleant-General Sir Arthur Smith, General Officer Command by a Cl. C. In Itaq Fact, supporting the town and deprecating the use of Imperial troops to help the Iraq army out of any difficulties if through lack of training or some other reason their plans went away. I expressed my agreement with tremeral Sir Arthur Smith's views, with the proviso that it might its certain circumstances, be necessary, as it was last year, to use Imperial troops

14. The report which Taufiq Walibi made to the Calunet on his return from we faith the first that the profile of the displace french and making a verty stricken districts, and his views were supported by reports to the embassy an the officers of the part of I am a few account area Mr. I are see not up the a text and where was Meaning and European Affairs, and at the time of writing it is possible to report some progress. Grant and cloth have been made available in most arens, and the immediate need of the people for food and clothing has been osunderably alleviated. The General Officer Commanding to Chief Person Trans From his 18 mg a galation asked the War Office to approve the sale to the Iraqi Covernment of 6.500 autts of unserviceable underelothing and 48 tons of old tents from which winter clothing can be made. The Government has made little progress in improving the public services in the Kurdish areas, nor have they began any of the public works which I urged them to undertake four months ago. Work has, however started on the approach road to the site of the Bekhme dam. The implementation of a constructive policy II Ko I at a while make the state of the are not are any 12 hour alongs tot could be persuaded to let all and sundry know that this would be in accord with his wishes. Up to date His Royal Highness has proved stubborn on this point, but I shall continue to press him as and when possible

15. During the mouth of October the Iraqi army under the guidance of Major General Renton, have been conducting a series of three exercises in northern Iraq. These exercises have revenied certain deficiencies in personnel and equipment. Major General Renton nevertheless is favourably impressed with the quality both of the majority of the younger officers and of the men, and considers that if his recommendations are adopted an effective force can be put in the field by next March. The Regent, who is supporting General Renton in his reorganization, attended the last of these exercises.

16. Ever since assuming command of Persia Iraq Force General Sir Arthur Smith has done all in his power to foster good relations between the British forces and the Iraq army. His efforts and those of his officers have done much to combat the atmosphere of suspicion and boatility which even a year ago endured in certain Iraq; military circles, particularly among the young officers.

17 During the annual migration, the Roghzadi rection of the Jaf tribe came into conflict with the Persian authorities at Sugque. The Jaf claim that the Persians invited a number of the tribal leaders to a conference and then mixed and imprisoned them on the pretext that the tribe had ignored the Persian rules for their migration, and confiscated their sheep. Some fighting followed, in which the Roghzadi seem to have been roughly handled before they withdrew the border into Iraq. The Iraqi Government have at lost been induced to a use a strong protest to the Persian Government and to demand the release of the imprisoned tribesmen and reparation for the stolen flocks. I have asked His Majesty's Ambassador at Tehran to support these representations.

18. Said, son of Nuri Brifkani, who murdered Haji Malo, gave himself to the method of the control of the series of the control of the last to the seven years' imprisonment. His surrender ends a state of affairs which was a threat to the peace and order of a large part of the Mosul Liwa.

19 On the 11th September the press published the texts of telegrams exchanged between the Iraq: and Soviet Ministers for Foreign Affairs, whereby diplomatic relations were established between Iraq and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As reported to you by Mr Thompson, the Regent and the Iraqi Government have shown themselves nervous of closer contacts with R .a. In a country where the Government is almost entirely in the bands of the rich, the "Communist" hogy seems a very dangerous beast. They eventually grasped the nettle of establishing relations, mainly on the ground. I believe that Russia cannot be ignored in the post-war world. But the suspicion is still there. It largely I understand, influenced the attitude of the recent Arab Unity Conference to foreign policy, nor has recent Russian action in regard to the Perman oil concessions done anything to allay it. The establishment of diplomatic relations, therefore, attracted much notice and became the topic of the hour in all places where politics are discussed. Press comment was and I for a like and a second of the stands and exceed whele give seeing in it the opening of a new field for catertaining, and perhaps profitable. political activity.

20. Representatives of Iraq and Saudi Arabia met at Jadaidat el Arar on the Nedj border early to October to settle tribal claims outstanding between the two countries. The proceedings opened on the 5th October 177 Saudi claims and twenty-five Iraqi claims were dealt with and the atmosphere appears to have been cordial and bunnesslike. Only one case, which had been outstanding since May 1941, caused disagreement.

almost summediately after the disminsul of Cotonel Bayliss has permisted and the general outlook now causes me for less anxiety than was the once only three months back. The assistant British advisor to the Ministry of the Interior Wr Gree, mon succeeded Colonel Le Blanc (who had taken over on the felt of Colonel Bayliss) as Acting Threetor-General of Supply and for the 1st two near the har to a festivate policies of Colonel Bayliss. The result is that a wide variety of articles have been decontrolled to the general satisfactor framerchants and public prices having in the process fallen rather to a seried from the I nited States and Britain, and this has enabled one authorities to start effective distribution in the provinces. As a consequence, criticism of the Administration behavior frightly in all and there are assistant of the Administration behavior frightly in all and there is a second to be lay all the country's economic tribulations at our door

22. Nevertheless, there is still a widespread feeling based largely on the easier conditions in Seria and the Lebation, which during each summer are visited by many Iraqia, that this country remains the Conderella of the Middle East in supply matters. A recent reduction in the tea and sugar ration has accentrated this feeling and baseled to peld a state of la affect that one British have not shown sufficient appreciation of Iraq's whole heartest contribution to the war effort, particularly in the furnishing of grain, dates and oil

With this in mind I arranged when the barley negotiations were finally successfully concluded through the risne on the 28th October of an official notification from process of 11 to 500 f. 1 B sea be of a large of the first of the remaining press of a statement showing how His Majesty's Government had come to Iraq's markedly lower than that paid last year but yet considerably above the world level. The quantity to be purchased in 200,000 tons.

I consider that the barley agreement is fair and remonable to both sides, takes into assemble not only the interests of the British raxpayer but also those of the Iraqi producer who would have had cause for ill will bud His Majesty's Government forced too drastic a cut on his car's admicillar exaggerated price. But the uncertaint exit did it is a little or out offer tions on what would have been a purely Anglo-Iraqi tesse for the first time since 1941 coupled with the loss of an it will be it is a wine till were of the ames strapped to to be the respective of the

goodwill we might have obtained had we been in a position to make our offer earlier in the summer. I trust that pext year the policy of his Majesty's Government will be better co-ordinated and more rapidly decided and that, if for any reason we should not be in the market for any appreciable quantity of barley it may be possible to give the Iroqi Government ample warning, with an under taking to assist with transport and other facilities in the finding of other markets. With our present complete stranglehold over all forms of transport here, not a ton of barley can be exported without our authority, a fact which not unuaturally causes rescatment.

25. King Faisal, together with his mother and other members of the Royal Family, returned from Egypt on the 10th October. The Regent had flown to Cairo on the 20th September and returned with the King as far as Palestine, whence His Royal Highness flew back to Bagdad on the 5th October. The Regent's intended visit to the United States of America planned for September was cancelled, largely because of the Presidential campaign. It will probably now take place next Spring.

20. On the 3rd October Captain Holt left Bagdad on transfer to the Foreign Office after twenty-five years in Iraq. Captain Holt succeeded the late Miss Gertride Bell as Oriental Secretary in the year 1926. His intimate and Kurdish and the experience of eighteen years in this Mission had made him an advisor of rare qualifications. He will be much missed throughout the country

27 As I have already reported in a recent despatch, the Royal Air Force organised a display and tattoo on the 12th and 13th October. Both creata were most successful, particularly the air display, which recent to be attended by almost everyone in Bagdad. In general, the relations between the British Armod Forces and the Iraqui people remain very satisfactory, although during recent weeks there has been criticism in Ministerial circles became of the unilateral suspension by General Headquarters of provisional monthly on account payments to the Iraqu State Rathways made under an agreement concluded in 1942. At the time of writing there is, however a good prospect of this dispute heing settled by a readjustment of rates going back to the 1st April 1943 and the remispition of monthly payments on the basis of 50 per cent, of traffic charges in him of on the scale of 55 per cent, which has existed bitherto. Since complex negativations are about to be opened for the settlement of the relate to be granted to the British Army over the whole period from 1941 onwards, it is very desirable to get this trritant out of the way before the main inside is joined on the diplomatic level.

28. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan, the Minister Resident in the Middle East at Cairo, the Government of India, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf the Political Agent at Koweit, the Political Intelligence Centre in the Middle East and to His Majesty's Conmiss Officers in Iraq

I have &c KINAHAN CORNWALLIS

CHAPTER II. PALESTINE.

E 6310 67 311

No. 6

Earl of Hatifax to Mr Eden .- (Received 17th October)

(No. 5608) (Telegraphic.)

Woodington, 16th October, 1944

SFNATOR WAGNIR (Democrat, New York) released on 15th October text of a letter from the President, which he rend to the National Convention of the Zionist Organisation now being held at Atlantic City. Text of letter as read by Senator Wagner is as follows: "Dear Bob knowing that you are to attend the forty seventh Annual Convention of the Zionist Organisation of America. I ask you to convey to the delegates assembled my most cordial greetings. Ploase express my satisfaction, that in accord with traditional American policy and in scening with the spirit of the four freedoms, the democratic party at its Inly Convention with the spirit of the four freedoms, the democratic party at its Inly Convention wealth—efforts will be made to find appropriate ways and means of effectivat this policy as soon as practicable. I know how long and ordently the dewish le have worked and prayed for the cataldishment of Passatine as a free and cratic Jewish Commonwealth. I am convinced that the American people give their support to this aim and if re-elected, I shell help to bring about its realization. With cordini regards and best wishes

Prayer & Dr. As., (1008) 1-1.

E 7873 41 65,

No. 7

Mr Jordan to Mr Eden - (Received 11th December)

(No. 487) (Telegraphic)

Jedda, 11th December, 1944

MY telegram No. 456, paragraph 5.
Following is translation of message which Ibn Saud has sent for transmission to you and on which be requests your views.—

'I have received a number of communications from the Syrinas and other Arabs concerning the visits of Nuri Pusha Said and Musa Alamt to Arab countries to exhort the people to work for the Arabs in Palestine. His Majesty's Government are aware of my attitude towards the Jows and know I regard the Jewish question from the point of view of an Arab and a Moslem I am, more than any one else, concerned to keep the Jews out of Palestine and to prevent them from gaining any authority in that country. The abovementioned however, are out to [group omitted] a hue and cry about Palestine. My policy differs from their policy of exhartation and I do not associate myself with this policy because His Majesty's Government and also the Americans are concerned. His Majesty's Government is aware of the letter which I addressed to President Reosevelt and of his reply Palestine · a matter between the British and the Jews and is at His Majesty's Governant's disposal. I have recently heard over the radio that His Majesty's Government are going to open the door to Jewish immigration into Palestine I may send a protest to the Americans and they will probably reply as before I am not inclined, however, to join in the clamouring for the Arab cause, for if I encouraged them and they rose against the Jews and I then abandoned them without further help it would be shameful, and if I support them difficulties will arise in view of His Majesty's Government's policy. I do not wish to take any action which would displease His Majesty's Government and would therefore like to know His Majesty's Government's views on my attitude towards the Jews and whether the question merely concerns the Arabs and the Jews. If it concerns the Jews and the Americans it is at er matter. If, however, the question is bound up with His Majesty's Govern ment then I would like to know their views on the question."

2. Full translation follows by bag

3. It would appear from this communication that Ibn Saud feels that the Palestinian question is entering an acute phase and that unless he receives some assurance from His Majesty's Government regarding the future of that country, he is a large of the part of the Arabs without losing face in the Arab and Moslem world.

4. Ihn band is andoubtedly sincere in his desire to collaborate with His Majesty's Government about Palestine but only in so far, I imagine, as to ensure a solution not unfavourable to the Araba. It could hardly be otherwise if he is to retain the respect of his own people, the Arabs as a whole and of the

5. I should be grateful for instructions

E 7878 41 68)

No. 8

Mr Aden to Mr Jordan (Jedda)

(No. 207) (Leagraphic) Foreign Office, 23rd December, 1944. 1 Ot R telegram No. 467 of 11th December. 1bn Sand a request for His

Majesty's Government's views on Arab unity discussions regarding Palestine; You should thank Ibn Saud for consulting His Majesty's Government and say that I quite understand his difficulties on this point. If certain Arab to Partin pertin as ay no hay on a little ity da cussions, Ibn Saud and his representative are admittedly faced with a real dir ne If leva core the a very it there is to a Paren party we as the present that the Alegery at the most hard and the while the the in the real interests of the Araba and would be most unwelcome to His Majesty a Government. If, on the other hand, they oppose the proposals favoured by other And ordered the research and out of him work of the real for the A co

2 His Majesty's Government are, of course, not aware what Arab delegates will propose, but they suggest that Ibn Saud might instruct his representative. if l'alestine questions are raised, to advise moderation and possibly even post somement until the end of hostilities in Europe. He could point out that His Majesty's Government have not taken any new decision regarding Palestine and that there is no reason why the Araba should do so either at this stage. The essential thing is to take no decision and to make no pronouncements which might then was the second Poles and the war der the rate to could derect the second years of the second years. encluding Jews, Arabs and Christians, His Majesty's Government are bound to oppose any agitation likely to lead to disturbances there, and we hope the Arab. leaders will comember necessity for acting in a responsible manner, especially at

2. You may at your discretion add that His Majesty's Government have been profoundly shocked by the murder of Lord Movne and that they are taking chargetic steps to root out the terrorist bands responsible for this act and for

the previous attempt on the life of Sir H. MacMichael.

CHAPTER III. PERSIA.

(A) Miscellaneous.

W 18635 34 78]

No. 9

(1)

Sie R. Bullard to Mr. Eden - (Received 21st September)

No. 930 t (Telegraphic) Tehran 21st September 1944 ASSISTANT Commissar for Foreign Affairs Knytaradze arrived here from Moscow a few days ago. According to Persian Prime Minister. Kaviaradze has with him experts who are going to examine oil wells which were dog in consexion at we all a kit a second or the Prime Minister says that agreement with Russians was obtained by bribery and was never ratified. He apoke of references to concession in exchange of letters after occupation of 1941 and I informed him that in the opinion of His Majesty's

Government these letters were superseded by treaty of 1942. 2. For Soviet point of view see my despatch No. 128 of 20th March (not

repeated)

E 5959 94 841

Sie R. Bullacd to Mr. Eden (Received 20th September)

No 980 1

Tehran 20th September 1944

(Telegraphic) PRIME Minuter to disturbed about Rossian attitude and activities. Ho gives these instances

2. Seviet Assistant Commissar (my telegram No. 930) has informed him that the Soviet Government would blee an oil concession in the porth

3. Official Soviet transport organisation Transovtrans is beginning to operate as though it were a commercial transport company but is disregarding Persian transport regulations

4 Sorret authorities have still not given permouson for additional Persiantroops to go to Rezaien but have offered, if necessary to maintain order. This Kurds in the north talk sudependence behand a Soviet screen at the moment when some Kurds in the south are in conflict with Persons troops.

5 Soviet hospital and school in Tabias have been opened without the permission of the Persian Government buying been asked. Soviet Embassy say that the school is for boyset children, but according to information received by the Prime Minister (and by His Majesty's Consul General, Tabriz) Persian subjects. The contract of the structure and Pan och

6. This telegram will be supplemented by detailed telegram about oil Kurds and Soviet transport organisation

E 6016 618 GT

(8)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden ... (Received 1st October)

No. 977 Secret)

Tehran, 1st October, 1944

(Telegraphic) WY telegrum No 960

Oil concession in North Persia

2. Version given to me by M. Ala, who has just brought me message from the Shah, places the matter in another and more serious light. Message was to the following effect to-

3. The Shah received Kaytaradze and Soviet Ambassador 1st October They said that some Green at war of reasons to explice from a North Person over an area of 210,000 (half 420,000) square kilometres during a period of five years, at the end of which they would indicate areas which they proposed

to exploit. They made no reference to arrangement in the past [group undecypherable | ad hac or any other old rights. Area was described as from Books the Thesa was a contern a finder We as a rest of the state of th serve a server of the server of cated that Stalin was not satisfied with the present state of 5 relations, and said that on the reply to Soviet application might depend the whole future economic relations (the Shah noticed at least they said "economic" relations) between the two countries. The Shah gathered that Kartaradze was prolonging his stay in Persia, and that he would like to have reply to take back with him. The Russians brushed unde the Shah's remarks about need for careful consideration of a question so important and so highly technical. When the Shah [group under pherable] applications now under consideration for oil concessions in the south, the reply was. " But that is quite different. Those applicants are companies, but this is Soviet Government.

- 4. M Ala will inform American Ambassador 2nd October
- 5. See my immediately following telegram

E 6058 615 G1

(4)

Sie R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 2nd October)

(No. 978. Secret)

Tehran, 2nd October, 1914

(Talogeaphic) 11 immediately preceding telegram

It was difficult to coply to M. Als off hand on a subject of such delicacy. but I assumed that His Majosty's Government would not regard the Soproposal with complete detachment and that I should be justified in advertig the Person Government to stand on their righ-

2. I said there might be very value and so the sound of the Covernment could not be seem to see a seem the second of th A > 10 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 and would not apply if concessions there was a to the west 1 contains were reversed and a Russian company competed for a concession in the south, the Shell Company could not object so long as Society of Commerce had agreed that it would be for the Persian Gove a ment to say whether they wanted a foreign Government exploitation of oil deposits in its territory

3. M. Ali asked whether it would not be reasonable for the Persian Government to tell the Sos at Government that they would like to await the conclusion of the international oil conversations which had been proceeding between United tovernment. I said I did not know that this was relevant, the natural desireto examine carefully any question relating to national oil resources was a legit-mate and a better (group undecypherable) for delay

4. Finally M. Ala asked would it not be reasonable to make use of publicity -n weapon the Soviet Government feared. I said that several newspapers had referred to all concessions in the south and had urged the Government to exercise the greatest caution and that any application for a concession in the porth called for equal publicity

a. M. Ain left in a very sumbre mood. The day before, the Shah, according to a reliable informant who had had a long talk with him, had spoken sirily of driving a bargain with the Soviet Government and implied that he might let them have an oil concession in return for a promise of better behaviour in Azerbaijan and in the north generally. If the Shah ever had such a plan his talk with the Soviet representatives on [group undecypherable] will have induced A IBOTE SETTOUS DON'T

The Persian Government will expect advice from His Majesty's Government and doubtless from United States Government also. It seems to me that of Russians are given, without competition, the concession they ask for they will have taken a long step towards conversion of North Persta into an autonomous Soviet republic. I am not one of those who believe that the Soviet troops will stay in Persia in contravention of the tripartite treaty, but there are ways of encouraging spontaneous applications creating for annecation and economic enclaves in the north of Persia under the grise of oil concerns, and exclusion of other foreign companies from that area would be a potent weapon

7 I shall be glad to receive your instructions as soon as possible. I consider

that we are entitled to say openly that -

(1) Oil resources being a valuable but wasting asset applications for concessions need to be examined with greatest care

(2) If competition in the muth is encouraged by Persian Covernment why

not in the north also!

 Your telegram No 141 (not repeated) gives me discretion to use as an argument in favour of immediate grant of a concession in the south, that the Russians at present, while chaming exclusive oil rights in the north, have expressly declared that they are not interested in the oil in the south. I have not vet used this argument and I must point out that it implies that we are prepared to leave the oil in the north entirely to the Rassians with all economic and political consequences involved. If this is the considered view of His Majesty's Government now that the Russians have shown their hand, I can only say that we must thou recognise that we shall be worse off than under the 1907 agreement Moreover of the Person Covernment are forced to give all the oil in the north to Russia, then natural tendency will surely be to give a concession in the south to an American company so as to enlist the interest of United States Government in their precarious independence and integrity. The first card I am sure will be to try to postpone the grout of any new oil conversions until fereign troops have been withdrawn. Since we want a concession body, that well be somewhat of a victory for the Russians, but it would be better than one getting no oil and Rusmans having a free hand in the north-

9 All Personn in Tehran have been excited and anxious lately about the Soylet penetration, sometimes with sometimes without, justification. If the Russians succeed in their present demand. Persons will conclude I think, that His Majesty's Government are a spent force so far as Ferma is concerned and

will rush to concluste the Russians by every possible mea-

E 5136 515 G)

(5)

Ser & Bullard to Mr Eden (Received 6th October)

(No. 997)

Tehran 6th October, 1944

(Telegraphic) MY telegram No 978 Rusmans are pulling possible wires to influence Person option in favour of their oil proposal and several nowspapers are supporting them. Kavtaradze has given an interview on the sul ject.

He implies that joint representation is based on Khourian agreement. The same misleading impression is conveved in the newspapers. Reason for this is

probably that Russians had only a half share in Khourian agreement

2 The Shah has asked to see me on 8th October - Unless in the meantime I receive instructions in another sense, I shall use the language I used to M. Ala-Moreover I shall say that, in my personal opinion, Persian Government have a right to consider proposal that Soviet Government should operate a concession in Persian territory in the light of reply which Persian Government would get if it applied for permission for a Persian company or individual to operate a concession in Russia

Ser R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 10th October)

(No. 1005. Secret.) (Telegraphic)

Tehran, 10th October, 1944

Mi telegram No. 997. I am informed by the Shah that the Persian Government will not give the Ri i secret frollight the or attract to dance the trial dance parameter will say that no grant of oil rights anywhere in Persus will be made until the war sa over I pointed not that the first bargle to me for a of the fire not on all lours with the application from the Soviet to the second se when he we will also have during now were over application should be granted regardless of all other considerations because I amsure that Persea cannot have the Source Covernment explicit the days + 11 - of raint of rate of My a - Contact the because the Person Government would never at this juncture give a concession to a British or American Company in the south while rejecting a Russian demand ighta in the north

2. We have yet to see whether in the last resort the Persian Concernant Suspection and the contract of the state of I had a shirt by the Dall do not red a six to the the Tersian towernment held the consistion they had a right to act on it. I added that the proposal that one Government should work a concession in the territory of another was improvedented and that to expect it to be an epited in a

t. I the Government and the Majlie do in fact decide to noutpo a to the total and the total they sent an assistant Commissar to carry away a concession and he has advertised his nurpose very widely. Russians may claim the Khourian agreement to be still and may maret on exploiting at least that area. If they scrept defeat grace fully we may expect them to explain that they have saved Persta from capitalists who had designs on Personn oil in the south

FE 0262 615 G]

(7)

A Realist II I a Real late total

(No 1027x (clegraphic)

Zehran, 1924 tretober 1911

MY telegram No. 1005. According to the Perme Minister his final conversation with Kayloradze was to this effect.

2 | 10 | top March 1 and to 12 they please to the control of named after that the transfer of the second between the ten at the tipe of the ten at the tipe to the suggested the letter to the term of the western and the such of the gold was a superior to be god a set ead so plant prearly and secured toward to deared and and and put forward by the Government, the consequences would presumably have been even more unpleasant.

E 6287 616 G1

(8)

Sir R. Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 13th October.)

(No. 1028) (Telegraphic)

Tehran, 13th October 1944

M) immediately preceding telegrant

Transcessor in tage to the restaurant position of the l'orsian people so far as it can be ascurtained. At secret session of the Mailisthe only speech strongly in favour of the acceptation of the Russian request was

by group under poetrace, Mariana, s. o be farmed Minister of the tor I who made money buying for the Russians in Meshed and was elected with their help Tudeh members are [group undecypherable i in concert with the] Russians but are charactered by the land American approaches had been made, one of the most prominent of Tudeb Deputies made violent speech demanding that no oil concession should be given until after and was Perfuge as as for the trans to the last of The fet new sparrer to growing indirect support by reproducing pro-Russian material from other papers. Small with material which they are quite menpable of writing themselves

2. More than one newspaper has stated that the Russians do not need oil and made their offer solely for the take of the Persians. K seems to have uttered to suggest that the Soviet Government should assist Persia by paying an economic

price for munitions and rice.

E 6367 615 G]

(0)

Sie R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 16th October)

(No. 1049.) (Telegraphic.)

Tokran, 16th October, 1944

MY telegram No. 1028

Russian impired Persian papers are taking the line-

(1) That Government decision to postpone examination of oil concessions 1-1 1 1 1 1 a atmed at Russia, sthes until Russian offer waa was seriously considering offers from other applicants for oil in the south and

(2) That since Angle-Iranian Oil Company have a concession in the south, puricy of balance of power requires that a concession should be given

to the Russians in the north

Rest of press with one or two minor exceptions does not dare to support Govern-

ment strongly on this issue.

2 Balance of power argument can be met with obvious rejainder that Persia should think of herwif as a member of the United Nations, not as football between two of her neighbours. Best defence against Russian demand is, however, in my opinion, to say frankly that no efficient State can be expected to allow Government of another State to work a concession in the former's territory, and that it is impracticable and contrary to principle of resprecity that U.S.S.R., whose organisation excludes foreign firms and individuals from its industry, should wish to exploit essential resources to a foreign country through one of its State is portuents. I await your matructions which I hope will not be long delayed some using these arguments quite at body no body in Program or the Prime Minister using such arguments I certainly do not contradict them 1 is is going to be a test case and I feel we are sutified to object on principle to Soviet demand, though we must be prepared to face retort that Anglo Iranian Oil Company is really the British (soveroment, because of our official shares in its capital It may be that oil from North Persus our never compete with oil from Anglo Iranian Oil Company a concession or from Parsian Gulf and that its natural market is Russia Point however, is not where all would find a market, but who is to exploit the oil area in Persis. That it should be exploited by Soviet Government seems to me entirely incompatible with Persian independence.

2. We cannot say what the unpleasant consequences may be that Kavtoradze had in mind when he threatened the Prime Minister A less courageous Prime Minister than Saed might succumb to pressure, while a less honest one, e.g., Quwam Al Sultaba, might give was even waland to h processor Sond however will I think hold out. He believes (rightly, I consider) that it is better to have s ar courters taken away than to see an in a fall that to concode to Societ demand now work a mean maker 2 Resser , present the of the both of a fight of a fight of a fight of the with usted state that sent I generally few or to all a feat to be weather to is reconcilinated by the first of the first of the state Mansty's Government word that will, but I If He Ma esty s pare smelt consider it necessary to set Russians have a free and in los a roof of side of advantages which it is hoped to gain clauwhere, let us at least do it with the

[30547]

reslisation that life of Persia as an independent State and a buffer for our pro-

tection is not likely to be long

4. It has been suggested that Person Government should establish immediately a geological survey staffed by experts of unimpeachable reputation recruited from various constries. This would be justified since Person Government knows little about its own resources and is therefore at a loss when asked to grant concessions, it would neet objection that Person Government is neither developing its own resources nor willing that others should develop them, and it would afford a breathing space. Inspection, if taken up at all, would have to be taken up seriously, and at once. I should be glad to have your instructions whether to support it strongly. Until then I shall give it only the personal approval of a layman in science. You will probably wish to hear the views of Mr. Boyle on this point when he reaches home.

This oil controversy strengthens widespread belief here that until Soviet troops have left the country the Persian Government cannot hope to have a soul of its own. It is true that Saed has acted with courage and independence but he will get little overt help from his own people so long as Soviet troops are no in evidence. I hope the moment Persia ceases to be a road for sid to Russia ops will be withdrawn from Tehran and kept as far south as it compatible with protection of our oil interests during period until defeat of Japan and complete ovacuation of Persia, and that every endeavour will be made to induce the Russians to reduce to a minimum the area in which they keep troops. How-

Il that area, it will still be too large for peace of mind of the Persian

E 6262 615 G

Mr Eden to Sir R Bullard (Tehran)

(No 87% Secret.)

Foreign Office, 18th October, 1944

TOUR telegram No 1027a and previous correspondence

If the Persian Government can maintain their refusal to grant any concessions during the war. I agree that it would not be in our interest to press them to reverse their decision, although this would mean the abandonment of hope of a concession for Shell in South Persia, so long as the war continues.

2. But we must consider what should be our attitude in the not unlikely event of the Russ and refusing to accept the Persian decision and applying atronger pressure. In this confexion, you should know that Russia's desire to obtain now oil rights may lead the Soviet Government to go to considerable lengths.

to force the Persons Government to give way

3 Should this occur, we might well get the worst of all worlds if we were to arge the Personn Government to resist. Not only would it be mornly certain that the Personn would give away to the Russians the fact that we were pressing them to resist, but we might well find correlive in a position where the oil concession in the south had been withheld, while we had aroused Russian resentment by obstruction which could only be based on political grounds, and had failed to nobleve our object of keeping the Russians out.

But if it is, in fact, the Soviet intention to dominate the northern provinces of Persia, there are other methods, political strategie and economic by which the wished. In that event, it is doubtful whether refusal of oil concession would

seriously affect the outlook

5. Our case vis-d-ris of the Russians to undoubtedly weakened by the existence of the ALOC concession in South Persia. We could hardly sustain against the Russians the argument that the cases are quite different because the British concession is held by a British company, in which His Majesty's Government have a large interest, while under the Russian system the Russian concession in the north would be held by the Soviet Government or an official organ thereof

o. Finally, if oil deposits in North Persia are to be exploited, the only suitable market in practice would be the Soviet Union. In these circumstances, it was a large of the soviet of present

to compete for a concession in that area

7. If therefore you learn that the Soviet Government are preparing to pressumtters further with the Person Government, and if the latter ask your advice, you should say that because of their appreciation of Person difficulties. His

Majesty's Government for their part do not wish to dispute the Persian Government's decision to grant no further concessions during the war, always on the assumption that this decision is fairly and equally maintained. His Majesty's Government are not, however, prepared to advise the Persian Government as to the lengths to which they should go to maintain their decision, and should it for any reason be revised. His Majesty's Government would expect that an application by their nationals for a concession would again receive proper consideration

8. For your own information, if Russian pressure were to take a form clearly incompatible with Persian independence, thus constituting a breach of the Angle-Soviet-Persian treaty, I should certainly be prepared to consider taking the matter up with the Soviet Government direct. But the Persian Government should not be given any assurance in advance in this sense, successed at as a world be almost certain to reach the Russians in garbled form, with results similar to those foreseen in paragraph 3 above

9 I will telegraph again shortly with reference to your telegram No 1049

E 6461 618 G

(11

See R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 21st October)

(No 1072) (Telegraphic)

Tehran, 21st October, 1944

MY telegram No. 1040
Perman Government now declares by way of deprecating Russian wrath that decision to postpone consideration of applications for oil concessions was taken before Russians applied for oil rights over the whole of the north. Before he arrived and for some days after, object of K 'a journey was stated by the Russians to be the examination of Khoursan business.

I I'm the street of the state of the contribution of the ferocious attacks on the Prime Minister who is accused of being opposed adversely to Russian interests. According to the Prime Minuster the Soviet Embassy yesterday asked radio Tebeau to broadcast particularly scurrilons attack on the Prima Maria a detail a partie of a commental talking Marian had to issue specific orders that the article should not be broadcast. Editors of there is represented by a region of terration in your as how he need in press attaché that they were summoted by the Soviet First Secretary and fold Lat a lat where sty power Reserve or one Say of he opens have to exceed again, and some the search of all also be approved in close on had means of dealing with birt. Astounding point of fact was that Saivid Zia's papers had not taken a strong line in the matter. It is characteristic that this then as according Per ar Inform their ast here up ted Marson to Later Let a revealed with the Prayers a ten notice exclusion but being cowards they are naturally greatly influenced by them. Prime Main eis unmoved, being sustained not only by moral courage but by experience of the Russians, which has taught him that the only thing to do in to resist the first unjust demand, otherwise you have to give in to a series of demands each more unreasonable and peremptory than the one before until everything has been given

3. Yesterday the Prime Minister made a statement in Majlis explaining and defending the Government's attitude. He tells me that he had the House with him with very few exceptions and that agrees with reports from other sources. No vote was, however, taken and I asked him how the public were to be convinced by a had support thep. The prime of a large majority. I am not so sure though I agree that the Persians in general are entirely against the grant of a

concession to the Russians

4. I have received your telegram No 672 and have carefully noted contents. Before making any comments I await later telegram promised in paragraph 0.

(12) Mr Balen to Sir R Bullard (Tehran).

(No. 684) Foreign Office, 22nd October, 1944 (Telegraphic.)

OCR telegram No. 1049 and my telegram No. 572

For the reasons given in my telegram under reference I would prefer that you should not yourself use the arguments in your paragraph 2, though you need not object if they are used by Persian Government. Our own line should continue (). The thorners of the contract to the to co that it is fairly enforced all round

2 Y r ugraph 3. The real choice does not appear to me to be between get to the home we a free hand " and ourselves inciting Perman Government to resist. Should it ultimately prove necessary for na to seek to restrain the man complete an absolute to entry deal approximation

Soviet Government themselves

3. Proposal that Persian Government should establish geological survey to come that the control of the control I think it is for the Persian Government themselves to make up their minds a course which Russians may regard as merely a pretext for private to the state of th alle as a second of the second of the ex-

E 6515 615 G

(18)

See R. Hulberd to Mr. Files - (Rece red 23rd October)

(No. 1079 Secret) (Telegraphic)

Tehenn 23rd October, 1944

MY telegram No 1072

Sevent authorstion are continuing war of nerves. Yesterday lurry loads of to the same of the the time of a six port of a section of the same and a by Russians that they consider relations with Persian Government were "severed" Violent attacks on the Prime Mulaster continue and the story is speciments that he is not to the second of t in a Persian broadcast, which purported to be by Persian Soviet Cultural Society, Soviet Embassy broadcast extracts from two Persons newspapers (one of them

published by embassy) giving the Russian version of oil dispute 2. Minister at Court has just been talking this over. He save the Shah feels that it would be fatal to give way. When informing Kavtaradze of decision to wait until after the war. Prime Minister had said to him that the Government had offers from American and British firms for oil in the south and that if havtaradze would let him know what terms Russians proposed for the north, Gorarament would examine them. The Russians, however, refused present terms and wanted an acceptance in principle of their very wide demand, sa) by that they were no longer intersted in Khourian. If, said M Ala, Pers. tise as a different reason of the first and the same decept detailed proposals however unfavourable to Persia. Prime Minister was a contract to a sign of the state of the stat went of a country of a Major of a country and a day so arrranged as not to be connected with the oil dispute and any successor must take the same line and postpone oil concessions until after the war. Could any thing be done to ease tension? Perhaps Kartaradze was being stiffer than Soviet Government intended and Persian Government should send a special negotiator to Moseow to explain the situation. Could British and United States Govern ments-perhaps in connexion with oil talks which were to be resumed after providential election—say a word to Soviet Government?

paragraph 7 of your telegram No. 672 I said I would inform his Majesty Covernment but Ala must realise that they were interested in Anglo-Iranian Od Company and that one point made by the pro-Russians (though I myself did not admit an analogy) was that this justified grant of oil rights in the north to the Russians. I doubted whether it would be wise to offer to send special negotiator

to Moscow when Kaylaradze was still here, would it not answer better to instruct Persian Ambassador in Moscow to take the matter up with Soviet Government i If reports given by Ala of threatening attitude of the Russians were correct I could not say that wise course for the Persian Government would be to give way, though it was for the Persian Lovernment to decide. As to bied, I had tould him honest and on the whole co-operative and should continue to support him so long as he was supported by Majtis. It was unfortunate that he had not taken a vote to the Majha after his latest statement about oil since he had no proof of his contention that he had the Deputies with him, though I contested [me] he had I did not think if Saed resigned it would be easy to find successor who would agree to follow the same policy except possibly Tuquzadeli who, I heard, had not retused to come back if argently needed.

4. Am left to see United States Ambanoador.

5 I venture to think condition laid down in paragraph 8 of your abovementioned telegram has been fullified. Soviet Government have sent Assistant I-ader-Secretary to stay in Persia until Persian Government give him, without competition and without disclosure by Russians of any financial or other terms, exclusive rights over all the oil in an immense area which is probably the richest to oil up the country and happens to be occupied by Soviet troops, they use Person frevertment's own radio to broad all boyed point of view in a most vision form meging falorly that broadcast comes from Persian Soviet Cultural Society, and they support their demand by military demonstrations. We cannot quote other forms of pressure which we know exist, viz., subsidizing of gutter press, threats to journalists and Deputies and so on, but if what is being done openly is not incompatible with the independence of Persia, what at a !!

6. Although I see a fundamental difference (as to the Persians) between our Portin by a department of Soviet Government, I fully realise the delicity of our position So, of course, do the Russians, and they want what will eventually give them everything to be secured now, while they have troops in the country, a strangiched on news going to other countries and the comfortable feeling I lovalty and policy will probably compel Great Britain and America to keep allence Nevertheless, as I believe that what happens now will settle the Into of Person I the real or a fine and the same of the same to the first a same turngraph 6. What strategie difficulties you have in mind I do not know, but 1 the a fact of Person and a furbor to a nation could be a consider a . Id after the war she has some chance of resisting political pressure in the press if there is no League of Nations there will be the weapon of publicity Il sugne so much dislike and fear. As to economic wenpon, I believe Peroa could be made much less dependent on Russia than she was in the time of the late Shah

7 If in spite of triportite agreement and three-Power declaration about Person made at Tehran last year Russia secures the oil rights the demands by means she is now using, it will have a disastrons effect on the morale of the Persian people. Our efforts to encourage best elements will no longer have any effect, for every Persian will feel that in a moment of crisis be might be thrown to the Russian wolf, and the only men who will take office will be those who are prepared to do what the Russians tell them

8. As to our economic interests, is it likely that Persian Government would give us another oil concession in the south if they had any hope of securing sympathy of United States Government by granting a concession to an American company! After all they would be tempted to say, America cannot do less than nothing for us.

E 6516 615 G]

[14]

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eilen - (Recrived 23rd October)

(No. 1081) (Telegraphic)

Tehran, 23rd October, 1944

MY telegram No. 1079 Reater telegram from Moscow received to day quotes from newspaper Trud grossly unfair attack on Persona Prime Minister accusing him of trying to break up democratic and workers' organisations and of general." Fasnet, wickedness Our censor has stopped this telegram here, but I suppose it will be published everywhere else whereas other side gets no hearing. This is most injurious to our interests. In there any remody?

E 6530 615 G}

(15)

Ser R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 24th October.)

(No. 1086, Secret) (Telegraphic.)

Tehron, 24th Uctober, 1914

MY immediately preceding telegram, not repeated.

The Shall yesterday had Kaytoradae and Soviet Ambasandor to dine with Ala, Minister of Court and Yazdan Panah. The Shah did not invite Prime Minister Research to the Later transfer of relations with Saed Account of what happened has been given to me by Ala

2. The Shah tried to make the Russians believe that the decision of the Government was in no way directed against Russia and was in accordance with the wishes of the Majis and the Persian people. The Russians repeatedly represent the first of the persians at the Person Conference and—an amazing argument—would show the world that the northern part of the country really did belong to Persia. They talked much shout disminst of general manager of the tailways (my telegram No. 1082) and represented it as a proof that the Government was houtle to the "Allies.

3. Ala thinks that perhaps some good was done by the talk. The Persians

did not give way at all, but conversations are to be resumed.

4. According to my information, Majlis is almost entirely behind Saed in this matter and even some of Tudeh members admit in private that he is right Till Remarks I were seen in the cell set in out if regard it is and in cent feature of the campaign that chief Tudeh newspaper is also attacking Taquadeh as a sinister figure like Sanyidata. Russians are evidently anxious to forestall possibility of him becoming Prime Minister, probably because to judge by he reputation he, like Saed, would be above corruption by money and intimidation

by threats

5. No grain is moving to Tehran on northern railways. On 16th October orders were build under instructions of Soviet Director of Movements that no waggons should be loaded except for Soviet military or commercial traffic and that any already loaded should not be moved. If Government made it public that Soviet authorities proposed to try to deprive Tebran of bread unless their demands for oil rights were granted, it would not necessarily advance Soviet cames. Effect of Soviet prohibition, if maintained, would be awkward but not rumous. Thanks to the efforts of Americans and of British grain collecting officers, there is so large a stock of grain in Tehran that Persia could just manage until next harvest even if no more grain reached Tehran from the north. Mills saugh would, however, he obliged to impose several impopular measures which he last abandoned as no longer personny, e.g., collection of part of peasants' share and restriction on movements of private grain and also to increase proportion of barley in controlled bread. If time came when His Majesty a Government thought that an approach to Soviet Government was justified they could hardly find better excuse than above mentioned Soviet order, which cannot be justified by any military necessity

FE 6575 6058 34}

(16)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden (Received 25th October)

No. 1095) (Telegraphic.)

Tehran, 25th October, 1944

MY telegram No. 1086

Knytoradze gave an interview to Tebran press on 24th October. After setting forth advantages to Persia in vague terms, be stated that "Saed in the course of conversations with me not only signified complete agreement and understanding but promised his help for satisfactory solution." He says that subsequent refusal was "received in a negative manner in Soviet circles" rerespective of darkened relations between the two countries. He expresses confidence that the question will be settled and calls for co-operation of Persian public opinion "as represented by liberal press of Persia."

2. Seed, whom I saw to-day, repeats that neither before Kavtoradze's arrival nor in talks when he arrived was anything mentioned but Khonrum business. It was this that Seed was propared to discuss, but when Kavtoradze made his wider proposals Kavtoradze said he was no longer interested in Khourian.

9. Prime Minister says that so long as he enjoys the confidence of the Majlis he does not propose to resign. He gave me the names of forty three leading members of Tudeh party who, he says, have told him in private that they agree with his policy. This agrees with news from other sources. Majlis seems to be standing surprisingly firm. I believe that if some Government granted a concession to the Russiana, the Majlis would not confirm it.

E 6605 6058 341

-(17)

Earl of Halifax to Mr. Eden -(Bereived 20th October)

(No 5808) (Telegraphic.)

Washington, 28th October, 1944

YOUR telegram No. 074 to Truran,

In the absence of instructions from you I have so far refrained from discussing with State Department Soviet Persons oil question, but Wullace Marray has now raised it and asked for views. He says that State Department have received disquieting reports (a) of attitude of Soviet representative at Tebran and (b) of tone of Soviet press, which as soon as Mr. Charchill and yourself let Moscow began to speak of fascism in Person and of failure of Person authorities to punish those guilty of substage and pilfering of supplies for Russia going Trus Fersis Stee De ... up by the Russians of a case against Person on classic German model. United States Government are for their part propaged to accept Person att, aide of refusing applications for oil concessions from any foreign Power during the war-It see Rose a series con again the company of would in view of State Department raise question of Angle American Russian steel to be start to be started to the started to t Person. If this statement were to be brushed asido as a scrap of paper, it would be an extremely sersons matter and a bad office for full re-agreements with the Russians. The United States Government could hardly allow the matter to go by default and State Department wonder whether before matters go too far it might be desirable for Americani and ourselves to ask questions or to make some coprecentations in Moscow. They would be most grateful for your very early views

E 6803 6058 84

(18)

Ser R Bullard to Mr. Edm - (Remered 20th October)

(No. 110d) (Telegraphic)

Tehran, 26th Getaber, 1944

MY telegram No. 1000.

K.'s interview is generally regarded by Permans as outrageous, as, indeed, it was. Newspapers defending the Russian point of view are still the loadest, and the race of parts will ender said the least of the Person Government and Bakhtar of 20th October has a very strong article, which if it could be published all over the world, would piace the Russians in an awkward position. The writer remands K. that when Person was berself starring two years ago she spared wheat and rice for Russia, then hard pressed by the Germans. He tells K. that centrary to remours spread by Persons quishings who will take money from any persons know that the U.S.S.R. can use the mailed fist but if when she is fighting for freedom she uses it against Person, will it not would Person's feelings

2. Reads Imruz describes the pressure which Russin is using as intolerable and says that any patriotic Persian would have behaved as Saed behaved.

3. Procession of largues of armed men through the streets a few days ag-

did not have the effect of cowing the Persians but aroused indignation.

4. At the ceremony of congratuations to day for the Shah's birthday unstead of appearing with six or seven members of his staff in accordance will the practice of the larger misitions, the Soviet Ambassador produced a swarm of the control of the larger misitions, the soviet Ambassador produced a swarm of the control of

(19)

We Eden to the Earl of Halifax (Washington)

(No 0394) Foreign Office, 28th October, 1944 (Telegraphic.)

TEHERAN telegram No. 1079 and your telegram No. 5808 I share State Department's apprehensions about Soviet intentions in Persis

and was about to enquire views of United States Government on this question 2. You may inform State Department that, in view of undertakings in Angle-Soviet-Persian Treaty and in Tehran Declaration of 6th December, 1943 (to which latter I nited States Government are signaturies), His Majesty & Governapproach would be that His Majesty's Government in no way contest the right of Soviet Government to seek an oil convession in North Perma. They consider, however, that this is a question on which Persian Government have a right to take her own decisions and they have for their part accepted without demur the Persian decision to grant no further oil concession during the war. They understand that United States Government have taken a similar attitude. They feel that it would not he in accordance with the above-mentioned undertakings if the Persian Government were forced against their will to concede during the war the very extensive rights which the Soviet Government are now demanding

3 We would propose that any initial approach to Soviet Government should be based on the foregoing general lines, namely, that it is a necessary condition of Perman independence that Persian Government should not be expected to dispose of Persian property otherwise than by free negotiation. If Soviet Government a car as a flat matheway by those a special about of a their regards we should quote evidence in Sir Reader Bullard's telegrams and from Soviet sources.

e g , attacks on Persian Peime Minister in Soriet press.

4 Would the United States Government be prepared to take an approximately semilar line with the Soviet Government!

E 6684/6058, 84]

(20)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Edon - (Received 28th October)

(No. 1110) (Tolographic)

Tehran, Dith October, 1944

MY telegram No 1195 Prime Manister, on whom I called at his request, informed me that demonstrators vesterday were accompanied by forries of armed Russian soldiers. This is true and it arouses suspicions that if Persian police or troops had to use force to disperse a dangerous crowd or to protect public huddings they might be fired in the form are I use if store a most much than the man fall at a the c were street disorders in Tehran, we brought in troops to help maintain order Was it, he enquired, the business of the Russians only to maintain order and not rather of Russians, British and Americans? I said I did not think a solution of express a way of wear to the a though I promised to inform you

2 Dur the least ration British military police were at hand to men as But all as ers to in go on macet up in the crowd and a small has at the man and the temporary of the section with might go at

It is interesting if disgusting to see the whole technique of Hitler in Sudetenland unrolling itself before one's eyes. I have advised the Prime Minister to be extremely careful lest an incident be provoked. He has promised to lake cure, but says the Cabinet have decided that the next time groups of demonstrators are to be broken up while they are small

4. Effect of K a interview and of street demonstration has been to conseconds supported from Mester ir Majle it while the produce Prome Minister's publicity has been poor and always late, but he intends I gather, to issue a statement in which he will deny that he promised Russians a concession and he may take a vote of Majlas to-morrow. Russian controlled papers have [? group omitted] this by declaring elections were not properly conducted

E 6305 187 84]

(21)

His Majerty's Consul, Meshed, to Mr Eden - (Received 20th October)

(No. 45) (Telegraphic,)

Merked, 28th October, 1944

SITUATION Report No. 42

Soviet activities in Khorasan, including publicity, cultural work, support or et and a se to the set of the Person apprehensions have correspondingly increased An unfortunate and mistrust of our publicity and cultural work here on the part of Russian military authorities.

2. Yesterday speakers from baleony of Tudeh Hendquarters addressed the crowd of several thousand, which completely blocked the main avenue. Speeches were repeated from lorries in other parts of the town. They violently attacked Saed Cabinet for trying to sell to Americans, "who are partners with other

Powers, 'oil wanted by Persia's "northern neighbours"

3. Trouble is again brewing among Bujaurd tribes and Persian efforts to send troops to the area are still frustrated by Russian [group undecypherable I demand].

E 6661 6058 34)

(22)

Sir R. Bullard to Mr. Eden - (Received 30th October)

(No. 1115) (Telegraphic,)

Tehran, 30th Getober, 1944.

YOUR telegram No. 702 Representative of Reuter and two American agencies has secured approval of the Prime Minister to telegrams which he has now to get past the Russian censors. I will watch and report the result. The Prime Minister has also given in a talk will be broadcast this evening in English

and Russian 2. The Prime Minister informs me over twenty newspaper editors have

aigned a declaration in support of his policy in regard to oil

3. Military Governor has assued a warming that gatherings of more than three persons in the streets will be dispersed and that any persons resisting the order to disperse will be arrested. This is in accordance with Military Government relations which have been in force since the occupation. Warning will doubtless, he represented by Tras as terroristic attempt to prevent lovers of - s a love decreased of the property of the sense of her on the her hand when 3,000 or 4,000 people paid for the purpose and encouraged by the presence atten Red water of to the rate of the rate of the same from Mosenw reported 20 000 and represented Persian Government as trying to overawe them with tanks and troops

4. The oil question was debated in Majlia meetings. Dr. Musaidiq demagogue but with a good reputation, supported Sa The other three speeches were all hostile. Reason for these three members of an opposition of perhaps twelve to speak was that when Sa . . . made first statement to the Majns there was no debate and Molotov complained to Persian Ambassador in Moscow that the Persian Government had prevented supporters of Soviet proposal from

speaking

E 8870 815 G1

23.

Earl of Habitar to Mr Eden .- (Received 31st October.)

(No. 5874) (Telegraphic.)

Washington, 31st October, 1944.

YOU'R telegram No. 9394

State Department agree with lines of approach to Soviet Government over Persian oil which you propose, but they suggest that it would be wiser to omit any reference to breat states see for el ser on est pany and 2 of your to ogram) in order to avoid giving Russians more strongly than can be avoided the feeling that we are ganging up on them.

2. State Department are telegraphing to night instructions to United States representative at Moscow to make communication to Soviet Government on the following in a

United States Government have noticed the public statements made by Kavtaradze in Tehran at a press conference and arguments used by the press in Moscow. They wish to let the Soviet Government know the action which United States Government has taken in the matter of applications ment have refused to grant them concessions during the war, the United States Government recognise that Persians have conducted begotiations in good faith and they have only asked that when negotiations are recommended American interests should not receive less favourable treatment than the others. United States Government feel that sovereign and independent countries such as Persia have the right to withhold or grant concessions in their own territory. The United States Government are particularly concerned over concurrence in this principle in view of Tehran declaration and would not feel able to concur in any action which would constitute undurinterference in Persian internal affairs."

2. The foregoing is a rough summary only

4. State Department are not matrixing their representative at Moscow to concert action with His Majesty's Ambassador for reason given in paragraph I above but presume that he will in fact keep in touch with him

E 6673 6058 341

(24)

See R. Hullard to Mr. Eden. (Received 31st October)

(No 1123, Confidential)

(Tolographic.)

Telegraphic.)

(CORDING to a reliable informant. Kaytoradze summoned a Persian who is both a Deputy and a newspaper proprietor and after vague threats directed against him and the Persians, more or less tasked to the following effect

2 Russia was the only country that would protect Persia. She wanted oil in North Persia in order to be able to protect Persia against Great Britain and the United States, who, after the war, would follow an imperialistic policy Russia was extremely powerful. Mr Churchill and President Rometell time beging running off to Statin whenever they wanted anything. The Persians were of course hoping to postpone granting concession until after the war because they thought that the Russians would then be less free to act. That was precisely why Russia wanted to secure concession now.

€ 8717 94 34

26)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received (at Nucember)

5Nr ±129

Temp 1, 1 3

Teknen, 1st November 1944

MY telegram No. 1124

Besides the troubles in Tabriz reported by acting British Consul General in his Situation Report No. 110, shops in Resht have been closed, in protest, it is alleged against attitude of Persian Prime Minister towards the Russians. There has also been some trouble in Isfahan, but I have no report from His Majesty's

1 0 00

2 Minister of Court informed United States Ambassador to-day that the Shah would have to sacrifice Saed unless he could be assured of American and British support. United States Ambassador said he could give no such assurance on behalf of his Government. To me M. Ala spoke less directly, though he saked whether I could give him any reply to representations reported in my telegram No. 1079, which of course I could not. Ala said that at a council held at the land that I is to was tended that if Saed was I real to a finite was not include to be done but to replace him by another Prime Minister who, in the matter of oil, would follow the same policy and so on indefinitely

3. Saed, who is very tired, informed me to-day that he intended to submit his resignation in the hope that that might win his Government a few weeks respite. This seems optimistic. He is, however, seeing representatives of Majlis parties to find out how far he can still count on support. Had he taken a vote at the beginning, he could have resigned as non persona grafa to the Russians without prejudice to the attitude taken up by the Government and the Majlis, but events in Tahriz will have shaken the Deputies and he might not get so large a majority now though the real feeling of Majlis has not changed

A Radio Moscow, Sist October, broadenst a ferocause and baseless attack on Saed. He has drawn my attention to a passage which access him and other "reactivaties" unnamed of withing to make Persia into a base for a line of attack on Russia. Saed associates this with a reference to North Persia by Kaytoradze as a "zone of security" in a recent talk between Kaytoradze and Persian Ambasiador to Moscow, who is now here. Saed says that he has also been informed by a Persian in close contact with the Soviet Government that the Government are talking to this effect: "It is true that we asked for an oil con ussion, but the real point is that North Persia is a zone of security for as and we shall not let any foreigner show his nose there. It is a pity that Saed did not understand. We wanted to make the pill as palatable as possible.

'E 6670 615 G)

(20)

Mr. Rden to Sir A. Clark herr (Morcow)

(No 4060) (Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, 1st November, 1944

WASHINGTON relegrate No. 5874 of 80th October

I shall be glod if you will now approach Soviet Government on the inve of paragraph 2 and if necessary paragraph 3 of my telegram No. 9394 to Washington

of 28th October, but counting reference to United States Government.

If you will probably think it but to avoid being drawn into any irrelevant discussion either regarding the alleged benefits which the Soviet proposal would entail for Persia's economy or regarding the altitude of the Persian press or public opinion. Our information is that Saed has the support of responsible elements in Persia, and the fact that he has remained in office bears this out. But the important facts are that his Government is the legally constituted Government of Persia, that it has fulfilled its trenty obligations and that it consequently has the right to expect that the Soviet Government and ourselves will do the same. W. Land for all that the Soviet Government and ourselves will do the same. W. Land for all that Saed's Government have obstructed passage of supplies to Russia.

E 8788 8058 341

27

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden, (Received 4th November)

(No 1143) (Telegraphic.) MY telegram No 1141

Tehran, 4th November, 1944.

There are signs that the Soviet demand for oil is to be dropped. Indeed the Soviet Ambasander told me to-day that the oil question had never been raised between Knytoradze and Sued, though the rage with which he attered the stupendons falsehood was painful to witness. The Soviet demand for the head of Saed is however being pursued with greater violence. Sted is quite prepared to resign at once if he can secure postponement of oil issue.

IE 6769 6058 34?

(284)

Mr. Eden to Sir R. Bullard (Tehran)

(No. 732)

bore an Office 4th Vermber 1944

PERSIAN Ambassador called on Sir A Cudegan on the 3rd November to discuss Russian demand for oil concession in North Persia.

2. He did not add snything to what you have already reported, but he emphasised the gravity of the situation and the unexpectedness of the Russian

3. Sir A. Cadoyan said that he furly realized the difficult position in which the Persian Government found themselves. His Majesty's Government for their part had signed the Tripartite Treaty with Persia and had joined in the Tehran declaration of last year, and their position was therefore perfectly clear. They had also accepted the Persian Government's decision in regard to oil concessions and found no faunt with it

I be to be a something with and the first the standard of the first Said ed to fe two and a property of the second what he desired was that we shot duntervene with the Soviet Covernme. atter might resent any appearance of our putting pressure on them --- a complete secrecy. The Ambussador said he fully understood this poin-

If Parsian Government again ask you what support His Majesty's them in the matter, it would be well not to divulge action to the second of you may of course speak in the lines of the preceding

paragraph

'N 6957 60 38) (29)

Nor A. Clark Kere to Mr. Eden (Received 6th Yourmber)

(No. 3300) > (Telegrosphie)

However Oth Sprember, 1944

MY telegrams Nos. 3303 and 3304

You will have noticed in the latter part of freezings article of the 4th November is " ? in while I fee I'm no were to make the it. demand for an oil concession that a recent reference in newspaper Rand to a letter on this subject from United States Ambassador, Tehran, is made the occasion for an ironical onquiry as to how the presence of American treops in Perma without and a sty arrangement, such as exists in the case of Soviet Union and Hr tain. cather of the second se

2 1 5 0 1 1 11 11 11 11 the terms of the same of the s

Same to the or west form the transfer for all process of the process of the second services to a first a stream to protect the a get from the pet to me to a get the second to the al na apretate pr

I Brown to the retrieved of the self for eat entered of some an addition on some for the second of the a retained for an and Tro has about a consensation of form and and of the to term It is an it as however of the area and it was the In at worth sen that they have deare the west of a retail of the first es tom, expect for French Affirms a cost that it ich is much in the few months American bore of the way will be the control of the property of the control of th Reservation of electrics a state of a part to religing to a tipe on the the forder for them a place to be cetter seed to a grant drew get or a for Reason of a dia confront to be a true or be a mention and all provides out to see that the appoint not tons from speeches fithe Person and on the moverate appears

[E 6862/6058.84]

(80)

Earl of Halefax to Mr. Edon .- (Received 7th November)

(No. 6005. Secret.)

Washington, 7th Vocember, 1944

TEHRAN telegram No. 114

Wallace Murray sold on 4th November that State Department had received a report of a remarkable and sudden change for the better in boviet attitude While it was only an assumption, he thought that it was fair to deduce that our common attitude and representations to [sic: ! of] our two Governments in Moscow had had something to do with it. He felt much encouraged by this and thought that it would be an object lesson to those here who thought that it was useless to try and exercise influence so far [group undeexpherable] and that there was nothing to be done but let position after position go by default. This may be premature or even wide of the mark, but it seemed undesirable to discourage his conclusion that to work closely with its is the only right policy for the United

2 Wallace Murray is, as you know, constantly preoccupied with the fear of Russian penetration in the Balkans and Middle East. It is clearly undesirable to encourage him to be anti-Russian on general principles and on every issue, but his views about Russia are increasing the deare which I believe be has I group undecypherable' formed more and more definitely lately to co-operate with us on every issue. The opportunity was taken to unpress upon him advantage of our consulting in advance on all matters and concerting our action. He expressed full agreement. It was also put to how that recent events showed even more concharrely the desirability of our helping the Persians to set their own house in order over the police and other matters. He said that he fully agreed and he would do his best to speed matters up. I have not yet heard anything further about the police since my telegram No 5809

E 6868 6058 34

See R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Breeved 7th Sprember)

(No. 1156)

Lehran, 7th Vocember, 1914

MA teles ram No. 1151 If the country of the state of campaign for oil concession if they did not intend to enery it through at all costs Its failure cannot but damage their credit abroad especially if all details cause out and their use of Hatler technique becomes known. In this country Persians have seen what they thought impossible, viz., a Russian diplomatic defeat, and although they may feel the Russians will take revenge scener or later, they have learnt that to stand up to the Russians is not necessarily to commit suicide. For the first time since the occupation of Person the press, which was always ready to criticise us and later the Americans, has told the Rissians some home truths, and it is hoped that this process will continue and not only tend to keep the Russians in order but also prevent the Russians supposing that the whole country

2. The death blow to the Russian scheme was of course don't by British and American representations in Moscow, but some credit must go to the Persian Prime Manater who refused to reagn even when many Depoties and high officials wavered and Radio Moscow accused him of wanting to use Persia as a base for Fascist aggression against Soviet Russia. This tranquility made Russian blustering seem alightly ridiculous and his reply to Kaytoradze received wider

credence than Kaytoradze's accusations.

3. Soviet Embassy are still supporting the demand for Saed's resignation, but they and their Tudeh followers are gravely discredited. It is not known whether Kartoradze has left or will leave. But for him the Soviet Government could save their face by repudiating the Soviet Ambassador who may well have trisled them as to the support Kaytoradze could count upon, but it is less easy to repudiate an assistant who was sent here on a special mission which he carried out under the glare of world publicity

4. Russians can hardly sit down under this defeat, but, for the moment, the situation is better than it was before they made their extraordinary demand for an oil concession without offering any powment or anything in exclinings except

a vague promise of support at the Peace Conference

Sir R. Bullard to Mr Edon .- (Received 9th November)

(No. 1169) (Telegraphic)

Tehran, 9th Avenubre, 1944

MY telegram Vo. 1124

Various outgoing telegrams about crisis addressed to Reuter and American agencies (one in reply to cabled request for reports) were stopped by Soviet censor M.h. November

B 6968 189 34]

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 10th November)

(10 1175) (Telegraphic)

2 chain, 10th Norember, 1944

M1 telegram Vo. 1168

the sit time A he bewell assured I support of the Majlis he felt he ought to submit his resignation as it might give the Russians and of the state of the state of the

ropping oil question at least [two groups undecypherable] it is known who will Start by The State of the search of the beautiful of the

present various nomentaties are being mentioned

2 The Shah whom I saw I . The state of the latter of the same term in the by a mark that we had been a more and the the transfer of the term of th

3: I showed the Shah extract published in Iraq Times from an article whiel, appeared on 3rd November in the Times of London. The Shah was very happy to see that Russian propaganda was not being accepted in London at its face He however suggested that the Times might have misunderstood the situat in to say that there was no particular reason why negotiations should have to wait till the end of the war. He said freedom to discuss the oil (group undecyplant a ! question | would come not with the end of the war but with the end of foreign troops, and that he was in favour of that being made clear 11. on this point, for as he said there could be no equality in [group undreypherab they had proved, willing to cut off food supplies of the capital and

stop the Perman Government telegrams in violation of censorship agreement. 4. The Shah said with reason that the crisis had not been all loss. Persians. had shown that with all their faults and weaknesses they were i group undecypherable | * paterotic | when it came to the punch, and the fact that for the first time some newspapers had begun to criticise the misdeeds of the Russians in Persia

Was a great gate.

5. I evaded discussion of the oil question, but I told the Shah that from Press extracts I had seen I gathered that there was a general opinion in England that the methods used by the Russians were mistake. At the same time I deprecated talk of dishonesty in the press and urged that Person should look rather to the United Nationa scheme in which Russia would, we hoped be a Partner with Great Britain and the United States.

IE 6078 6058 341

Mr. Eden to Sir A. Clark Kerr (Moncour)

4,

No 4241 Telegraphic)

Foreign Office, 11th November, 1944

TI HRAN telegram No. 116% of 8th November

Though the fall of Persian Government may in the circumstances have been mevitable, and situation on the whole has improved, it cannot be assumed that Crists is completely over. If you have not yet had a reply to our representations to Soviet Government. I shall be glad if you will consider desirability of pressing for some statement of their attitude.

In any case please watch the aituation and keep me informed

Ser R. Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 4th November.)

(No. 1167) (Telegraphic)

Al.THOUGH Soviet Ambassador on 3rd November defended the retention by the Soviet censor of a telegram in plan language addressed by the Persian Continued to fine for an and a soul be no objection to the despatch of cypher telegrams by the Perstan Government

to their representatives in other countries.

2. On the morning of 7th November British consor informed me that the Noviet censor had for twenty four hours been holding up two Persian Government. telegrams, one to the Persian Ambassador, London, and one to the Persian. Ambassador, Washington, and that two others received 7th November were also being hold up. I called on the Soviet Ambasandor as soon as possible. He proforced except a titel production of the second of not communicate with me and to-day he is alleged to be on holiday. The Soviet censor has, however, just informed his British colleague that the two earlier messages have been stopped, the latter ones passed. From [group undecypherable. message in plain language which was stopped by the Soviet Ambassador

3. As you are aware, our consorship agreement with Soviet authorities here provides for exemption of all Persian Government messages from censorship Action of the Soviet censors which has of course been carried out under orders of the Soviet Ambassador is therefore serious breach of agreement with us as well as a particularly mean attempt to stiffe the Persian case while giving world publicity to one-sided Soviet reports as in the article in Investiga of 4th November

4. I have informed my United States colleague from whom I learned that the Persian representative in Washington has been enquiring about the missing lelegrams from Tehran

5. I shall protest to the Soviet Ambassador about the breach of the agree

E 6908 189 841

No. 10

(1)

Sir R. Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received Wik November.)

(No. 1168)

Tehran, 9th November, 1944

(Telegraphic) SIY telegram No. 1167

Persian Prime Minister says that he is receiving information from Russians by maindahout means, that if he roughs, oil question will be dropped and K will leave a few days later. He is thinking of resigning after setting forth the history of the standard of the standard of the standard methods which the Russians have been employing, it will not be easy to find a successor. He is convinced that neither the Slinh por the Majha will accept Qawam Al Sallana who is first choice of Soviet Embassy

2. Referring to Moscow campaign against Prime Minister, I told the Soviet An bassader yesterly to a least of the last of the last of the same of the last of the last of the least of the last of the la used about Saltana, but said that his Cabinet had behaved badly. Pressed for details he could only quote matters of relatively minor importance. Finally he alleged that Saltana "would not even consider Soviet terms for oil concession" It is, of course, important part of Prime Minister's case that he was pressed to promise concession in principle without declaration of Soviet conditions. This is supported by K.'s statement to the press

3. Prime Minister refused to allow Tudeb party to make a demonstration 7th November [Group undecypherable | Several] of their supporters who have

been violent were arrested but released at night

4. Newspapers which attacked the Prime Minister with particular scurrility, including the chief Tudeh organ, have been suppressed, but each has been immediately raplaced by a paper bearing another name for which a licence bad already been obtained. Prime Minister says there are 200 licensed newspaper titles still not utilized, and that he proposes to have a decree issued by Military Governor that all newspaper licences which have not yet been used are cancelled

E 6938 6058 347

(5)

Ur Eden to Sir R Bullard (Tehrun.)

(No. 752)

Foreign Office, 11th November, 1914

(Telegraphie) YOU'R telegram No. 1167 of 8th November

Action of Soviet authorities in stopping these telegrams is inexcusable. You should press your representations to Soviet Ambassador strongly and inform meif he fails to authorise release of cypher messages.

E 6996 189 34)

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Sie R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 13th Nocember)

(No. 1184).

Tehran, 13th Vacember 1944

(Telegraphic.) MY telegram No. 1175

Most of the Deputies seem to favour Dr. Musaddiq as Ferman Prime Minister. and the state of t to his seat in the Majlis on completion of his mission. This raises difficult constitutional question. Missaidiq would be hopeless at ordinary business and to show his independence might be a musance to us and to the Americans but it is

believed that he would not sign a Russian oil concession. 2. Not only is Kaytovadze still here but he is emerging from Soviet Embassy where he had remained quietly for some time. Ministry of Agriculture were so ill advised as to organise totally unnecessary lunch to celebrate the Persian, British, Soviet anti-locust campaign and to invite the Soviet Ambassador and the age of the first the of the MK wester t have [group undecypherable I another] engagement for that day and shall be represented by legal counsellor

£ 7021 8038 84)

 $\{7\}$

Ste R Bullard to Mr Eden (Received 14th November)

(No. 1187) (Telegraphic.)

Trhran, 14th Vocember, 1944

YOUR telegram No. 752 I made protest to the Soviet Ambassador in your name and asked whether the Soviet authorities intended to observe the censurality agreement which built been in force for three years or not. The ambassador alleged that the Soviet institute authorities, finding that Saed was adopting a hostile attitude towards the U.S.S.R., ordered the Soviet consorship to stop certain telegrams. He would however, consult K., who was in Tehran as the representative of Molotov. I said I was unaware of the status of K here, but that the censorship agreement was elear and Persian Government telegrams were exempted from the consorship

2 M Maximov said that the Soviet Government had a right to expect on-operation from us when they were exposed to the hostility of the Perman Government. It was difficult to treat this sectionally, but I did so, pointing out that our co-operation was always to be had in matters relating to aid to the Rusmans and all that that involved, but the Soviet Embassy could not expect us to support them in a dispute with the Persian Government about an oil ennession Maximov said that there were many other counts in the charge against Saed and he became almost lachrymose about the need for co-operation - I quoted a Russian proverb which I had invented for the occasion; "Cut the sheep's throat, but let it bleat." and the interview ended amicably, but I await M. Maximov's reply after his consultation with K

FE 7071 6058 84

H

Sie R Bullard to Mr Eden (Received 18th November)

No. 1205) (Telegraphic)

Tehran 18th Notember 1944

MY telegram No. 1187 The impression I gained from my last interview with the Soviet Ambassador is that in spite of the Soviet decoration which he received on the 7th November, be is not at all easy in his mind about the oil business and this is supported by information from a person who meets many people on the fringe of the Soviet Embassy. According to informant, opinion of these Russians is that set-back in Soviet plan was due to the ambassador who, puffed up with his rupid advance. ment, persuaded himself that he could secure concession and recommended that K. should come for the purpose. Whether this is true or not, it would seem that any publicity which suggests that Soviet authority in Tehran went too far, that Moscow was not fully informed, and so on, is to be welcomed since it gives the Seviet Government a way out if they need one

(E 7101 6058 34)

Mr. Eden to Sir A. Clark Kerr (Moscow)

(No. 4308.) Foreign Office, 16th November, 1944 (Telegraphic.) MY telegram No. 4241 of 11th November and Tehran telegrams Nos. 1175.

1184, and 1187 of 10th and 13th November

The fact that Kaytaradze is still in Tehran and again showing signs of activity does not suggest that Soviet Government have in fact decided to drop the oil question. Indeed, it appears that having binted to Persian Prime Minister that they would do so if he resigned, they are now preparing to renew pressure on Persian Government. Press attacks on Said reported in your telegram No. 3301 soum to bear this out

2. If you have still received no reaction from Soviet Government to your representations, please speak to Molotov personally and impress upon him that this is a question in which His Majesty's Government are bound to take a close interest, in view of the joint guarantees of Persian integrity to which they are a party. I accordingly wish to have an explanation of the continued pressure which is being put on the Persian Government
To Washington only . " Please inform State Department."

E 7093 189 84]

(10)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden. -(Received 17th hovember)

No. 12121 (Telegraphic.)

Tehran 17th Agermber, 1944

MY telegram No. 1184 Musaddiq's conditions have proved to be inacceptable to Deputies, who are now looking elsewhere for a Prime Minuster. Mentavhile complete stagnation reigns in all departments of the Government

IE 7101 6058 34)

(11)

Mr Eden to the Earl of Halifox (Washington)

14 91-30 Foreign Office, 17th November, 1914 ie gaphie.)

MY telegram 4306 to Moscow of 16th November Please suggest to State Department that they should send similar instructions to American Ambassador in Moscow. The situation seems unlikely to deteriorate if there is undue delay in making Soviet Government realise strength of our common views on this subject.

E 7115 5058 84)

(12)

Mr Eden to Sir A. Clark heer (Moscow.)

(No. 4350.) Foreign Office, 19th November, 1944 (Telegraphic,) YOUR telegram No. 3442 of 18th November

You will have seen my telegram No. 4345 of 18th November recording St. A Cadogan's interview with Soviet Counsellor. We thought it only right to n [30547]

make Soviet Government aware of our feelings and of the probable development of public opinion here

2. If you think it better to write rather than speak to Molotor, I have no objection. If your United States colleague is prepared to do the same, so much the better

3. I cannot, however, yet authorise you to write on the lines of the last sentence of your paragraph 5, since this would entail consulting the President

E 7098 189 841

(13)

Mr. Eden to Sir R. Bullard (Tehran)

Ve ",0 boreign tiffice, 19th Vocember, 1944 (les poo y+1 d = ∞ r \ 212 I a freq from the first of the man the b

government of their own numibees

2 Please keep me informed of any action which you are taking to promote formation of an independent Person Government

E 7121 6058 841

(14)

Mr Eden to Sie R Bullard (Tehran)

(No. 781) (Telegraphic) Foreign Office, 20th November, 1944 VOL will have seen from my resent telegrams to Moscow that we are doing

all we can to restrain Soviet Government. Meanwhile you should do everything possible to keep the Persians in beact

2. Your telegram No. 1220 of 18th November You have discretion to send through embassy channels any press messages which you think would be useful

E 7153 6058 34

(Lin

See R Bullord to Mr Eden - (Reverred 20th Aurember)

· 1226 1 10-25

Tehnin, 2014 Ageember, 1944

1 + 1 1 1 1 770 General expectation was that Samu (No. 199 in Personalities) would become the Persian Prime Manister, but at the last moment he withdrew. Choice then fell upon Bayat (No. 47) who has just been asked by the Shah to form a Ministry. Delay was largely due to the futility of the Deputies but partly on doubt to their feeling that something in their favour might turn up

2 Bayat is a noneutity but is not considered dishonest. He is however talking of being able to find a solution of the disagreement with the Russians, and one well informed source interprets this as meaning that the Russians will be given promise of first rufusal of any oil concession in the North. Since Saed refused to give any opinion lais. I option, during the war even if the Russians submitted terms, this would constitute victory for the Russians and with completely justify in their eyes methods by which they secured Saed's retirement.

E 7153 8058 34

No. 11

(3)

Mr Eden to Sir R Bullard (Tehran) . .

(No. 788) Foreign Office, 21st November, 1944. (Telegraphic)
YOUR telegram No. 1229.

I agree that it will have a bad effect if Russian methods against Saed appear to have achieved their object. For your information and guidance our aim should be to secure appointment of a Prime Minister who will follow the same policy as Saed in regard to concessions.

2. You may, at your discretion, inform the Shah in confidence, either direct. or through the Minister of Court, of representations we have made in Moscow and London to Soviet Government

3. It is not certain that it would be practicable as suggested by His Me stee Arthur Minister, President and Starin, the date of which is not yet and in the fire and the second of the fire of the fire observations on the effect it would have in stiffening the Persians if they could be told that this was intended

E 7177 6058 341

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 22nd November)

(No. 1233) (Telegraphic)

Tohran, 22nd November, 1944

MY telegram No. 1229 New Persian Prime Minister has sent me a message that there will be no Cold a property of the last and the superty of the same attracted had inducted me to let him know through a friend of his that if there was to be any change of policy, about which Persian Government had hitherto taken a strong line and His Majesty's Government and British prets had been avin pathetic, he must let me know immediately so that I might warn you

- A committee to an establishment and an establishment telegram No. 770 has given the Shah the greatest entisfaction and will have great influence in other quarters too

E 7186 615 G

Ser R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 23rd November)

No. 1241 F (Telegraphic)

Tehran, 22nd November 1944

YOUR telegram No. 788

Persuans are already hoping that crisis in Soviet Persuan affairs may be discussed at the forthcoming conference of the three leaders and it has even been mentioned in the press. It would undoubtedly give great and ini of needed encouragement to the Shah and Persons Prime Minister if they could be told that His Majesty's Government would raise the question. If they knew the I nited States Government intended to associate themselves with the approach the happy effect would of course be even greater

E 7207 6058 34

- 1 Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 23rd November, 1944)

1243 (Teacgraphic)

Tehran 23rd November 1944

MY telegram No. 1241

New Persian Prime Minister whom I have just seen, says he cannot do otherwise than follow the policy of his predecessor in the matter of oil concessions of that will be a wall of the state of the file. population. At the same time he is nervous and I gathered if the Rusmans try to reas for immediate grant or promise of a concession, he would resign. If, lowever, he secures the majority he hopes for the was for many years a Deputy and knows the ropes) it would. I think, he a mistake for him to resign so long as he keeps his majority, for whereas he seems to believe Persia could produce an unlimited number of Cabinets who would refuse the Russian demand, I am not so sure. However, the Shah whom I also saw to-day, seems to favour this method of bending before the blast, and of showing up the Russian demand as thoroughly age, or liddray or to encurar with a har year, a Hattache adopted by former Government was fully understood in Great Britain and had apparently won general sympathy.

E 7188 615 G1

(5)

Mr Eden to Sir R Bullard (Tehran)

(No. 797) (Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, 23rd November, 1944

MY telegram No. 788 and your telegram No. 1241

Have you yet taken action authorised in paragraph 2 of my telegram under

reference 1 If not, I think the time has now come to do so

2. Unless there is any strong reason to the contrary, you abould yourself see the new Persian Prime Minister as soon as possible, sound him as to the line he intends to take, and encourage him to maintain the policy of his predecessor.

2 7271 618 G]

(6)

Mr. Eden to Sir R Bullard (Tehran).

N 202

Foreign Office, 23rd Accember, 1944

THE Person Ambassador came to see me this afternoon, when his Excellency said that he was much troubled by the situation which had developed in his country. As I knew, he had been home on leave at the time when the mentants began. The Russians had brought in a few lorry loads of agitators from outside Tebran and had staged a wholly unreal demonstration. His Excouency said that he was much disturbed that this action should have been taken so soon after our depurture from Moscow and be was apprehensive as to

what the real Russian intentions were

- 2. I told the Ambassador that we too had been taken by surprise by these events. It was true that Person had not been discussed at Moscow and, indeed there was no reason why it should have been apper our relations, like those of the Seviet Union, towards Persia were governed by our joint agreement. The to be a set to a little year or to be see we had thought it right to approach the Russians in the matter but I asked his Excellency not to telegraph about this since I had instructed you to inform the Person Government direct and I thought that the fewer telegrams on this molicate topic the better. His Excellency expressed his great relief and said that he certainly would not telegraph about any action that we had taken with the Russians, but he would like to make it plain to his Government that we were closely watching the situation and would do what we could. I agreed to 11,18.
- 3. I then usked the Ambusundor about the new Prime Minister M T de cit of service and the was service and the was service and the service 11 -11-11-1 1 1 1
- A Mile territories, destroy I warr the secure a metrice Bart of free con the feet with at the letter to be a first to be settled to be and a first and a first to be a first MI for at at. If we all the put out in one of France Mir ever n Per in district to attention and attention in the next of the of Risks a beneating in Press of Transporteries.

ANTHONY EDEN

E 7241 6058 841

(7)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Edva .- (Received 24th November)

(No. 1251.)

Tehran, 24th Necember 1944

(Telegraphic) TOUR telegram No. 797

I informed M. Ala to-day that His Majesty's Government, basing their representations on Tripartite Treaty declaration of Tehran about Persis, &c., had expressed their concern to the Soviet Government both in Moscow and in London at the deterioration of relations between Russia and Persia and had asked for information. M Ala was greatly relieved and pleased

2. Soviet Ambassador being ill. Soviet Counsellor called on new Persian Prime Manister the 23rd November. Fortified I trust by my visit of the prov. anday, Prime Minister (according to M. Ala) gave a firm though conclusiony reply to counsellor on oil question saying this had been decided by the Majhs and public opinion (see my immediately following telegram)

3. I had delayed to reply to paragraph 2 of your telegram No. 788 because I wished first to see American Ambassador. I have now seen him. He had no up to-date instructions from his Government and even seemed doubtful what to say if he should be asked by the Prime Minister what line to take with Russia. It will weaken our case very much if Persians think we are noting alone. After our conversation I hope my American colleague will at least tell Persians that they cannot now change their minds about oil concessions without making American public aceptual about any cry of distress that may reach America. from this country

E 7225 6038 24

Ser R Bullard to Mr Adon - (Received 24th Varember)

(No 1252. Secret c. (Telegraphie)

Takrun, 24th Vocamber, 1914

MY immediately preci-t

According to M. Ala concensita. A very the Seviet Counsellor Avulay and

2. Avalor, a Georgian with a quiet diffident manner was very conciliators. He said that brusque hostile treatment accorded by Seed to the Soviet offer had caused great surprise and resentment. British and American companies bud been allowed to negotiate for a long time whereas the offer from Russia was rejected at once as though she were, e.g., Mexico (Foreign Office will hear the echo of I string in this) instead of a great and friendly neighbour. Kartoradze had asked Moscow whether he might leave but had been instructed to remain until the formation of the new Government. Russis wanted good relations, &c. The object was mutual benefit.

3. The Prime Minister expressed equal desire for good relations. His Cabinet was not yet definitely formed, and he could not speak for the Government but an far as he humself was concerned the question of an oil concession was settled. Such had merely expressed the desire of the great majority of the Manual of Found of the Committee of the war and (be added) the departure of foreign troops, and as the new Prime Minister, he could only give the same cepty. On all other points he laped that

there would be friendly discussion.

4. According to M Ala, Avalor did not contest this but he questioned the Prime Minister closely as to the composition of the new Cabinet. He will be know whether it would include any member of the outgoing Cabinet | 1 . ii w Minister evaded this question. In fact he will probably continue state of enjoys the support of Majus as Minister of the Interior. Avalor was also surrous to know whether Ahmedi (Personalities No. 16) would be mouded, and was so suept as to say Abmeds was reputed to be pre-Rossian. It is well known that Ahmeds was ejected from the Ministry of War not so long ago because the Rustians beld him to be "pro-British" and they might well [group undervoberthiel he would not permit demonstrations and would suppress violent newspapers fearlessly The Prime Minister however has no intention to prefer so decided a a character and told Avalor that Ahmed; would not be in the Univide

E 7286 6058 347

See R Bullard to Mr Liden - (Received 26th November)

(No. 1261)

(Telegraphie) MY telegram No. 1251 Tehran, 26th Ageember, 1944

The Shah expresses deep gratification at the friendly and helpful attitude of His Majesty's Government at this difficult moment.

[30547]

2. Being now in good heart himself the Shah will I hope encourage his new Cabinet. My impression is that he helped to force Sa to resign, hoping thereby to propitiate the Russians, but at that time he did not know whether to expect support from Great Britain and America or not. He is still unaware of the attitude of the American Government.

E 7338 6058 34

(10)

F. rl of Hulsfan to Me Eden .- (Received 29th November)

Washington 29th Vovember, 1944

(Telegraphic)
TFHRAN telegrams to Foreign Office, Nos. 1251 and 1261

I am pressing the State Department to matruct the United States Ambas sador, Tehran, to say something encouraging to the Persians. They expect Harriman to reach Tehran in a few days time and are at present inclined to await a report from htm. I have suggested that they should eather-

(a) authorise the United States Ambassador to say comething to the Persians before then, either of his own accord or if questioned, or

(b) authorise Harriman to say something

FE 7888 6058 34|

tHi

Earl of Haltfax to Mr Eden .- (Received 2nd December)

(No. 6428) (Telegraphic.)

Hashington, 1st December, 1944

YOU'R telegram No. 10051 It apome to our suggestion that United States Covernment should [group therable, I say] something to Persona Government to accourage them, * It purtuent have instructed fruited States Ambassador at Tebran to inform

I sian Prime Minister of the fact of the American demarche in Moscow saying : was made in the spirit of declaration of lat December, 1943

2 State Department have also asked Mr. Harriman for an early report

E 7414 6058 84)

(12)

Sir R Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received 3rd Trecember)

No 1283.1 (Teagraphic)

Tehron, 3rd December, 1944

MY telegram No. 1280 I have no doubt that as soon as Bayat has obtained vote of confidence in Majlia, Soviet Embassy will make another attempt to obtain oil rights in some form or other Persian Prime Minister has included among his Ministers two members of Saed's Cabinet and it is believed that if he secures vote of confidence he will appoint as Minister of Agriculture Nakhai, who was Saed's Minister of Commerce and Industry Soviet Embassy, though they refused to invite Surari to their party, have not made his presence in the Cabinet reason for refusing to have relations with new Prime Minister and Russians in general are outwardly more discreet. Thus they are unlikely to behave in regard to Tudeh demonstrations as they did in Tehran and Tabriz Nevertheless there are not lacking signs of intimidation. Many persons, official and private, have recently been ejected from Northern Zone by Russians as bostile to them and Prime Millister is receiving from these parts a stream of obviously inspired, group undecypherable I telegrams) asking for security for "liberal" parties, death for Saed, exile for form first day of debate on programme of new Government when diplomatic box in Maylis contained six (later increased to mae) Russians, and of the six several were unknown to this embassy (group undecypherable: ! and had ! that well known underground took This demonstration did not prevent one Tudeh orator from receiving so hostile a reception that he had to moderate his tone considerably Mountaint pro Resear papers are crung with some saless to contine supple issue, viz., the right of Persian Government to postpone talks about oil concessions until foreign troops have left the country,

2. Question which is doubtless a feeler from Russians has been put to the Shah by Iraj Iskandari, leader of the Tudeh Deputies in Majlis. According to Minister of [group undecypherable], who spoke to me on instructions from Shah, Iraj Iskandari asked whether an interesting suggestion made by Dr. Musaddiq in a speech in Majlis on 29th October might not form basis of settlement with Persian Government Suggestion was that oil in North Persia should be exploited by a Persian company and surplus sold to Russia at average international price. (Alternative suggestion made in same speech viz , that oil should be exploited by an international company was not mentioned by Iraj Iskandari). In discussion with Ala I found him suspicious that this was merely a device by which Russians might secure control in practice under a Persian clonk, since so long as they had troops in the north they would not allow Persian Government or a Persona company to employ there any person to whom they objected. I said that exploitation by a native company was natural way to retain control of resources, but if Persians could not produce oil experts with required experience and in adequate numbers. Persian Government must consider whether they would Lave free hand to recruit them obsewhere - If Prime Minuster speaks to me about Iraj lakandari s scheme, I shall not conceal my opinion that sensible course is to stick to his declared policy not to discuss oil initil foreign troops have gone

E 7415 6058 34]

(13)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Kden - (Received 3rd December)

1 1241 (Teaegraphic.)

Takean, 3rd November, 1044

M V telegram No 1283 Oil question took unexpected turn on 2nd December when Dr. Mounddig presented a Bill which was rushed through under double urgancy procedure Article I provides that no Prime Minister, Minister, &c., shall enter into negotiations about oil having official or legal parity with any foreign Governments or with any oil companies or any person or again any agreement connected with oil of oil and manner in which Person Government should exploit and manner its oil deposits but most inform the Majlis of such conversations. Article 8 fixes penalty for infringement of this law at solitary confinement for from three to , it years and permanent dismissal from Government service

E 7424 6058 341

(14b)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 4th December)

No 12501)

Tehenn 4th December, 1944

D. PUTY Rahaman tried 3rd December to find backers for a Bill providing for cancellation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company concession. He found nonand no other arrangement, so project was dropped.

2 R., who is a member for Kuchan at Eastern end area over which Russians. demanded exploring rights, is not officially a member of Tu . . party but he owes his election entirely to Russians.

E 7439 6058 34)

(15)

Ser R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 5th December)

(No+1290)

(Telegraphic) Tehran, 5th December, 1944

MY telegram No. 1256 Mr. Harriman happened to call on the Soviet Anshassador just after receipt at reasof passes to Oil Cassas Bill Mala He collect a Max mor was very angry and Knytaradze, though more contamed in his language, was equally definite in his opinion that this rebuff could not be accepted. Maximor suggested to Harriman that the law was directed against America and Russia since Great Britain already had a concession, but Harriman and that his Goverment were not interested in that but in the application of the declaration about Person and the independence of small nations. Maximov's line was that the land

[30547]

of the country was owned by \$00 families, that Majits represented only 5 per cent of the population and that the Government must become more democratic Harriman gained the impression that Maximov intended to exercise influence over the next elections

2. I understand that Tudeh Deputies opposed the Bill and mustered only 7 votes whereas about 80 voted for it.

E 7425. 6058, 84]

(16)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 4th December)

(No. 1291) (Tetegraphic)

Tekron, 4th December, 1944

WASHINGTON telegram No. 6420

Harriman saw Shah to-day. By agreement with American Ambassador who was present be informed the Shah that United States Government had expressed to Soviet Government its concern at crisis in Persia. He added, however, that white United States Government and presumably British Government viewed the matter with concern and sympathy it was a Persian Russian problem.

anxious. The Shah was particularly worried at reports that demonstrators had been collected in Russian lorries for meetings in northern towns which talked also t autonomy though he claimed that spectators showed no interest. Harr had then told Shah that Persian Government could not expect sympathy unless they could offer the population prospects which could compete with those held out by Russian sympathisers. Shah agreed, I told Harr . . . I had been giving Shah and Persian military authorities similar warmings for three years and that in particular I suggested to them long ago that in order to forestall demands for autonomy which they feared might be received from northern provinces they should spontaneously apply to all provinces provision in Constitution for creation of provincial councils.

again spoke of M's anger and of determination of M to express that Persian Government and Majlis should be made more "democratic" My fear is that M has been told by his Government that he can only redecin the mistake be made by bringing off a success, and that he is therefore prepared to go to any lengths to secure oil concession. His latest measure is to demand from Ministry for Foreign Affairs suppression of five of lending newspapers which have opposed Rossian demand.

E 7524 189 841

(17)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 8th December)

(No. 1312) (Talographie)

Tehran, 8th December 1944

Todeh broadsheet published Telen ives fine she of white a diversity of 50 000 fine Russian policy. It quases in costs of an increase investigated 50 000 people at the least the translation and reference in the least of the least of the least the diversity of the least of the least the diversity of the least of the least the diversity of the least of the

Central United Council (group omitted) workmen, workers and toilers of Persia and a promise of active support.

E 7546 6085 341

(18)

See R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 10th December)

(No. 1316) (Telegraphic.)

Tehran, 10th December, 1944

MY telegram No. 1291

According to new Minister for Foreign Affairs Intizam with whom I have just had my first intereview, Maximov and Kavioradze called on the Prime Minister on 7th December, and Maximov read from a paper statement to the effect that the Soviet Government were dissilisted with relations between the two countries and that the passing of the Oil Concession Bill had increased the difficulties. Kavioradze informed the Prime Minister that he was leaving for Moscow by first arresult. He is in fact leaving to-day. Minister for Foreign Affairs is seeing him off at the surficed

As the United States Ambassador is informing the Prime Minister of the approach of United States Ambassador in Moscow to the Soviet Government about the crisis here (this is in addition to message given to the Shah by Harriman I told the Minister for Foreign Affairs that His Majesty's Government had expressed to the Soviet Government, both in Moscow and through the Soviet Ambassador in London, their concern at the crisis and their desire for information.

E 7546 6058 84

(19

Mr Eden to See R Bullard (Lehren)

1 444

Foreign Office, 14th December, 1944

YOUR telegram No 1316 of 9th December

With Kartaradze's departure there may be a full in the Soviet Persian dispute, but in view of Soviet attitude as described by Soviet Ambasandor in your relegram under reference, no long respite can be expected, and Rimsians may well return to the charge abortly.

2 Permans have been able to resist the first Russian attack largely because it was clamsily made. Russians cannot be expected to repeat their mistakes, and it seems likely that when they renew pressure on the Persian Government they will do so by more insidious means. They may, for instance, try to blackmail Perman Government by means of threat of social disturbances or separatist movements in northern provinces (compare your telegrams No. 1312 of 8th December and No. 1320 of 10th December)

It therefore seems important that Persian Government should consider a could be accounted to the pressure is resumed. In particular, it seems desirable that they should (a) take immediate steps to implement measures of social reform on the lines advocated by Mr. Harriman and yourself (your telegram No. 1201 of 4th December) (b) take steps granted under the powers granted by article 2 of the Bill reported in your telegram No. 1284 of 3rd December which would show that the article 2 of the Bill reported in your telegram No. 1284 of 3rd December which would show that the article 2 of the Bill reported in your telegram No. 1284 of 3rd December which would show that the article 3 of the Bill reported in your telegram No. 1284 of 3rd December which would show that the article 3 of the Bill reported in your telegram No. 1284 of 3rd December which would show that the article 3 of the Bill reported in your telegram No. 1284 of 3rd December which would show that the article 3 of the Bill reported in the state of the article 4 of the article 5 of the 5 of the

4. If you see no objection please speak to the Shah and Persian Prime Minister in this sense. I should at the same time be grateful for your observations on the action which Persian Government can most usefully take under paragraph 3 th.

5. For your own information it is unlikely that Persian Government will be able indefinitely to debar Russians from participation in some form or other in the exploitation of oil deposits in North Persia. But they can hope to postpone negotiations until such time as these can take place in conditions which would enable Persian Government to obtain reasonable terms, i.e., after the withdrawn of Soviet troops. If they are to hold the Russians off until then, it is important that their should lose no opportunity of strengthening their case and that their general line of action should be one which would justify support of His Majesty's Government should this again be required.

-(20)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Recoved 11th December)

(No 1320) Telegraphic)

Tehran, 10th December, 1944

13 _ 11 5 131.

the state of the second second

2. His Majesty's Consul General adds, while Tudeh accounts are exaggernted to cover disappointment at the poor attendance, they appear to show that Tudeh are serious in their intention to set up provincial councils in Azerbaijan

E 7628 6058 84]

(21)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 12th December)

(No 1325) (Telegraphic)

Tehran, 12th December, 1944

All telegram No. 1316

Limitan Government are very nervous and their anxiety was increased when knytomidze evoled all attempts of Ministry for Foreign Affairs to have a meeting for discussion with Knytoridze before he left

2. Russians have now given Court a hint by declaring on Moscow radio that

Ala as web as Sued was behind the law about oil concessions

In my telegram No. 1290 I mentioned what Harriman described as a change attempt by Maximov to cause dissension between British and Americans According to United States Ambassador [2] group omitted] is continuing this policy though an a slightly more discreet way. Same note is struck in a venomous that if American troops had not been present in Rome blood of Italian people would have been shed like Greeks.

4. Tudeb newspaper Robbar published 10th December leading article from the later part of the later has been been been consider his proposals and because the ruling choses were and to his difficulties. Object of Russian Government was not to obtain reperalist ennession, but to prevent imperialist influence in Persia. Who stilled all democratic tendencies and friendly feelings towards Russia! Soviet Government had not made so many sacrifices only to find another reactionary barrier erected against her and a Government like the hired Government of Poland or the dictatorship Reza established. If after the war armies of the three Powers left Persia, only the influence of Russia would in fact be removed for as everyone knew Persian Government, Majlis and politicians did not belong to the Persian people but were merely agents with no will of their own. The Majlis and Dr. Mussaddiq had not done away with the problem, but only removed it from competiones of Persian Government and banded it over to foreign orcles.

5 A few days ago a Caucasus Armenian was murdered before witnesses by five masked men. At least seven Caucasians murdered or disappeared about three years ago, and there was another batch of cases two years ago. Whether, as the public believe, Soviet authorities were connected with these incidents or not the latest murder is being taken by many Persians as a warning

E 7654 6058 841

(22)

Ser R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 14th December)

(No. 1930) (Telegraphic.)

Tehran, 14th December, 1944

MY telegram No. 1920.
The Persian Prime Minister informs me that the newspaper which published offensive article on British policy in Greece. &c., viz., Azhir, is to be suspended

2. While Maximov was ill, Avalov, the connsellor, asked whether anything begin by Tudeh papers, which he volunteered had enhanced reputation of Saed by the violence of their attacks. For my view I said I had always been in favour of moderation in the press and avoidance of personalities and that I would suggest to the Prime Minister that he should begin by recommending moderation to journalists of all parties. I did so, but Maximov chose rather to demand (with success) the suppression of three newspapers which supported Saed policy

3. During the last few weeks newspapers on both sides have been suppressed, but the Military Governor, in spite of the fact that he is the best and most couracous we have had, has allowed all pro Russian papers to reappear, whereas several on the other side have had to adopt subterfuge of appearing under another that the other side have had to adopt subterfuge of appearing under another that the other side have had to adopt subterfuge of appearing under another that the attitude of

the new Government to this article would be a test ca-

4. Prime Manister assures me that he intends to check the violence of the press of all parties, but I shall be surprised if he proves to be able to apply this policy importially

E 7654 6056 34

333

, Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 14th December)

(Telegraphics)

Tehean, 14th December, 1944

Tehran, 14th Docember, 1944

MY telegram No. 1330.

I have received the following additional information from the Persian Prime Minister. Maximov also said that the Soviet Government expected oil concession law to be amended but suggested as an alternative that the Shab should refuse to ratify the law. The Prime Minister pointed out the difficulties attending these suggestions, but said that the law permitted the Persian Government to discuss the sale of oil. Mi said that the Persian Government had no capital for exploitation of oil and that the only practical way was the one the Soviet Government had proposed. The Prime Minister reminded him that the late Shab built the railway out of [group underypherable...] Persian] money

2. Since the demonstration at Tabriz on the 1st December there have been no more demonstrations and no telegrams of protest have been addressed to the trovernment. The Prime Minister believes with some reason that the Tudeh are waiting while the Soviet Government make up their mind after bearing K's

report what to do next

B 7654 6058 34

24)

Sie R. Bullard to Vr. Eden .- (Received 14th December)

No. 1337) (Telegraphic)

CLOSHIC)

MY telegram No. 1332
In its laste of 13th December Person newspaper published by Soviet Embassy reports the following statement which K is alleged to have made to certain Deputies about his parting conversation with the Persian Prime

The passing tell a resision law past be on a tenst a mistake caused by pressure exercises to encross the Person Seviet rank dap and he had not a sure of the example of laterga on case as in least a Soviet law of the contract of Major will correct the nostage of laterga passar to be not 1.8 S.R. who not in a empiralist concession. It who hope Person a vector of a might be that at I develop the example of the contract the experience of the contract the entire the experience and a real of the contract the first the experience and a real of the contract to the first the experience and hope are the difficulties and however the reasons of Massam.

(25)

See R. Bullard to Mr. Eden - (Received 15th December)

(No. 1340 Secret) (Telegraphic)

Tehran 15th December 1944

MY telegram No 1325

Minister of Court has brought message from the Shah saving how much His Majesty admired Mr. Churchill's speech about Greece in the House of Commons and the determination it expressed not to allow a minority to impose its will on the country by force. The Shah, according to Ala, feared that some such attempt might be made here with support from the outside.

2. Events in Greece are being utilised by the pro-Russian press, which, in articles of the greatest virulence, draws parallels between what international reactionary capitalists and imperialists are alleged to be doing in liberated countries and what Saed Savyid Zin and their "masters" are represented as having tried to do here vir : to hold down mass of Persian people who demand closer relations with Russia, the defender of freedom. This propagands is not without effect on the public, but it is perhaps of more use to the Soviet authorities as providing them with an excuse for any policy they may decide to adopt here in

defence of " rights of oppressed majority 3 Pressan authorities are very nervous. They have tales that Russians have within the last few months repted large premises in various parts of Tehran and that in all of them are garrisoned troops ready, they suggest, to intervene if the Government tries to repress disorder created by Tudeh Russians have undoubtedly rented a number of houses for undefined purposes, but if they wish to intervene in street disturbances, they do not need special premises for the purpose. It seems to me that the ensiest course is for them to encourage autono monit move in Azerbarjan Prevision in the Constitution for provincial conand the admitted neglect of the provinces and particularly of Azerbaijan by Persona Government provides quite good pretexts, while the leadership taken by - - 1 (1 Toront Russian influence nearly forty years ago affords a valuable precedent which would enable the Russians to fake an use of verminalitude to an otherwise unconvincing narrative. Nothing that the Russian could carry off successfully is excluded, but semething that would look well to "advanced" erecles in Great Britain and America would probably be preferred. Persian Government may, however, out of fear of lack of skill in negotiation make such forms of pressure superfluous, by entrusting effective control of exploitation of the northern oil to

E 7822 6058 341

(26)

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden (Received 2) at December)

No. 1350)

Tehran 21st December, 1944

MY telegram No. 1337 and your telegram No. 848

the Russian experts working for a nominal Persian company

Soviet Ambassador has informed the Persian Prime M nistor and Minister for Foreign Affairs that according to telegraphed instructions which he has received from Moscow Soviet Government share the opinion expressed by Kaytoradze on eye of his departure from Tebran and that nothing has occurred since to cause them to change their mind. This means that relations with U.S.S.R. cannot be good until oil concession law has been amended.

2. I have spoken strongly to the Shah and Prime Minister on lines laid down in your paragraph 3. Shah has always preused for reforms including the breaking up of big entates (he has no estates) and heartily welcomed your recommendation on this point. Prime Minister foresces excellent results not expected by many other people from transfer of Millspaugh's economic powers to himself or his nominees which he hopes to bring about and claims to have planned to distribute essential commodities to rural and tribul areas. He professes to be ready to break up State lands into small holdings especially for persons in maked by a point of last in the last contribute report of the dis-

3. Both the Shah and Prime Minuster and they realised that northern oil could not be left undeveloped indefinitely. Prime Minuster said that he had already planned a Bill for presentation to Majlis providing for the formation of a Persian company to bore for oil. He did not seem to think it mattered that in

wartune it might be difficult to find foreign experts, other than Russian, British and American. Persia, he said, possessed experts—by which be appeared to mean Persians trained by Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. I asked whether a survey would be made to determine establishment of sites for bornigs and Prime Minister said that bornigs would be made at two sites indicated in papers handed by Ameranian Company. This company abandoned its concession activities, I understand, not because they found no oil, but because it could not profitably be brought to Persian Gulf.

4. I did not feel that the Prime Minister appreciated the difficulty of exploiting oil deposits. Many Persians auspect, however, that he proposes to give Russians a concession in everything but name. It will doubtless be necessary, as you point out, to give Russians an interest in northern oil, but group under the proposes. Whether Bavat's Government will survive long enough to accomplish anything is uncertain. He has a wire puller's majority in Mailis at present, but no one forecasts long life for his Cabinet. If, however he accoms to be making genuine attempt to solve the two problems stated in your abovementioned telegram, we should do nothing to accelerate his fall for every Cabinet crisis tends to weaken Government in general in Persia

5. Last sentence of your paragraph 4. I hope to reply in two or three days.

E 7847 6058 34

27

Sir R flullard to Mr Eden -tReceived 22nd December)

(No. 1363) (Telegraphic)

Tehrun 22nd December, 1941

MY telegram No 1825 paragraph 2

In a speech in the Marks on the 19th December. Dr. Mosadday densed that he had any communication with Saed or Ala, or Saryid Zin, or indeed anyone before tabling his Oil Concession Bill. He admitted that one of the things that produced in Persia as she did without consulting Great Britain and America has been interpreted by some newspapers as a bint that the three Powers should dupose of Persian oil between themselves.

2 Musaddiq defended his action in refusing to back the Bill for cancel lation of Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's concession (my telegram No. 1250) Existing agreements could not be cancelled by unitatoral action or there would next be a Bill for cancellation of Persian Soviet Treaty of 1921. Musading concluded by dealing with demand for a policy of equilibrium by which appropriate of Russia mean that became the British have a concession the Russians englit to have one. Persia must not try to settle old accounts with her neighbours by taking away what is considered too much or by giving to others on the ground that they have received too little. Policy of "passive balance" requires that in future nothing shall be given to any Government if it involves have to Persian interests.

E 7943 6058 341

280

Ser R Bullard to Mr Eden. (Received 20th December)

(No. 1384.) (Telegraphic)

Tehena 20/4 Decamber, 1944

YOU R telegram No. 848

It is a question whether Russian participation in exploitation of Persian of can ever be reasonable. For Russia to buy surplus of North Persian oil on reasonable terms would be easy since world prices afford a criterion. When it can be considered as to a criterion of the Russians will ever regard thus as reasonable, not merely because terms cannot be competitive times Russian demand is for exclusive rights in the north), but for reasons which can be summarised as follows: any Soviet company or organisation is a branch of Soviet Government and exploitation of oil deposits in Persia by any such company or organisation would involve encroachment on Persian sovereignty (Fact that His Mayesty's Government have a controlling financial interest in Augostyina Company does not a feat to the other organisation of the

regarded by Persians as doing so, they are well aware that despite British Majesty's Government). No great Power, and no other Power which was out of Russia's reach, would permit such encroachment and if Persia has to submit it will be because she is weak and because assurance in Tripartite Treaty of 1947 and Three Power Declaration about Persia which was made at Tehran Conference are worthless. Even mere participation by the Russians in exploitation of porter a content of the entropy of the man there parts I cream a great could not withstand Russian pressure. Control of explortation of the law ves control of oil area. It is a short step from this to control of Vatt Person by Russians and after that independence of Person is gone.

2. In my opinion this Persian reasoning is correct. In peace time it could he used now at the moment of greatest need. Russian pressure in the north is termendous, and whereas at first Russians demanded on knowing, doubtless, that political control would follow, they have now reversed the process and are using

measures little short of political control in order to obtain oil

3 I keep I get a mit that temps have a plas not sufficient to form a Persian company, since it is agreed that it is exploitation that matters and one of the Russian arguments is her need for security. .s., assurance against attablishment of potential hostile influence in Northern Persia. Only suggestion I have beard that bolds out any hope is that Persian Government abould invite Soviet Government to choose, to assist Persian Government in exploitation of their northern oil resources, experts from any country or countries neutral in the matter, i.e., any but Great Britain, United States and I'SSR., Pereian Government would probably have to retain right of veto lest many content at the fact of put in a rather graph anytherath trained by them at Baku; but high standard of education and skill required would act as a filter to some extent

4. I should be glad to know as soon an possible whether you approve of this

5. It cannot be denied that unless she obtains concession in the north. Russin will attempt to secure cancellation of Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's convestion in the south and may well prove successful. Against this risk, however, must be set far graver risks inherent in her obtaining of northern concession For reasons set forth above this would lead eventually to termination of Persia's independence and hence incidentally termination of Anglo-Iranian Oil Company But even before this happened Russia could, and in my opinion would, use her concessionary powers in the north to render position of Angle-Iranian Oil Company allowed to by the principles of the market of the market bases which would disturt Anglo-Iranian Oil Company labour market, and the would also be able to export Bokn oil at cut-throat competitive rates by using Persian oil for her internal needs. Apart from their intrinsic advantages to Russia, such preliminary manustres would facilitate achievement of her ultimate objective

E 4471 155 34)

No. 12

Mr Laucellas to Mr Eden. - (Received 27th July)

(No. 728) Tehran, 27th July, 1944 (Telegraphic) Tearus, 2 HIS Majesty's Ambassador's telegrams Nos. 458 and 514

Persian Government to-day published as from themselves a long communique etest fe we to but when talk est. I se too good of he is head at 1 and

Naubakht in fifth column activities.

2 Boil the prisons and riven lown or ler terrienten on Kislam case upon production of a letter from him to Rashid Ali and Mufti in Berlin) and Persian members of joint commission had perforce to neglect cogent evidence. I therefore proposed issuing a joint communiqué, for which there are precedents. and submitted draft. The Prime Minister however insisted on cutting out all ii d at a figure nature of the interrogation and of the fact that the Persian si to work eq. It satisfied regarding the findings. He also insisted on a unilateral Person come que estensibly in order to assume full responsibility before Majhs but in reality, we suspect, in order to make it appear as though the Government were merely acting at our dictation. Furthermore he watered down the text by omitting a passage implicating Qawam as Saltaneh and references to

"guilt" of the accused (on grounds that only a legally constituted court could establish the guilt). He and the Cabinet have shown moral cowardice throughout the discussions but even in its present form communique is sufficiently damning

3 The Government are under strong pressure to bring Kashani and Naubakht to Tehran for internment and to allow them various privileges. Internees at Tehran are madequately guarded (one of them has even been able to secure publication in the press of articles attacking the Prune Minister himself) and in these circumstances I propose to resist all proposals for further transfers from Sultanahad at least until the security has been radically improved. I am also protesting strongly to the Prime Minister at the release on his personal nothboth as the last a star and the first of the President of the ment's written assurance for which we had asked that they would not be re-employed on the railway

E 4889/186/847

No. 13

Mr. Luscelles to Me. Eden .- (Removed 15th August)

(No 34. Saving) Tehran, 27th July 1944 (Telegraphic) THE following is a summary of a report which the investigation authorities have submitted to the Cabinet about Seyyid Abul Qusin Kashani and

Habibullah Naubakht said that just before the Japanese Musion left Perma be was told by the Japanese Minister that a German had remained behind after the events of Shahravar. He discovered later that this was Franz Mayr when he met him along with Mohammed Hassein Hissam Viziri and Hussein Neivandi at the latter's house in the Khiabanah Shahpour. The first political discussion Nambakht admitted to having with the Mayr group was a week or two later at the bouse of Savid Naghibzadeh Mushayekh. He said that Franz Meyr, Mohammed Hassen Hissam-Vaziri, Sayid Abul Qusun Kashani and Ahmad founding of a new society called the Bush-r-Meline. Naubakht had several more are and a formall hand that they be fitted called Berthold Schulze, who was a major in the Luftwaffe, was to go to join in Qualigar tribe. Naubakht admitted to baving accompanied this man on the journey and said that when they reached their destination Schulze produced a radio transmitting set, which he had brought with him. On his return, Nauonkht ter have a Morrid I or low teller it yes It was while he was returning from thus journey that he heard, in Islahan, how a German had had a quarrel with his Armenian collaborator, that a custome full of documents had come into the possession of the Allies, and that General Zahida had been arrested. Since he knew that Mayr had had relations with Zahid -inferred that the German was no other than Mayr. Worried about what I happened, he accepted Vaziri's invitation to meet Mayr again, when Vaziri saw him again in Tehran and told him that Mayr had been able to escape to the capital At this meeting with Mayr, which took place at the Dowshantappen Gate in a closed car, Mayr and Naubakht discussed the arrival of German parachutists who and landed at Stale Kuh and in the Quengas country. Mayr informed Nanbakht that he intended to send some of these parachulists to the Bakhtiari tribe Naubakht was in contact with Mayr up to the time of the latter a arrest in August 1943 and his statement implicated many of Mayr's collaborators, including Sayed Abul Qasım Kushanı as well as detenus now in the internment camp of the Imperial Iranian Government.

Savyid Abul Queen Kashani admitted to having written a letter which is now The present of a Verlatter Roll VI Color 1 to Vill flore limited to were set in Be a mile a settle a set the do to consider an experience of a man and are early gard aspect or as a fer of the object of a contract of

The second of th more relative to the self respective to the self the self the selfto the tresingualitation in Turkey business and admitted and in Wines a note on the back of one of his visiting cards, which is in the possession of the Allies, and which he addressed to Javad Aliabadi, Mayr's henchman now in detention. This card was found in Islaban in an envelope addressed to May: Finally Kashani and he had heard from General Agherili of the arrival of the German parachutists at Siah Kuh

Besides conducting these enquiries, the investigating authorities examined se to do to as the weather the terms of the second

The investigating authorities were satisfied that Habibullah Naubakht and Sayıd Abul Qusim Kashani were collaborating with Germans who were working against the interests of the Alice at the time when—as had been publicly announced in the press and on the radio-every Persian was in duty bound to report to the Perman Police the unauthorised presence of any German

E 6494. 94, 34)

No 14

Sir R Bullard to Mr Rden .- (Recessed 23rd thetober.)

(No. 395)

Tehran, 10th October, 1944

I HAVE the hosour to transmit herewith copies of a letter which has been sent to the United States Ambassudor in Tehran by Dr. Millspangh about the Soviet proposal to obtain rice from Persia in exchange for piece-goods and miscolameque articles.

2 We are no nearer than we were when your telegram No. 421 of the 13th July was despatched to securing Russian co-operation in economic matters affects. Persa TI Sant I many the Brief of propagate Bra American proposals that there should be set up in Tehran a Higher Supplies Committee on which Soviet representatives, as well as representatives of Persia, Great Britain and the United States, would sit. The information given in Dr Milispaugh's letter reveals-or rather confirms, for we knew it before-one reason for the delay the Soviet Government cannot afford to have their shabby commercial methods discussed by an international body. Economic imperialism never abowed startf in a meaner light than in the policy of the Seviet Government

in this country since the occupation

8. Soviet Russia was a considerable customer of Persia during the period between the two wars, taking rice, sheep and on occasion wool, cotton and other raw materials, and when, owing to a dispute as to terms, the Soviet Government refused to renew the commercial agreement in July 1935, the Perstans considered it a disaster, and so did the Shah, who depended on Russia as a market for much of the rice grown on his estates. Moreover, having made ordinary commure a truscations arrost mass. Also carries harge up at no historiato depend to a great extent on barter-a procedure which placed him at the mercy of Germany and Russia. The Russians have taken full advantage of their position as a Power, if not in occupation, at least much in evidence in the north of Persta, to acquire goods and local currency on terms favourable to them. The Porsian Government would have been glad if the Soviet Government could have reframed from buying sheep and cattle during the last year or two, but the purchase went on. This embasey has reported more than once, as have various consular posts in Persia, how the Soviet authorities sell to merchants proce-goods. sugar or both regards at the Labor position in the total decay are up prices and to embarrase the Persian Government and the American advisers in their effort to bring about a fall in the cost of living; winning the support of the raphylis whom they favor with their roads and this iglarge once a rate some of which certainly go to subsidise that part of the press which is hostile to His Majesty's Government, to America and to the American advisers Dr. Millapaugh now reveals the dilemma in which he finds himself - either he must accept a barter arrangement as rusaous as the one which was forced on Persia last year, or else the goods which he refuses to accept at the prices fixed by the Soviet authorities will be sold direct to the merchants with the results which I be once the above. The Ross are would probe year at i faired with the prospect of a full statement in the Mujhs followed by the airing of the motter if the Tele a press be it who we get ewe I that the terror who I attends them will prevent any such exposure of their arbitrary and greedy attitude, and that who keep new leace about R ss an H re t ent to ven pri se Resse for real of imaginary virtues. Persians will eagerly rush into print to accuse Great Britain and America of interference in their affairs, of lack of generosi: and of any other crime that comes into their heads or the heads of these who pay them.

4. It is particularly galling to know that the sugar which the Soviet Ru, or the have sold in this war ry i hard quantums is almost certainly need Lease sugar. I do not think that there is any doubt that it is Lend Lease sugar. but even if it were not, it could only be at best Russian sugar set free by the receipt of a corresponding quantity of sugar under Lend Lease arrangements It is said that the United States Government have authorio shown indifference. to the fate of Lend Lease goods supplied to Russia so long as they reached Russian bands the obligation of the United States Government and been discharged, and it was for the Russians to decide how they should be used. As Dr. Millspangh points out however, Russian policy apoels complete our attempts to strike a fair balance between Persia's needs and world significant The American and Rr , he are are despended most of tyres. On the supposition that Russia needs tyres, supplies are denied to Persia (as to other Affirst countries except in strictly a falled quantients, exclusion some urgent needs recognised as such by the American advisers to the Persian Government The Russians sell to private individuals in Persia tyres received under Lend Losse at a profit of many hundreds per cent. These tyres are then used not for pur loss a judged to be essential an exceying grain but by private individuals who can only recover the interese cost by running as pirates and carrying opium or any other private goods that can bear the high district of the little of the litt

towen the situation which I have described, it is amusing to learn, when and the an of completely the the Rd sould did reputate to have said that on the reply might depend the economic relations between the two countries | 11 is doubtful whether Persia ever gained much by her exchanges with Russia, and with a slight increase in the level of prosperity of her own people she could probably consume all the food stuffs and raw material that she has billierto exported to Russia. However, so long as Russia wants to buy from Persia, the Persians are not likely to refuse to allow them to do so. Nor as I have said, will they use the best weapon of defence - publicity though it is presumed that after the war American af not Be told on told town a country of the property of to to be about the law may be at the Rassianes de Notale Press. The solution of sugar

and Lond-Lease tyres abould interest the American public

I have, &c

R. M. BULLARD

I ackestre in No. 14.

Dr. Millepaugh to Mr. Moreis,

Dear Mr. Morros 30th September, 1944 You was a ready knew for early trad days the he beyond I rade the seaton. tracerring the sale of the to them. On the great little of a nine and lary deep, at that we as from facto extend proce goods as it is a need a sets on the principle, these barter transactions are unsound, it did not are not est a series to the disadvantage of the weaker country. Lass year we some rice to them and bought goods from them at a big loss to the Persian Government, and we do not intend to repeat such a transaction this year. The Government is in agreement with us on this policy. We are willing to sell the rice at a fair price and buy the piece goods at a fare price but we ire tot willing to bu, in seellaheous goods It is practically certain, however, that we cannot reach an agreement on goods or prices upless the Scatel Trade Thelegal or fade itself able to cake to after the 200 assa ana

You should, I feel, take into consideration the fact that the Soviets have sold sugar and tyres (Lend Lease it may be assumed, on the Person back market We have, as you know, little or no control over their imports in the north and if these goods are imported as military goods, we have no control over them in

It would appear that any sugar or cotton piece-goods imported by the Someth with my agreement and tradulerred to as word, not ston at by deligence from l'ersia's quota; but, if such importations are not delivered to us vio are se a in the black a select but are never beless ded and train our quots, the result would obviously be to destroy our distribution programme. We cannot, of course take restated if ty for any monepely goods that are megalic imported and sold by the Soviets. Such importations and sales would be because of force majoure and in continuention of the guarantees of severeignts given by the A es R would quite decousts be unfair for M L S C to deduct any such importations.

[30547]

stiderity for the first construction have more make the more mille desire

but he undertook to remonstrate privately with the charge d'affaires. When

be did so, he found the charge d'affaires most embarrassed and inclined to the

view that the State Department had been awaiting just such a pretext for

recalling Dr. Millspangh. In fact, at the end of August, the State Department informed a member of His Majesty's Embassy at Washington that Dr Millspangh had been recalled for consultation, they wished to defer a decision about

his return to Persia until they had talked to him, but they thought

it might well end in Dr. Black-the second in command-taking over

Mr Inscalles's comment on the was that the only in the contract of the contrac

protest as as he as the test of the protection, the estimate of

was past praying for. Mr Lascelles added that the new American Ambassador had reached the conclusion that no foreign adviser ought to be given the powers

and responsibilities which were entrusted to Dr Millspaugh, on the grounds that this stuitified the Persian Constitution and was basically incompatible

with the spirit of the Atlantic Charter Dr. Millspaugh should share these responsibilities with the Miglis old de rose should be segard to their and at in the event of disagreement the Prime Minister should decide between

them. At this point, however, Dr. Millspaugh's obstinacy stood him in good stead, he refused to go to the United States, fearing some trop to keep him there and being written that it less it powers will be a refused as up to

absouce, he expressed the intention to retire next February after two years

service, and meanwhile a successor should be brought out soon to be trained by

from the quota. I are a show that are of the Allies. In view of Persia's weakness its laws and regulations against one of the Allies. In view of Persia's weakness it would seem appropriate for the Allies, and particularly the United States, to it would seem appropriate for the Allies, and particularly the United States, to it would seem appropriate for the Allies and propriate to Russia and to prevent likewise the inscription by one of the Anna of a propriate to Russia and to prevent likewise the inscription by one of the Anna of a propriate to Russia and is included within the source of the annal of this cannot be a supported by the other Allies and is included within the source of this cannot be a supported by the other Allies and is included within the source of the annal of this cannot be a supported by the other Allies and is included within the source of the annal of this cannot be a supported by the other Allies and is included within the source of the annal of the annal

elative to the sale of rice or the purchase of goods. It so, the result will be sale of rice or the purchase of goods. It so, the result will be said to the sale of rice or the purchase of goods. It so, the result will be said to the growers, and, we have the sale of rice of the said to the growers. The said to the s

in the Tehran black-market
I wish you to know the situation, since it appears that it concerns all three

Allies, and particularly the United States.

Sincerely yours

\ C MILLSPAUGH

Administrator General of the Finances

FE 6809 189, 84]

No 15

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden. -(Received 0th November)

(No. 401)

Tehran, 18th October 1944

WITH reference to my despatch No. 281 of the 8th July I have the housest the rest of the strain of the s

American Aftern and the American Advisory Mismons

2. The long-heralded arrival of the new American Aubassador, Mr Lehard Morrie, at and coopplace of it 12th August. His Majosty at harge d'Affaire took an early opportunity to emphasise to him the argent need for co-ordinaring the views and pointess of the American Adverses to the Person Government if the ambassador had come with any instructions in that sense, he did not remail to be the arguments used, in particular, he admitted the need for revision of the potecy whereast the authority with a latter without guidance, as by a latter of the authorities to fond for themselves without guidance, as a latter of the latter of the

his worth. His access, a west fel steam during he also chance word be accomplishing nothing which would justify his continued retention in particle. Dr Millspaugh injured his reputate a little was reported to a Tehran newspaper to be a locally to the continued retention in particle with the Cristed States was the only country which to the continued to a Tehran newspaper to be a local to the continued to a Tehran newspaper to be a local to the continued to a Tehran newspaper to be a local to the continued to a Tehran newspaper to be a local to the continued to a territory granted to a Tehran newspaper to be a local to the continued to a territory which the transfer of the continued to a territory which the transfer of the continued to the continued to a territory which the transfer of the continued to the contin

things would have happened :- at I begin in the in the interior of Worth and South Person I.

the Russians and the British respectively:

(b) the occupation of the country by an international force,

all a decisionship even more rigorous than Reza Shah's,

The Sor et Anda seador thereupen proposes to Mr. Lascelles that they double to the states Charge to Andree double with the state of the total the windless as compatible with the state of Tehran Conference Declaration. Mr. Lascelles declined, feeling that state in

him. The fact is that lately, owing to the war news, economic developments in Persia appear to be on the point of taking a favourable turn for Dr. Millspangh and he is shrowd enough to see that if he hangs on for a few more months he may leave with much less discredit than now 4. The future of all the American Advisory Missions was under review during the present period. The United States Charge d'Affaires tohi Mr Procedus of that have not for the same to the same there extreme a restated to the lack of there is negative will not seen dealine will be given a ore on 1 s May as a first of the expense to the first states to virial for the weps in the right for the Arteen Mandatore is and ore seat a street of a secthey were convenced that Persons or for fire with the total or total to be great, particularly in the more rate just we per call that were as a ve concerped cheff to firm of the Person person will be of troops to will drawn a drie meas to a person of the first that we have a world filled the price which in a spream state was rate to see to sear to the right type particularly services an experience in the plant of the Mariety of the first were style in therefor that return of all be put a ba a wore to ell the f British trongs. These or not be carried not will in fare or a sea a new and they will refer that has all a proceed a to lined stress f press r if I woven the listed States G versions for mable to provide it. I'm Majoris a formation which make the source of the loss in Government to look elsewhere. His Majesty's Government added that if the American Military Musion was going to be withdrawn, the Anglo American pla for the sip is f easy puncted for the Person arms would used to be parametered. The St. be Department replied to till I never states torons ment were not losing interest in Persia, but they had no fixed policy of retaining

recently taken by the United States Government:—

(1) Colonel Schwarzkopf and his five assistants would be left for a further year with the gendarment.

advisory missions there. They had, for instance, always made it clear to the

Perman Government that American advisers must not be exposed to vilification.

of attacked, the Persian Government must defend them, otherwise they would

be withdrawn and would not be replaced. The following decisions had been

(2) Instructions would be sent to the United States Ambassador in Tehran to investigate whether Colonel Schwarzkopf might take over the police as well.

(3) General Ridley would remain until the 1st March, 1945, by which date the War Department thought that he would have done all he could to accomplish his task, the War Department would probably decline to appoint a successor and were inclined to concentrate on the gendarmens and police.

[30547]

His Majesty's Charge d Affaires' comment on these decisions was that the thirty of the analysis to the transfer of the of the state of the season of the West and a first head and not have accomplished by the 1st March, 1945, all the work covered by his contract It was a set the trawer of a set of the corners they are a proper to reverse to great the court of the court of the court uses he at the stage at letter, will be by a company to in the best with a service so to assume an open a a the area or every so the tag of w undone if he left next aprine Mr Lascelles went on to drawns him in the produced at it office at a the world position in the It seems to Person and the first room, protection of the second of the second the present has seen and rettle theme to see it is adjust a preparer of rear wither the states of relativisher of the character assembly 1 1) to a tea cultite in the case particular and a company we fork opine aparateacher die control of a large for States her also the member pass for Ricaran a part to a threat rather than the state of any to give Colonel Schwarzkopf a fair chance. His Majesty's Government there , the trent stratement to test of the property to all and the second of the s f de that was a record Reserve the and lie time tweeth ly Wart 1847 at a fight the party asking whether, in the event of his task not being completed by that date, the Wir Department would let him stay on until he had finished As regards the granter that lested thereof hat he are it we of the higherters I have detained in the highest trage cultat he prot se les etters of Courtal R Res : de race for constonation and an absence regel to Wer Dear to be products to as a record to Colonel Schwarzkopf As regards General Ridley. that the tribe War Deports out after the many the money to the first term of the money to the first terms. I would not state o report of it is produced to ear a the or a I de 12-17 1 was it Person and till a reason of a de to a are an in the analytic performance to a reconcil a see at all the American American American The state Department agreed to this and said that the United States Ambassador would

5. A Military Air Attaché has been appointed to the United States Embassy in Tohran and to the United States Legation in Bagdad

Societ Affairs

If the energy is controversy between the British and Seviet and it is the British Joint Director of the Angle-Soviet-Persian Censorship had made following requests to his Soviet colleague:—

(a) That British and United States publications experted to British and

to, It at art le 5 of memorandum entablishing the j to a resup some be strictly observed. (This gives exemption from censorship to be Persian Government and to the missions of foreign Governments with which the British, Soviet and Persian Governments are all in diplomatic relations.)

(c) That publications condemned by the Soviet section should be returned to the sender through the British section.

The Soviet director undertook to convey these requests to Moscow for its and the William William to the French Chile of the I indeed that the Resignes should be alled upon to be its the request it he condemnation of any British publication exported from the United Kingdom under censorably parent are that ones ten should be made than for a feet to make the interpolation of the British section of the censorship sequired a competent Russian reader, with

a result that they were now able to study the Russian material coming into this country. The offensive material divides broadly into three categories. —

(a) Maps showing the 1941 Seviet boundaries. (The Soviet section are suppressing all British maps showing any other Soviet boundaries, even though they are expressly marked as showing pre-1939 boundaries.)

(b) Disparaging references to the Polish Government. (This is forbidden by Middle East consorabin stops.)

(e) Books criticising capitalism as exemplified by the British Empire. (The Sever copies of Panch—on vague ideological grounds.)

When two months had passed and the Soviet censor had still received no instructions from Moscow, His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires informed His Majesty's Government that retalisation alone would cure the present unsatisfactory stituation. His Majesty's Government approved the policy of retaliation, but suggested that Mr Lascelles should first try to induce the Soviet Embassy to call the buttle off, taking the line that censorship of this kind was now out of date. and should be discontinued, and adding a hint that this was a game that two could play As a first step. Mr Lancelles requested the British censor to attempt to settle the restter with his cover colleague on the basis possessed by the burger Office. This furled, so Mr Laucelles took the matter up with the Soviet Ambassador, pointing out in addition that the discrepancy between their sterpretation and ours was having a most undesirable effect on the Persian population. It was giving them an entirely one-aided picture of all those goal questions on which the Russians and ourselves thought differently and this could not be allowed to go on. M Maximor replied that before admitting that the Soviet censur was being too strict he must have copious examples of his methods to study, as also examples of the British censor's more liberal attitude. His impression was that, on the contrary, British papers and periodicals were build a reticular the Source Co on which is a real part of the source Co on which is a real part of the source Co on which is a real part of the source Co on which is a real part of the source Co of t In the Porce of the A than a tell were that the Sine Allewant was pay ter to a Me I. . well that as order to reduce the present unequal balance pending a settlement of the controversy, he had authorised the British couser to held on the reference of artifo Same, it area at 1 were at a rist of the attention of a mass of a partity position, occurrently Another point of discord was that the Soviet censor, in the course of

Legation for their weekly broadcast on Tehran radio.

8. At the end of the period under review the Periian Peri. Marsica.

informed me that he was disturbed about the Soviet attitude and active estables

(a) The Soviet Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs had come to Tebran to request an oil concession for the Soviet Government in North Persia.
 (b) The Soviet Transport Organisation, "Transovtrams," was beginning to opening at though it remains the content of the

operate as though it were a commercial transport company, but was disregarding Persian transport regulations

(c) The Soviet authorities had still not given permission for additional Persian troops to go to Rezaich, but instead had offered to help manutano order among the Kurds

(d) A Soviet hospital and school in Tabria has been opened without the permission of the Person Clave hand thating been asked. The school was allegedly for Soviet children only, but in point of fact Person subjects were also accepted. Moreover Turki was the main language and Persian only subsidiary.

(Please see also sections entitled "Economic Situation." "Transport" and "Orl Concessions" for further details of Russian ponetration.)

Anglo-Soviet Perman Consorship.

- 8 The controversy with the Seviet authorities regarding the condemnation of publications on the by the group is controversy and the teaching west of the feating west.
- happen to this censorship after Germany's defeat, and the British Director has [30547]

collected the views of the British organisations in Persia interested in the matter. The view of this embassy is that the interests of the security authorities concerned will be adequately safeguarded by a consorchip obering telegrams and letters only Probably, indeed, the censorship of letters could be abandoned without risk since the only adapted like, to matrix! He is present the prevenents of shipping in the Persian Gulf and sabotage of the oil fields, and information on the former subject must be transmitted rapidly to be of any use. The embassy have however, no great objection to the continuance of letter consorship from the particle particle of the continuance of letter consorship from the particle particle of the continuance of letter consorship from the particle particle of the continuance of letter consorship from the particle particle of the continuance of letter consorship from the particle particle of the continuance of letter consorship from the particle particle of the continuance of letter consorship from the particle particle of the continuance of letter consorship from the particle particle particle of the continuance of letter consorship from the particle particl

And to Russia

If The month of July bent all records for tonnage delivered to the Union at Social Section in the larget plan figures for transport by rail and transport

were exceeded

In July the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation commenced to hand over its Lend Lense trucks to United States Motor Transport Service and the balance of these Lend Lense trucks were handed over in the latter half of August, eaving only the Persian contractors' rehicles, about 400 which are clearing up the small balance of Aid to Russia cargo left over at the end of September. The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation have therefore ceased to lift Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' cargo and are awaiting final instructions from London to close down their truck operations both in Western and in Eastern Persia

Owing to the small number of ships with Aid to Russia cargo arriving at Personn Gulf ports in October Bases will not discharge any of these ships and the British Army Vehicle Assembly Plant at Rafidiyah will cease to assemble

imported vehicles for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The total target for Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' cargo in October it considerably lower than for preceding months. This is no doubt due to the convoya by the northern route having started again under cover of the longer rights

Polisk Affairs.

12. United Nations Rehef and Rehabilitation Administration took over the handling of the Polish evacuess from Middle East Relief and Refugee

Administration during the period under review

At the opening of the period there were about 6,600 Poles in Persia altogether. Early in July nearly 1,200 left for India and East Africa. About 100, mostly young girls, have left to join the Polish army. The total number at present in Persia is 5,440, of whom about 2,400 are in the Tehran area (800 or ag it the camp, the remainder in the low.) I 200 at Atway in the school at Isfahan. Some five months ago the New Zealand Government extended an invitation through the Polish Government for 700 children to come to New Zealand. After protracted discussion and a good deal of confusion and delay, thus offer was accepted and 700 children escorted by 140 grows-ups left for New Zealand on the 2nd October.

Mr Haluch, the delegate of the Ministry of Social Welfare, who was in take of the transfer was released if his introduced affect from the late operator. It is a secretary to the delegation of the delegation with the Late of the Ministry of Social Welfare, who was in take the late of the relations of the delegation with the Late of the Relation Relation Advantages in the late of the delegation of the delegation with the Late of the Relation Relation Advantages in the late of the lat

and with the Polish community

Indian Affaits

13. The considerable interest in India aroused by the visit of the Persian Cultural Mission has been maintained and steps have been taken to place cultural relations between the two countries on a firmer basis by the creation of a Standard Committee in a first of the concern itself with the advancement of cultural relations of every kind between Persian and India. An offer by the Government of India of a series of scholarships for technical education of Persian students has been accepted by the Persian Government, and the grant of further scholarships for training in agriculture is under consideration. Arrangements have been completed for the deputation

of four Indian teachers of English to
Yezd and the teachers are on their way to take up their appointments. The
demand for facilities for learning English is widespread, and the appointment
of these Indian teachers should assist materially in an important activ?

Is primarily the concern of the British Council, but which, through lack of staff,
they are unable to pursue adequately

14 India's interest in the expansion of her post-war export trade is evidenced by the establishment of a Trade Commissioner in Tehran. The first Indian Trade Commissioner is expected to take up his duties in about two

onths' Irigo

15. The Indian community in the capital, having been purged of its most undesirable elements, is beginning to show a greater interest in the part which its members must play as ambassidars of their country, and their change of heart has been shown in the very generous contributions which the community has made to India's war effort, in the form of donations and investments in Government of India war bonds.

Anglo-Persua Public Relations

resulting from the war news, has probably tended to make the man in the street slightly less critical of British policy in Iran. Fear of possible Russian post war designs against Persia have not been reflected in an any more liberal outlook towards Great Britain by the public or in the press, although it is no doubt hoped that Great Britain will restrain any aggressive designs by Russians against Persia.

17 The vernacular press, while preoccupied with internal problems, his given favourable notice to Allied successes. The left press and certain other minor papers have endeavoured to represent the efforts of the mulias to regain political power as being inspired by international capitalism and imperialist powers, but this appears to have had little effect on the more sober elements constituting public opinion. Their claims that the ground is being prepared for a new dictatorship by Seyvid Zia, under the tutelage of these same elements have perhaps received rather more credence. This propaganda tends to prejudice

the public against Great Britain.

18. Mr Savidge's period of secondment from the Government of India having come to an end, Mr Graham took over the post of Director of Public Relations at the beginning of the period under review. Under Mr Savidge the Bureau did better propaganda at a greatly diminished cost, and since even the Persian is now convinced that the Allies are going to win the war, it is considered that economies can continue to be made without harm to the interests of His Majesty's Government.

Past-War Propaganda Policy of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India.

19. The probable early conclusion of hostifities in Europe has led to a reconsideration of propaganda policy in Persia. Emphasis has been laid on the need for greater concentration on such long-term matters as publicity for British and Commonwealth trade in the post-war period, and active steps have already been taken by the Government of India to implement this policy so far as India is a needed.

British Council Actionies.

20. The departure of the Council's representative to Persia, Mr. Bingley, which is a first of the property of the View of the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet Mr. v tributes were paid to the work done by Mr. Bingley during his two years then. Mr. C. H. Owen has been appointed representative.

Iran. Mr C. H. Owen has been appointed representative
21 The total number of books handled during the quarter exceeded 21,000
Open-air film shows at Tehran and the provinces at institutes, schools and sports
organisations were attended by over 20,000 persons. Despite the hottest recorded
summer in fifty years, summer courses were held in the Tehran Institute in

[30547] ≥ 4

addition to the Albert College evening classes. Twenty classes for 244 students were held at the Shemran Summer School outside Tehran. A soirce given by the Council in commemoration of Anton Tehskov was attended by the Russian Ambassador and other notabilities and the drama section produced a scene from Hamist and The Seagull in the open-air theatre for the occasion. A production of A Midsummer Night's Dream in the open air was an unqualified success, playing for two nights to over 600 people. Members of the Isfahan Institute tot. "et 424 S. i. et a reserve to deet a season that it is a fact to the Armenian colony at Julia have been started. Some 500 students have been encolled and twenty classes started at the new Angle-Persian Institute at Sl. ras

Internal Politics and Mayles

August, and it was only the absence of any general agreement as to who should an end hand have a trial and trial and

23. The Cabinet started the period badly. Having first of all, at the beheat fire Mail's taken that had agreed to keep him for another few months to see whether he could produce any results. The change of front by the Mailia majority appears to have been due as much to the reflection that since the Start the Russians both wanted Miskpaugh removed there might be some value in him after all, as to the fear that the American Government might cut of

By the middle of August Majlis opinion had come round to the view that the best temporary solution would be for Sand to reshuffle his Cubines. An interpolation which was to have taken place on the 17th August was accordingly postponed to the 28th August to enable him to make any changes he thought fit in the interval Sand after public of land as to provide apport from a coalition of eighty-live Deputies of the Mihan, Ittehad i-Milliand Asadi fractions, resigned on the 26th August and was entrusted with the formation of a new Cabines.

25. The new Cabinet, chosen by Sa'id in consultation with his supporters in the Majira, was presented to the Shah on the Mist August. Apart from the Prime Minuster himself the only other member of the previous Cabinet to be included was Khalil Falsini, Minuster without Portfoho. Three other members of the new Cabinet, Haqir Kazimi, Allabyar Saleh and Muhammad Nariman, who became Minusters of Education, Justice and Communications respectively had previously held Cabinet rank. An Asghar Zarinkafsh, Dr. Muhammad Nakhar and Muhammad Sururi, who had been satisfactory Under-Secretaries, were appointed Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Industry, and Interior, and Dr. Manuchihr Iqbal became Acting Minister of Health. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs was given to a comparatively unknown official named Yusuf Ministry, and the Ministry of Agriculture was left vacant. The Prime Minister himself took over the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. General Muhammad Hussein Firuz, Governor-General of Fars, was offered the Ministry of War but after a visit to Tebrah he refused

26. Opposition to the new Cabinet was immediately encountered from the Tudeh party, who objected to the return of Sa'id, and from the Independents in the Majlis who reserved the first that they believe to introduce his Cabinet to the Majlis the Opposition elements absented themselves from the Chamber, with the result that the new respective process of the Cabinet finally obtained its vote of confidence from the Majlis on the 17th September, 73 out of the 100 members present voting in its favour Although Sa'id attract the resist of the court attachment to the end of September, the position of his Government remained instable owing to the opposition of the Tudeh and the Russians. The Shah also was not favourably desposed to it because it contained none of his nominees

During the period under review the Majlis itself spant little time on legislation, being more occupied with intrigue over the composition of Cabinets and the credentials of Deputies. Some excitement was caused in July by the rejection of year of the some excitement was caused in July by the rejection of year of the source of a little spansored by the prior rejection of those of an independent Deputy who headed the poll. The rejection of Pishavari's credentials was greeted with a storm of criticism in the Tudeh press; there was considerable agitation in Tabriz and the acting Soviet Consul-General expressed his displeasure. The excitement was short lived, however, and by the end of August there was general indifference in Tabriz to the fate of the Soviet-supported Deputies. The credentials of the other Communist Deputies of Azerbaijan who were elected with the support of the Russians have not yet come up for examination, but it is possible that they too will be rejected by a Majlis emboldened by its success in rejecting Pishavari, though the Soviet Embassy are working hard to prevent this

28. Elections have not yet been completed at Abadeh and Rey. New elections are due for two Tabriz seats, for Darajiz and for Lar, where the death of Azadi has left a vacancy. The credentials of Dr Falsan, Deputy for Gurgan, were accepted by the Majlis. The number of Deputies so far elected whose credentials have not been rejected by the Majlis is 128.

29. There was some party activity during the period under review. From the lat-12th August the Tudeh party held its first general conference at Tehran. Decisions were taken to tighten up party discipline, purge the membership, and set up an Inspection Committee, to deal with disciplinary matters and watch the Central Committee of he party. The resolvence, and the grant of economic concessions "which construct or weaken the economic independence of the Perstan nation," such as presumably the grant of new oil concessions to American or British companies.

30. The President of the Majlis, Mohammad Sadiq Tabatabas, calarged his Majlis group into a party entitled "Mardum" (people), which adopted as its programme amon in the defence of true constitutional and democratic Government. A party called "Kar" (work) was formed by Dr Musharraf Nafisi, it had a lengthy programme of good intentions but its real aim seemed to be to promote its founder a candidature for the post of Prima Minister, an ambition which has little chance of being realized in view of Dr. Nafisi's unpopularity in the Majlis.

At I would be cold of the selection of proceedings in a dity in the Malis provided before some each to be registed to the times that we make the transfer of the little to the loss decreases and the Marine graph server to conduct to appear so and a terms to be to select to select the server to conduct the loss points and a terms to be conducted to separately a process to be a separately a process to be a separately as the conduct to break the selection of the latter that the Russian to break the

32. The death of the ex-Shah, on the 26th July, caused no grief except in the Pablics family crobe and the present St. has a trade. Some papers or traced liess Shah's work and régime severely, and no section of the press made any natural to reach a halo, an appression at the site and work. The Lunch law, the little descent and the second of the press made any natural to reach a halo, an appression at the site and work. The Lunch law, this is descent at the second of the sec

Deputies who had attended a mourning ceremony 33. Sevyid Zia, however, took the opportunity to attempt to establish better relations with the Shah and called specially to condole. The effect was somewhat aparted to vidett rite sproff the oxis of a his linear, which is organized as the Seyyid a paper. Signs were, however not lacking that the Shah's hostility to Seyyid Zia was decreasing, and by the end of August a definite reconciliation appeared to have beer effected. After a veril ate views a cust letable measure of agreement was believed to have been reached between them, and the Shah spoke of Sevyid Zie as a man with whom it should be possible to work. The Shah's attitude was undoubtedly influenced by his realisation that the Tudel, were not to be appeased, and by meressing fears of Soviet intentions in Azerta at with the consequent need for a strong man to arrest the deterioration to the positical situation. After considering all other possible candidates, including Taquizadeh, who was thought to be unwilling to accept the tank, and Ahr, who could not be spared from Moscow, the Shah appeared to be coming to the conclusion that he might perhaps be well advised to make use of the vigorous personality of Seyyid

Zia in an effort to stand up to the Russians. When the reconciliation became known Seyyid Zin's stock rose in Tehran, but there were many who doubted whether the Shah's professed desire to co-operate with him was genuine

.4 The Persian Ambassadors in London, Angora, Moscow and Cairo were summoned to Tehran for consultation with their Government on post-war problems concerning Person. The two former arrived in September. Majid Alii did not come from Moscow as he was said to be too ill to travel, and Jam has not yet arraved from Corro. In many quarters hopes were expressed that Taquadeh might prove to be the man to take charge of his country a fortunes in her present hour of need, but Taqizadeh is apparently anxious to return to London

Techni Situation

35 The technical Parkers upt I have no interpresent well as I have been Abmadi have remained remarkably quiet during the period under review Brigandage is endemic in Fara, but incidents have been rarer than usual, and few can be attributed to the Qushgot. There has also been an absence of the usual summer raiding by Boir Alimeds acrom the Abadeh-Islahan road and into the district of Yazd. Some credit for the unusual order prevailing may fairly be given to the influence of British officials and to the hebef that Bettish influence in Tehran will be used in favour of these tribes who have not mishchaved The part of friendship to which reference was made in my despatch under taken we between Garatt of Malk to I North Quality of Inter frement by Mosters Qui: Khan, the Bakhtian Governor of Bakhtian, has also contributed to pouce by removing for the time being at least, some of the causes of unrest that lay in long-standing mutual antagonisms. This just has been represented as an alliance to the traces of the sent It, I edy he sales Quan I M to be not well retaining some influence among the Khamseh tribes, cannot be said to be a tribal leader, he is concerned mainly with the protection against the Quidget of the remaining interests of his family in Fars. We are, of course, suspected of having fathered the pact as part of a plan to form a zone of British influence to the south in opposition to the supposedly increasing influence of the Russian inspired Tudeh party

36. The Boir Ahmadi tribes of Kuh i Galu are at loggerheads with each other. Since unity between these turbulent tribes usually means trouble for their neighbours, it is no had thing in present circumstances that they should work off their puginents on each other pro-d that are the area from the high handed actions of Abdullah Khan Zarghampur, a chief of the tribe an absconder from Persian detention in Tehran and a close manufacte of Nasir Quahgas, who has been attempting to impose himself as paramount chief and to seize land claimed by other chiefs. The opposition to him is being encouraged by Persian officials, but, in view of Abda, all Khar's assessable with Name Quahran the necessity for cantion has been impressed on the Persian Government lest the Quahgas should be driven to intervene, involving other tribes in Fers hostile to them and so extending disorder beyond the limits of the Borr Ahmadi country

37 In Bakhtiari rumblings of discontent against Morteza Quli Khan have continued but peace has been maintained. Some rather futile operations were carried out by the Persian stray for the disarmament of the Moghus and Magnyand sections of the Chahar Lang Bakhtuari, most of whom he outside the simils of Mortesa Quis Khan's jurisdiction. Some arms were collected but, it seems, mostly from the settled elements of the tribes, and the himmyand nomads remain in possession of some 2,000-2,500 rifles.

38. In Khuzesian the operation for the disarmament of the disorderly Arabs of the Abu Dasht area, which was referred to in my last despatch, was completed by the Persian forces with unusual efficiency and creditable moderation In all, some 1.000 rifles were collected. A number of Arabs were arrested, and seven of them were hanged, with good effect on the Arabs in general, who did not question the justice of the punishment. Both ovil and military Persian officials in Khuzestan are meistent that advantage should be taken of the mood andured in the Arabs by thus display of Persian authority to extend the collection of arms, of which there are estimated still to be some 6,000-7,000 in Khuzestan to other Arab tribes; and they are confident that, given a suitable show of force, the collection can be made without opposition. Since it is important for the post-war security of Khuzestan, and particularly of the interests of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, that the number of unlicensed rifles

in the hands of the Arabs should be reduced. I have russed no objection to the Bani Turof being summoned to surrender their arms. My information, statedly somewhat conjectural, is that they are likely to make some show of

39. Kurdistan, particularly that part of it that lies within the Russian zone of occupation in Persia, has been causing the Persian Government thereasing anxiety. Reports, probably exaggerated, have been reaching Tehran of Russian encouragement of Kurdish aspirations to autonomy Per- in suspicions of Russian designs have been intermiled by the refusal of the Rivernia to allow the Perstan Government to maintain in Azerbaijan forces of sufficient strength to take effective action against Kurdish lawlessness. The popular theory in Preserver less is back with white twill fix sever tree with Kurds will he incited to launch out on a campaign of pillaging which the Persian authorities will be unable to suppress; the people of Azerbaijan will then appeal to the Soviet Government to come to their protection. So that they can play their part in this plan, the Kurds must be protected against Persian attempts to subdue or

disarm them

40 The alleged movement for Kurdiah independence is reported to be drawed as for P a Kindow in originally a Kirl and Il Quir Muhammad of Mahabad. He is supposed to be in alliance with Hama Restal of Banch, and both are reported to have received visits from Soviet officers Hama Rashid was in rebellion against the Persian Government in 1942 and was successful in wresting from them a settlement which left him in effective control of the Banch district, with no semblance of Persoan authority, and with a subsidy nominally for the maintenance of order. For some time past some Persian authorities have held the view that the autonomous position secured by Hama Rashid was a dangerous encouragement to Kurdish aspirations, and they have been considering the advisability of establishing by force if necessary, an administration in Banch with some outward evidence of Persian Government authority. My advice was that any such measure should be preceded or accompanied by an announcement of Government policy and some concrete evidence of an intention to provide some benefits to the Kurdish tribes. Hama Rashid however played into the hands of the Persian General Staff, who were the he adquarters of another Kurdish chief whom the Persian Government had Banch. The Person Government accepted the view that this was a direct Hama Rashid's followers from Merivan. This has been accomplished with little or no opposition. At the end of the period under review operations were being instituted for the occupation of Banch though there are Persians in and ontaide the Government who are averse from provoking the Kurda at present

Perman Land Forces

11. The army has made little progress. There is perhaps a slight improvethat range in always carry is any are great it without disaster, and corruption and embezzlement are less in oridence. The Govern ment has not as yet decided on a policy as regards its forces, and the size of both the army and gendarmeric is considerably above what can be efficiently maintained on the funds available. In both forces there is much discontent and among the better officers a feeling of despair and of disappointment at the fathere of the American advisers to effect any lasting reforms. General Ridley now takes a very restricted view of the scope of his mission, much narrower than he is authorised to do by the terms of his engagement. His influence is less and less in evidence. The activities of his mission are now himited to matters of transport, of supply and to giving unbeeded advice about the medical services. It is shown to the retratises, and is of recreats has seen a area and after a homes and only party. It says that I study will be now in experts as attle more than the organisation of systems of supply, transport and accounting will be farished in a few mostly. If however he can be person ed that intank is not only to inaugurate a system but to remain long enough to see at a rank established the effect was I I well sure be at ky ever ent

42. The forceful personality of General Hazmara, the Chief of the Staff, in contrast with the mertia of the Government is pushing the army into greater prominence in the affairs of the provinces, particularly in tribal areas. He is shumelessly filling all important appointments with his own friends, his wifeconfidence and his ambition increase, but he is: I think genuinely anxious to

co-operate with us for the present.

43. Colonel Schwarzkopf continues to work with great energy, and re-rettably little visible result. Encouraged by some Deputies and other influential persons who would like to see the gendarmeric established in a more repriant position than the army, he cams at an organisation which he estimates would require three years to build up and whose cost would be justifiable only the army were reduced to a small striking force. However desirable that might be, it does not seem to be restimable in the near future; and it is the efficiency of the gendarments in the near future that is of primary interest to us. Towards that very little progress is evident. But it is reasonable to expect that Colonel Schwarzkopf's energy and drive will produce results in time. Handkapped as he is by madequate funds, madequate American staff, the lack of any co-ordinated policy on the part of the Government and an unwillingness on his part to ... that the best may sometimes be the enemy of the good, he could perhaps not fairly the first of the second of the demoralised as lethargic and as lacking in any laudable ideal as the Persian gendarmerie

Person Avr Force

44. The fifteen Anson aircraft have now been delivered but, as the air force has virtually no petrol, little use is being made of them

45. The Persian Air Attaché in London, Sarhang Bayendor, is in Tehran discussing His Majesty's Government's offer to sell flurricane aircraft to the Persian Air Force and to provide training facilities for Persian officers.

46. Sarlashkar Nakchevan has now been in charge of the air force for some two months producing no noticeable change in its efficiency. He talks good sense about present and future policy, but there is little reason to hope that his practice will be us good as his precept.

Civil Arelines

47. None of the three Dominies ordered by the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telegraphs for a State Arms are yet better a world for a arrived to discontinue its one service between Tehran and Bagdad,

while its sole remaining aircraft undergoes annual overhaul-

48 There is considerable interest in future civil arrives. A powerful group, including Sarlashkar Nakhchevan, G. H. C., M. r., Terri, Director of "Trantour" the Persian tourist a second bejoint called Panahi and a merchant, Kooros is second as a second bejoint a first or in the second to related a single post of the last of the second to related a single post of the last of the second transfer of the second transfer of the passes but so the test of particles are extend our transfer.

They have had one serious accident in which a Br ist officer was among those

kunerl

Finance

50. The new Minister of Finance, Zarinkafsh, is a considerable improvement on his predecessor. In particular, he seems far more prepared than his

predecessor to co-operate with Dr. Millspaugh

51 The budget for the year 1323 (beginning on the 21st March, 1944) has been under consideration by the Budgetary Commission of the Majlis for some months past, and has not ver been before the Majlis uself. According to the tree of 32st in 1 where a capetal are once the Majlis uself. According to the at 3,958 and 4,589 milion mals respectively, and revenue and expenditure under the commercial budget at 5,367 and 5.755 milion. No figures of revenue or expenditure for the current year have yet been published, but the financial counsellor is informed that for the first five months of the year, i.e., up to the 22nd August, they have been as follows. The figures for the same months in the preceding year are given for comparison.

		Ordino	rey Bu	dyrt	(Millions	of reals)
Revenue Expenditure	4 4	+17 417	410	***	1394 1849	1170 1317
		Comme	resul B	ndget.	(Millions	of rials)
Revenue	e/to	414	***	+44 4==	1169 1382	1911 1867

52. In the meantime, as the budget has not yet been approved by the Mailte, expenditure has been financed by votes on account, sometimes, however, passed so late that the selarres due to the unbappy Government servants have been in arrear. It is impossible, of course, at the present stage, to make any forecast of the out-turn for the year as a whole. Revenue is behind-hand because of the delay in passing the income tax regulations, and it appears quite certain that the estimate of 685 million riels from this source for the year will not be reached At the present time the Government have only been able to tide over their difficulties by obtaining an advance of £770,000 from the Angle-Iranian Oil Collaborate response to toyalties of the expression and the expression limit of its authorised overdraft of 500 millions with the National Bank Similarly, the municipalities are in financial difficulty, the 3 per cent, tax on goods coming into their areas was abolished as from the end of the last finnium) year and has been replaced by a surfax on the meome tax, which they have not yet received. They have been given short-term lists amounting in all to 36 million ruda from the funds of the National Bank

53. During the quarter the price index has gone down slightly. The coat of living figure, which was I 124 in May, was I,122 in June, 1,100 in July, 1,121 in August, and 1,095 in September (1936 = 100). Note circulation, which was 6,251 million rads in June, was 0,235 million in July and 6,125 million in August.

in the first part of the quarter, having amounted to 56 million risks in the four weeks ending the 27th July, and 92 million in the five weeks ending the 31st August. Since then sales have declined substantially. In the weeks ending the 7th and 14th September they were 1.2 and 1.6 million mais respectively. In the week ending the 21st September they were 35.540 risks only. This decline is clearly the result of the course of the war. The price has been reduced in the hope of stimulating sales.

55. A delegation led by A. H. Ehteba, the governor of the National Bank, was sent by the Government to the International Financial and Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods during July. The contribution of Persia to the stabilisation fund was fixed at 25 million dollars, and its contribution to the capital of the bank at 24 million dollars. These contributions, of course, require

ratification by the Marlis.

56. As was expected at the time the last report was written, the United States Government have declared that they do not wish to be a signatory to the agreement for the operation of the Persian railway system, which will therefore, when the time comes, be signed by the British Russian and Persian Governments only. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are, however, still delaying their decisions on two points of detail arising on the draft agreement, and it is impossible for the Russian and British Missions in Telean to present it to the Persian authorities until these points have been settled. The continued delay is most unfavourable.

Economic Situation

57 At the end of the quarter wholesale prices had fallen, in the case of some commodities quite considerably so that even a number of bankrupte es were reported from different parts of the country, but this was almost certainly in rethe result of the war news than of measures applied by Dr. Millspaugh or any other authority. Retail prices showed little signs of following suit and the shops are plainly determined to extract the last penny from the long suffering

Cabinet, before it fell in August, approved a proposal to set up a Supreme Print of a literal and the first of the Cabinet, before it fell in August, approved a proposal to set up a Supreme Print of a literal and the first of the first of

58. An American, Colonel Harold B. Hoekins, has taken over the post of Chief Representative in Persia of the Middle East Supply Centre and Foreign Economic Administration (i.e., Lend-Lease), and the latter organization has at last joined forces completely with the Middle East Supply Centre. Stocks of the most essential imported commodities, as well indeed of most others, were adequate for the country's basic needs, and the shortages that occurred were the real force of the last of the last occurred were the last occurred w

the Research continues to the product of the part last the

Ceresis and Agricultural Development

60. The grain situation in the country as a whole was satisfactory at the city plant at the state of the capital of the Country and the grain available in the Tehran Silo constituted sixty four days supply for the capital. The current harvest is generally satisfactory and no shortegy of any account days of the capital of the provision of the Personn Gulf litteral has been partly overcome by the provision of 1,000 tons of seed at reasonable rates by the Government of India

Of Various projects for the development of agriculture in the country, chiefly by the construction of irrigation works, have been under consideration by the Country of the

Transport

62. Railway traffic on the Trans-Iranian Railway was adequate for civil aceds it up to the great village of all to be set the property of the country Road transport was still precarious and was maintained at its comparatively low level of efficiency only by the unremitting efforts of the Persian Government's Road Transport Administration are wearing out quicker than they are being replaced, in apite of the arrival so far this year of over 200 new trucks. The arrival and distribution of a large consignment of spare parts has however, eased the position temporarily. Lack of passenger cars is greatly hampering the work of the administration, but the Government still do not appear to be strong chough to mobilise private cars, which still tour the country in considerable numbers.

63 It this sphere also the Russians are pursuing their own designs regardless of anybody else. Iransovtrans, the Soviet transport agency, are

opering up in those parts of the country accessible to them, with the intention of competing for gradient and the first on this on trucks and tyres supplied under lean-lead for war purposes

Oil Concessions

64 In paragraph 22 (b) of my despatch No. 156 of the 6th April, I mentioned dest the Statedard Vandard 1 to 1 d 1 State Grant Led by the American and British Governments respectively-were competing for oil oncessions in Persia. (To them was later added the American Sinclair Comparts . As Majesty's Government agreed at an early stage with the United States Government that neither would put pressure on the Persian Government and His Majesty's Government instructed this embassy to support the Shell Group but not to go further than was usual on behalf of reputable British interests and not to go further than United States Embassy Late in June I a lister to the thirt Mercad lisaria and the median the deav in reaching a decision and has commented by the track the control of the fundamental points (a) whether the Persian Government intended to grant a concession before the end of the war, (b) whether on political grounds they would prefer to increase the British stake in this country, and (c) what basis for the grant of a concession would be most it referre to them. As to (a) the Persian Government's difficulty was apprehension as to the attitude of the Russians towards the grant of an oil concession. As to (b), there were conflicting views and it was difficult to judge which would prevail. As to (c), Persian at sever a ser a total man and services were postinglishly so up this case, where her et in the total patters they were at a constant of the Persons Government and ways to the risk to the tree f Dr. Millspaugh on the terms offered and Dr. Millspaugh had recom mended the engagement of technical advisers. These technical advisers, Mes Honer and Courses who are directors of an American firm which specialises in giving dumnerpasses survive to to territa 1 and 11 a prita or the et was to reason the earl of a required the engine of the largest of a large the filtre where named the Control to the control to the see his overtile of the Mills tent rids at the fire the contract of of tensoral 1 at 18th 3t P to 18th the parking from 18th 2. The site of The second to be to be to be a small of the second to be a small second to be at the bounded sinch have a highest in a commonly of state of the the trace of the person of most of the trace and to a second or a finite we to the war a amaza, out a feet at a feet or or or extend the West start and april on a superior a such time when it was that he is not be a far ear all

the Mat when I were to who as a fitter, and is the address of every to a few as a fitter of the section of the

Locust Control

1 throughout the quarter under review Persia was virtually free of beeste. The apper ampairs dering May in I. the result of the development of beeste. I was a local state of the development of beeste. I was a local transition of the country. The haar report in the Mora is not a strain to the country. The haar report is the Work in the local country of the haar report in the Mora is not a local country. The haar report is the Work in the local country of the was received in July, states that Persian and Soviet local country and Grings is presented springs demage to crops but were purities in Astronomy and Grings is presented springs demage to crops but were quarted to forestall widespread egg laying. The eggs will hatch in spring 1946 and preparations are being made for an extensive campaign with Soviet are introduced.

67 Judging from Indian reports flow is every prospect if the Desert Locust swarms will make a Persection of the last Anti-last and uncountry Hew ever, the Chief Locust Officer of the Maddle 1 st Anti-last A

Arabia during the autumn of 1944 and preparations will have to be made to protect Persia against invasion from that direction at the beginning of 1945. The extent of possible British assistance has yet to be fixed.

68. Copies of this despatch are going to the Minister-Resident in Cair.
His Majesty's Amhasiador in Moscow, to the Government of India and to It.
Majesty's Consular Officers in Persia

I have & Bt LLARI

1 E 6882 54 34]

No. 16

Ser R. Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Recessed 8th Nocember)

N 410

Tehran, 26th October, 1944

I HAVE the honour to refer to my despatch No. 283 E of the 9th July 1944, and to enclose herewith copy of a further report by the financial counsellor to this mission on the Perman linancial situation.

Copies of this despatch and the enclosure are being sent to the Government
of India, to His Majesty's Munister Resident in the Middle East, to His Majesty's
Ambassudors at Washington, Moscow and Hagdad and to the Department of
Overseas Trade.

I have the R W BULLARD

Enclosure in No. 10

PERSONA.

Emancial Situation

1 The present report brings up to date my report of the 2rd July (enclosed with despatch No. 293 E. of the 9th July, 1944) on the financial elitation in Person.

Public Finance

2. Revised figures have been issued by the Government for the out-turn of the financial visit 1943-14. In the financial visit 1943-14. In the financial visit 1922 began is not the 21st March 1943 and the doctor of the year is now greek as 4 0.22 tailion must instead of 1.372 million as stated in my last report. The detailed figures are as follows:—

Grdinary budget— Revenue Expenditure	4	4	***	4+		illion ride 3.377 3.215
Surplu Commercial budget-	Ш	411			٠	162
Revenue			Dr)	***		8,141 4,365
Deficit		41+	***	***	D ft b	1,214
Total Expenditure		***	**	***	**	6.518 7,570
[loh=]						1 0.52

The earlier figures had included the profits from the tobacco and opium monopolies under the heading of expenditure

3. Even bough sever totals I the epergy figure a year more passed the budget is still ever one of all of the Bad return tompose I all a Parking ment are has not be been ever Part in the self a though the of many has encessly a cult to receive its leads in the last the threat of stopping the salaries of the Military . The form of Military in supplying the bulget my tetals which it requires. This threat has, however,

been partly discounted by the fact that the monthly votes on account, on which the Government have been subsisting have on some occasions been passed too late for Government salaries to be paid practically in any case. Moreover, the supplements to office to the late in the fall moreover in the cost of arring are only to be paid if the money can be made available from savings on the departmental budgets.

4. The civil service has however other methods of compensating itself. The Minister of Justice recently informed the Prime Minister that the amounts in the first of the recently informed the Prime Minister that the amounts in the first of the recently informed the prime sections, which is a section of the revenue under the ordinary budget for the past financial year.

Revenue and expenditure for the first aux months of the year 1944 45 have been as follows. Figures for the corresponding months of 1943-44 are given for comparison.

	7 (m+ll):	1934-45 on reals.)
Ordinary Revenue Ordinary Expenditure	1 54,6 1 445	1 633 1 479
Commercial Revenue Commercial Expenditure	1 \$30 1 as7	1 Marie 146 2 10 2 118
Deficit	-	Rosentos 160

the taker names at an the organization of period with last year new translation goods; not to any of resent to at a fact or the translation of the terms.

that for the year the budget as prepared user party per 3 (my apart of the out the 3rd July) showed a small deficit on the Ordinary of a stan straight of the Commercial Accounts (611 and 612 million experts of the organism of the organis

7. The municipalities are similarly embarraned, since the 3 per cent, tax a producentering their areas was about for it the end of last year and the 16 per cent, surface of income tax payments which was to replace it has not yet come in They are being assisted by short-term loans from the Central Government to an amount of 36 million right the loan in the case of Tehran being 9 million Much effective work is being done by the American financial directors in the provincial directors. It has a stance taxa for excepts have gone up by nearly two and a half times as a result of more efficiency and less corruption in collection. The manicipal authorities need attacked able guidance in financial affairs; they are liable to produce a draft budget in which often as much as 80 per cent and sometimes the full 100 per cent, of revenue at their up by the salaries of officials and other staff.

6. Some six weeks ago, among other Cahinet changes. M. Ferochar was succeeded as Minister of Finance by M. Zarvinkafah. Although M. Zarvinkafah could not be called a strong man be it a great in non-veneral at the produces of the bas served at London and W. start of us we, as an the Continent and has a water arow else of the world; and, more important, the relations between time art. Dr. Minspauch are excellent. He deplores the high percentage of expending (25 per cont.) of the army that m. donor estered not usness only where the continent and has a transfer of the strong of continent and how for heaver be or Dr. M. p. 11 can a greated a recreasing the present to k of proport of the pend, turn of the discrete Government services is another matter.

[30547]

Banking, Cuttency, Price Indices

9. The following figures show the amount of notes in circulation and of bank deposits over the last three years and in recent months :-

,,,,,,					Notes	Deposits
					[mullio	n roals)
June 1941					1.312	6"1
June 1942	724				13	1 M2 4 65
June 1949		174	4.44	1-0	4,070 6 262	87
July 1944					6,234	8,933
August 1944	747	4.07		1114	6,125	8,511
Sentember 10		2.11	0.04	444	6,215	8,358

10 The following are the index figures, prepared by the National Bank, for wholesale prices and the cost of living over the same period -

,,,,,,,	Wholesale Prices.	Cost of Licing
	21), 4	1.00
drane 1941	4)	44.4
Ings 1943	2.9	.ul
Jane 1843	4.5	G.SI
June 1944	115	
July 1944	14	mile,
August 1044	- 1	313
September 1944	pl ld t _i	

Il rea . or which the cost-of living figures have ontstripped those for

11. The recent fall in prices has been due in part to improvements in , are last to the faumentle course of the war and apart from phonosticine measurements were all they are a few and the same of the minutes the fall in wholesale perces was not reflected in the retail market, since the retailer. a all to man men up to expland by was waitling to deplete the huge gains w. 1 . 1 cl made in the past by foregoing previous rates of profit on stocks PS P T 4 SH T TT STEWARD CONTRACTOR TO 1 A confidence structure of a per of the second of the second recent reports of bankors through the country no numediate economic dislocation in space, discovering a state of the Puropers was at the present unitare and an attendant steep decline in the price level might well result in a crisis of considerable severity.

12 As stated a too has a not the prince as I seem of good to be near the superstant of the test to be a superstant as about 14th for it is not see that I all a like the table a warthough the person that have not a secretaria one of the same as an expert to a superior to death, and it is the least 1 ag a secondary attent of some prospects a straight by 11 to ent to red a girle reservance and lettre car on the blanches and and a east a set of ele a real transfer a refuse a relative It pertiant often is not of ag a find on in the good by the section in their long. ries at a conservation that is 128 to the \$1 have select for that and agreement with the time to the rent

The Future

18 When, by agreement with the Persian Government, Dr. Millspangh withdrew his resignation iast July he informed the Government that he expected William a ten months to be about a show mer party of the 's to get had haven possible so far. A week or two ago he addressed a letter to the Prime Minister. which was also published in the press, to the effect that-

Every possible action had been taken to obtain adequate imports.

Prices are falling

Distribution and transport have steadily improved . 1. Persia has the largest stocks of grain in its history

(5 Revenue has greatly increased

Sound plans for the post-war period are in hand.

14. In the meantime, fair consideration of this letter has been obscured by one 'D V (paragraph 17) I referred to the unveiled hostility between M. Ibt.haj. the governor of the National Bank, and hinself. Some weeks ago Dr Millspaugh requested that his staff be permitted to examine certain of the bank's accounts. M. Ibuhay refused, whereupon Dr Millspaugh wrote to him dismissing him from his position. The Council of Ministers decided by a majority vote his powers and that his dismissal of M. Ibithal was invalid. Whether or not Or Millspaugh was within his powers is doubtful, but there is no doubt that his parties is find not appeared in the or a police a lasting effect on his credit in the country. It is such ill judged actions on his part that make it sometimes difficult for the American Embassy and this embassy to give him full support. On the other side of the scales, his position has to some extent been improved by a recent letter from President Rosseveit to the Shah in which, to all accounts, the President commended the work which the American Mission is doing

15. The statement of the present economic position given in Dr Millspaugh's letter to the Prime Minister is accurate enough—except that revenue has not "greatly mercased "(") But the improvement in the situation is in fact due to the development of the war in Europe to a greater extent than to the efforts of the mession. There are still many difficulties ahead, revenue from income tax will fall greatly short of the estimates, all idea of raising an internal loan has had to be abandoned, largely owing to the high rates of interest current in the country generally (*) plans to cushion an eventual sharp fall in prices and to

relieve port war unemployment are not yet formulated 16 Two other matters, mainly involving finance, are understood to be in hand. One is a detailed statement of claims on the part of the Persian Government for what the Shah in a recent speech called quite seriously the immense sacrifices endured by Persia during the war and her incalculable assistance to the Allied cause. The other is a document to be laid in due course before the Prace Conference acting out Persia's claims for compensation in general. Both no doubt will be drafted with a practiced eye on the procedure of bazaar

17. It may well be that Dr Millspaugh will have left Persia before these documents see the light. He is at the moment anxious to leave in February 1848. when he will have completed two years an Administrator General of the Finances. and to train his successor during the interval. This successor may be one of the additional staff whom he hopes shortly to import from the United States, or it may be Dr. Black, who is at present his deputy in charge of distribution, but the the riew of some people at least, has hardly proved himself adequate to fill the there per an internal to all he accesses when the control of the least to find the right come but to ensure that his powers are sufficient. Persia at the Present time is cuttrely unlitted to cope manded with its post-war problems; and Itis Majesty's Government is not without its share of responsibility in having, although of necessity, made more difficult the task of a Government which, it was known, could not govern competently even in normal times.

> E N R TRENTHAM Financial Counseller

Tehran, 23rd October, 1944

(4) Unless the commercial budget, which is reclevant for this purpose, is taken into becount (see the figures in paragraph 5 of this report)

(1) Ordinary rate 11 per cent per annum , basear rates 15-30 per cent per ann m.

[R 7088 1175 G]

(No. 1190)

No. 17.

Sie R Bullard to Mr Eden (Received 13th Nacember)

(Teranan) Lehrus 17th V reads a 1994. GOVERNMENT of India's telegram No. 14721 to the India Office. I think it would be privise either to recrease the strength of our patrols in East Person to send them further north than at present. Russians would always be abs and ready to outplay as at that game. On the other hand I favour the retent of patrols in spite of their aid to Russia on that side since otherwise the Russians might be tempted to fill the vacuum.

[30547]

F 2

2. I agree with the views expressed in paragraph 3. The recent extension of medical assistance by mobile dispensaries based on consulates [sic] should have a good inflatence.

3. Nothing but the removal of Russian troops from Khorassan will effect any important improvement in the situation. We must seize the earliest possible endeaveur to ensure that the Russians do the same. It will be interesting to see in what area or areas they consider it essential to retain troops. Perhaps it will be 216,000 square kilom in which they wish to prospect or 150 000 square kilom which I understand they would like to exploit for oil eventually. I hope for our part at least we are already beginning to plan for the speediest and most competential ensive reduction possible of area in which we are obliged (if we are obliged) to keep troops until the end of the war with Japan

(E 7895 1175 G)

No 15

Mr Aden to Sir R Bullard (Lekenn)

than Abadan, and possille diversions of cargo from Far East to Persian Gulf in the overat of Rissans a of terring into war against Japan.

2. I think it would be best to defer discussion with focal military and air authorities until result of Aliced Supplies Executive a examination is known and a closer forecast thin be made of date by which Peru is supply route may be expected to close

8. I am very conscious of need for earliest possible desisting on this question and will keep you informed of developments.

(B) Tehran Intelligence Summarise.

E 6052 422 84

No 19

Sir R Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received 4th October)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majest Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmi-

24th September, 1944, compiled by the military straché to this legation

Tehran, 20th September, 1944.

Enclosure in No. 19

Military Attacke's Intelligence Summary No. 38, Secret, for the Period the 18th 24th September, 1944.

Person Affaics

Political

1. The Government obtained its vote of confidence, but it has perther confidence in itself nor has it the confidence of the public. Its existence depends on the continued unity of the three Maylis groups, who are its supporters, and continued with the dictates of those combined groups. It has not gained

In public esteem by the refusal of General Firms to accept the Ministry for Wer It is strongly opposed by the Russians and the Tudeh party and is not viewed with favour by the Shah, since the Ministers were selected entirely by the Minister without consideration of his wishes.

2. The press has for some time past been arging the Government to prepare the same has made in putting her territory and her communications at the disputation of the Allies. It is usual now for Perstans to refer to Perstans as the Bridge of Victory and to claim that it was Perstans to refer to Perstans as the Bridge of Victory and to claim that it was Perstans contribution that upped the scale in favour of the Allies. The Ministery of Finance has issued instructions to all departments of the Government to prepare lists of losses and damage incurred since August 1941 as a result of the entry of Allied troops into Persta. In a recent speech to a gathering of Ministers, officials and journalists the Shah stressed the necessity for ensuring that Persta obtained at the Peace Conference of the lack of unity evident in the country at such a critical period and

and combine to secure for Persia the place to which she was entitled.

3. In the same speech the Shah called attention to the hardships from which the majority of the population was suffering. The alleviation of this distress where the people. There must be a better exploitation and a more even distribution of the national resources. The improvement of education and of hygiene was important, but it was more important still to ensure that the people were fed

4. Taquadeb and Sepalibids, Persian Ambassadors in London and Angora respectively have arrived in Tehran for consultation with their Government Jam, the Persian Ambassador in Egypt is expected shortly. Also Ambassador in Moscow, has also been summoned, but is reported to be too ill to travel.

Appointments-Civil

Truspedan

Всолоте

6. Allied successes have brought about a considerable reduction in the wholesale prices of imported goods—as much as 50 per cent in some cases—but retail prices are not as yet affected.

Russian Affairs.

7 A Russian Mission, said to consist of "experts," has arrived in Tehran It is headed by Kavtarzudch, Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and rumour says that its visit is connected with oil concessions. At a reception given to his honour by the Persian Government, Kavtarudzeh expressed his appreciation of the zeal shown by the Persian Government and nation in assisting the transport of supplies to Russia.

8. His Majesty's Consul-General at Meshed reports that a considerable sumber of Russian troops have left that town for Russia.

French Affairs

9. The French Legation has announced that the nine scholarships at the University of Beirut which were allotted to Persian students in 1942 by the Free French authorities will be available again in 1944-45.

Tehran, 24th September, 1944

E 6232 422 841

No. 20

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden - (Received 13th October.)

(No. \$84)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's let's at a Secretary of State for Fore and the latter of the latter of the period of the 25th September to the 1st October, 1944, compiled by the multiary attaché to this legation

Tehran, 2nd October, 1944

Enclosure in No 20

(Secret

Williamy Attache's Intelligence Summary No. 37 for the Period 25th September-1st Uctober, 1944.

Persian Affaire.

Political.

THE necessity for measures to counteract the effects of Tudeh party propagands on the workers is being more widely recognised by the governing classes. Moreover, they fear that the departure of Allied troops may result in a standard, or one (p.) in which is now engaging the attention of the clovernment. And with a view to inducing the working classes to believe that the Government is concerned with their interest, a commission, which includes representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and of Communications, has been formed in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the tasks of collecting information regarding the numbers and conditions of employment of workers in Government factories and industrial establishments, drawing up regulations to avert unemployment among workers; organising centres of technical instruction for workers to increase their output, improving the hygienic condition of factories, preparing plans to attract capital to the development of industry and public works.

1, month ats ()

2.--(i) Hussein Mahaman to be Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of

(ii) Abdul Rahim Arfa to the Persian Consul in Trebizond.

Perman Forces.

3. In July 1943 a Person detachment of some 900 men suffered a disaster at the image. Some it (so Site No. 27 prograff No. 27

4 641 of the war have a short their course at the M fears so nor and have que has for a 112 so to the arter navy also out force were inspected as the

Shawon the 24th September

Appointments-Military

5.—(i) Sarlashkar Ismail Shafai (F O. 190; M.A. 261) to be Persian Military Attaché in Moscow

(ii) Sarbang Ahmed Vosuq to the second-in-command of the Officers' Cadel School

Internal Security

Kurdistan

8. Hama Rashid fortowed up his occupation of Merivan (see Summary No. 35 44, paragraph 10) by an insolent telegram to the Persian Government which induced them rather reluctantly to agree to operations by l'ersian troops for the eviction from Merivan of Hama Rashid's followers and the Governor he had set up there. This operation was successfully carried out with little of the second of the control of the contro

Hama Rashed are to be continued by the advance of a column from Saqqiz to Banch. More serious opposition is expected here. The object of the operation is to put an end to Hama Rashid's rule at Banch, and to substitute for it an administration under a Persian official, supported by a force of gendarmerie of Kurds officered by officers of the regular gendarmerie. Since Hama Rashid if driven out of Banch, can take refuge in Iraq, the Persian Government has Minister without Portfolio of the Persian Government is to visit the area to assure the Kurds of the good intentions of the Government but, since the Government has no definite benefits to promise, and since, even if they had, the Kurds have little faith in Persian promises, his visit is likely to be of limited value.

7. There is some credible evidence that Hama Rashid is acting to agreement with the Kurdish independence movement in Persia. It is definitely known that there is in Mahabad much talk of Kurdish independence and an absence of any sign of recognition by the Kurds of Persian authority. As reported in Summary and 14, 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 16 and 16

Khuzeston

8. The Bam Turuf are shortly to be invited to surrender their arms on the assurance that one third of the number they now possess will be returned to reliable chiefs on licence. The invitation is to be backed up by a show of force. The local civil and mulitary Personn authorities are confident that there will be no general disturbance.

Russian Affairs

9. The Assistant Commissive for Foreign Affairs, M Kaytaradzeb (see Subanar) of the purpose of negotiating a concession for the exploitation of oil in the Semian area. The prospect of having a Soviet Government concern established in Persia has filled the Persian Government with great slarm

10. In addition to a hospital, the opening of which was reported in Summary No. 35, 44, paragraph 14, the Russians have now opened a school in Tabriz. While it is said to be principally for children of Russian sub-ects, it has been announced that Persian children will also be accepted without fees. The curriculum has been designed for a course of study of ten years, the principal language will be Turki, with Russian, Persian and English as subsidiary languages, the teachers will be Soviet Azerbaijanis. For bether the hospital nor the school was the permission of the Persian Government asked, and insult has been added to injury by establishing Turki as the principal language. In Meshed the Russians have opened classes for the teaching of Russian to Persians. These classes are being attended by some 300 Persians.

11. A very active Russian intriguer, Marchenko, who was vice-consul at Tabrix has recently arrived in Isfahan as vice-consul. While in Tabrix he was shameless in his interference in Persian affairs, unco-operative with his British.

colleague, and undustinguished for any pro-British sentiments.

American Affairs.

12. Two American officers have arrived in Tabriz to arrange for the evacuation from Russia of American air force personnel via Julia.

Tehran, 1st October, 1944

E 6441 422 84)

No. 21

See R Bullard to Mr Eden (Received 21st October)

No. 397)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty'-I methal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 38 for the period 2nd October to 8th October, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran, 9th October, 1944

Encounte in No. 21

(beunet y

Intelligence Summary No. 38 for the period 2nd October to 5th October, 1944

Perman Affiner

Political.

 The Shah recently received the Prime Minister, representatives of the Majirs, journalists and some others. In addressing them he laid stress on the necessity for the development of arrigation, for the preservation of existing forests and the planting of new forests with a view to increasing the rainfall. The apoveh was reported in the press. Such interviews are meant to be taken as an indication of the Shah's intention to act in a more constitutional and open manner as regards his relations with Deputies and journalists than he has been accused

of doing.

2. Speculation about oil concessions has filled much space in the press and in the public mind, and some consternation has been caused by a frank interview given to the press by Knytaradzeh, the Soviet Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs- see Summary No. 37, 44, paragraph 9-where he stated that he had come to Person specially to investigate the possibility of oil exploitation in the north. The report of the experts he had brought with him had been favourable, he was now offering terms for a concession to be given to the Soviet Government and was awaiting an answer. He said that his Government attached great importance to this concession from the point of view of strengthening political, economic and cultural relations with Persia. He gave his assurance that the invaluable co-operation of Persia in bringing help to Russia would have the best results in tightening the bonds between the two nations.

The three to four months' grace allowed by the Government to Dr. Millspaugh has now expired. He has written a letter to the Prime Minister. published in the press, in which he claimed that divelopments during these months provided an effective answer to his critics. Every endeavour had been made to obtained, prices had dropped, monopoly goods were being actively distributed the road transport service had been progressively improved, revenues had increased and, if expenses did not increase, it might be keped that next year the bridget deficit, if not totally extinguished, would be materially reduced, the Government now held stocks of grain greater than had ever been known in Persia. useful plans had been drawn up for the post war period. Dr. Millspaugh claimed that there remained only one point which might create dissension between himself on the one hand and the Government and Parliament on the other and that was the question of the special powers given to him. Suggestions had been made that the law that gave him those powers should be abrogated. That he thought, would also be to be the powers. In the meantime, as he did not wish to give any pretext to his opponents for accusing him of dictatorial actions, he proposed to exercise those special powers within the framework of the original law sanctioning In the state of th under the supervision of the Minister of Finance and so restore the constitutional responsibility of that Minister

The Russian inspired press, however, asserts that the economic position has treatly deteriorated and urges that Dr Millspaugh should be deprived of his special powers and that the necessity for the retention of the American mismon should be seriously considered

4. An Indo-Iranian Cultural Committee has been formed in Tehran which appliades the Prime Manister, a number of Persians distinguished for their cultural attainments and representatives of the British Council and of His Majosty's Linbassey

5 Muhammad Sadiq Tabatabar has been re-closted President of the Majlis. and the Deputies Matik Madaus and Dr. Muazzenn have been elected Vice-

Fronomic

6. Due in part to the fact that the Government now holds reserves of some So, text tons, prices of grain are falling all over the country and in some places to all the wife of the last of are also falling, in some cases even in the retail market.

7. Since the death of Reza Shah there has been much speculation in Tehran regarding alleged large sums which are said to have been lodged by him in foreign banks. The Court has published a letter addressed to the Prime Minister which says that enquiries had been made by Prime Minister Feroughi at the time of Reza Shah's abdustion and that no sums in foreign banks had been traced. The Shah now authorised the Prime Minister to make all further enquiries that were necessary to clear up this matter definitely

8. The Persian press reports that Persia has been invited to send representatives to the International Air Conference to be held in America in Novem at The representatives selected are Hussein Nawab and Dr. Nasr, commercial representative of Persia in the United States.

9. A commercial massion composed of representatives selected by the Tehran

Chamber of Commerce is to attend the American Trade Conference.

t ppointments-Cie :

10. Mahmud Afshar to be Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of

Perman Forces

11 A Bill has been laid before the Majlis for the grant of an additional record to million tomans to the Ministry of War for the remaining months of the record to year. The amount is to be obtained by borrowing from the Na an Back. The Bill is likely to meet with some opposition.

Appointments-Military

- 12 (i) Sarrip Assada Inh Gulsbayan to be Deputy Chief of the General Staff (1) martialists It has becomes to be Director of Aces also and
 - (1) Colonel Jawadi to be head of the Officers' Personnel Branch of the General Staff

Internal Security

Kurdutun

13. The Persian forces operating against Hama Rashid-see Summary No. 37, 44, paragraphs 6 and 7--occupied his stronghold at Banch with little opposition on the let October. It is not yet known where Hama Rashid has withdrawn. An emissary from Hama Rashid has vinted His Majesty's Consul Constitute day did I Halles and the second for British intervention to effect a settlement, if the British do not intervene be all an expendent text spin Qui Macameter I other Kurdish chiefs of the Mahabad area have been summoned to Tehran to discuss the general Kurdish situation with the Government. Much is being made in the Tehran press of reports of the unserable condition of the people of Banch the way seem of Kallel I Sand to the ry seem a said the Shah has contributed 100,000 riols. As the reports of conditions in Banch come from the Persian army, who are anxious to show that they have accomplished something meritorious, they may be treated with reserve.

the Three borness of the Borness of the Borness Annual tracks which has so far affected only themselves. Abdullah Zarghampur's appeal to Nasir Quengai for help met with little response as the Quengai tribes showed no willingness to be involved in this dispute, probably because they feared they might

find themselves in conflict with the Mamassannim who control the inigration contes of the important Quangai sub-tribes, the Kashguli and the Darashuri Nasır's brother, Mahk Mansur, did go some way to the help of Abdullah / compare with 200 or so men, but when his suggestions for a settlement of one to one much causes of the dispute, the rival claims to certain lands, was tudown by Abdullah Zarghampur, he is reported to have withdrawn. The Persian authorities, believing perhaps rightly, that the Boir Ahmadi united are a greater langer to the peace of others than the Boar Ahmadi quarrelling among themselves. are not discouraging the opposition to Abdullah Zarkhampur's aspirations to make himself paramount chief in Kulugalis and are prepared to assist if it should show signs of being overcome

Russium Affairs

15 Previous to the advance on Baseh reported in paragraph 13 above a Russian officer visited the Persian general commanding the troops and showed some anxiety about the operation. He asked that the Russians should be informed if there was any prespect of the operations extending to Mahabad and Missidosh

16. A party of about eight Rusmans, officers and soldiers, has been making an extended tour through South Persia. It was reported in Bakhtiari-see Summary No So 44 paragraph 15-at the end of July, and in August it or a similar party was in the Kerman district north of Kerman. The explanation given of the purpose of their journey is tavariably that they are seeking lorries stolon from the Soviet Government

17 Persons newspapers under Russian influence have for some time past been combating the argument that Persons economy should be based on agriculture and have been urging the initiation of an extensive programme of sudustrial enture Regulations usued by the Ministry of Education for the establishment of propary schools in raval districts have met with severe criticism on the grounds that the entention of children for education in rural districts is part of a nefactors design on the part of territories . . . Parts and appropriated country, producing raw materials for the benefit of foreign capitalists and providing a market for their manufactured goods. Country children, the argument goes, should be brought to the towns for education.

18 Bagiroff an important Soviet Commissar from Baku, is reliably tere to have made recently a secret visit to Perman Azerbaijan, including the

town of Kho, in the Kurdish area

E 6593 422 34

No. 22

S r R I allied to Mr Eden .- (Received 27th October)

H1S Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the bonour to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No 39 for the period the 9th 15th October, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation.

Trhran, 16th October, 1944.

Enclosure in No. 22

(Secret.)

Military Attacho's Intelligence Summery No 30 for the period the Oth-15th October, 1944

Persun Affa .

Political.

1 The Russian demand for a concession for the right to explore for oil in North Person on a view of pull and mand of the capital. The effects on Person " of the war to the war to the second tollow on the invasion of the area in question which externs trees America in Quehan, by an army of Soviet Covernment others and the game of te hancal experts occupying the places left va get on the with frawnich bevelorages are sizely if the medit of the s fairly general approva of the sever ment's rep's to the sor e, rep escription

Kaytaradzek, to the effect that it had been decided to postpone decision on the several applications for concessions for the exploration of oil until after the war There are, however, not a few who regard thus dehance as dangerous temerity, likely to provoke disagreeable retaliation, a fear which Soviet officials have not failed to exploit and in the press there is not only an absence of the bostile criticism that was directed against the British and American competitors for concessions but, in certain papers supported by the Russians or inspired for the occasion, much argument as to the necessity for restoring the balassee in foreign late I a Odice my see of the south y granting to the Russians a concession in the north; other articles, clearly not written by Persians, would represent the Russian demand as having been dictated not at all in the interests of Russia, Russia having no need of more mi, but solely by the Seviet Covernment's get rins out to good a read thoughter the peliter some and for period probable options in a fore per le bers in a sett Person treveries addition as transported the preto Real at the first of a first that the direct district and the grant opening appearance the amenda to the Break of Alan to the wife of we wante he was to be a first about the decreased posts of the body

2 I space a back against a Person As product with great I fed as soon from Mestern Concartative He is bed to waster to an his his married and is for a latter over I some construct the work to sent on the 2 part Has a sent to the West of The state of the s warning the public that he has been brought to Pursia by the same influences that brought Seyvid Zia to serve the purpose in which they now realise that Sayvid Zia cannot succeed. Taquadeh has a reputation for patriotism, and he would not be as compliant with Russian desires in such matters as oil concessions as their candidate for the premiership, Qavam es Sultanch

3. Some embarrassment has been caused to the Government and some resentment in the Court by Dr. Mulispaugh's summary dismissal, without previous consultation with the Government, of the Governor of the National Bank, an The total and the state of the state of the The Government has decided that the dismussal was not within Dr. Millspaugh's competence—a decision which has given much pleasure to Dr. Millspaugh's many enemies and has not enhanced his prestige of his reputation for political wisdom

4 Is Person burrer I was well as a sell plan it sells I rout to the conflict that Persians are now convinced is taking place between British and Russian policies-in Poland, in the Balkans, in Persia. In Persia they think powerful ally, yielding, as little as may be perhaps, to Russian anti-British aggressiveness. Attacks on British policy in certain Persian papers are well known to have been inspired by the Russians, and the nature of the enquiries made by Soriet officials of Persian officials leaves no doubt of the discord between Russian and British policies in Persia.

5. Sartin Abdellah Hidayet, Under-Secretary of State for War, has been appointed Acting Minister for War

0. Dr. Millspaugh has assued a circular instruction to all Ministries motifying them that the special powers given to him in economic and financial ment or will a fatire be excepted a firthe general sope in . If the Mirister of Finance. All regulations and correspondence on matters of policy will be signed jointly by Dr Millspaugh as Administrator-General of the Finances and by the Minister of Finance

The Government has approved the grant of a credit of 1 million risks to the Ministry of the Interior for the reform and improvement of prisons.

8. Some progress has been made with the distribution of monopoly goodecloth, tea and sugar-in tribal areas. Over 100,000 rations were distributed to the Queta 200,000 ratories with vivin for distribution to be dischtrary but lack of cash prevented the tribemen from taking more than 60,000. Distribution has also been made in Khuzesian on a wide scale and in Luristan, and it is hoped that a beginning will shortly be made with the Kurds.

Internal Security

Kurdistan

9 It's Migraty's Core of General to Azirbai pao reports that Firing a recent tour west of Lake Rezaich he found generally a much healthier atmosphere as regards the Kurda. There was evidence of some slight recognition on their part of Person and the part of Person and the part of finding a module present with the Person authorities, and some Kurds spontaneously expressed loyalty to the Person Government. Quai Muhammad of Mahahad, who has been credited with being the protagonist of the Kurdish independence movement in those parts, admitted that all Kurda did not want independence, many would be content with an administration that gave them more consideration, schools where Kurdish would be allowed, health services better communicati

of the Muttary Governor General, Colonel Daraksham

10. In the Mahahad area the Kurds were said to be fairly orderly, but further north the Jaiali, Herki and Shakak were being a pest to their settled heighbours. The Russian authorities had at last agreed to the location of 300 troops at Maku and to their employment for the protection of villages against marauding kurds.

Rashed has taken refuge. The Minister without portfolio, Fahini, is due to Banch shortly with supplies of tea, sugar and cloth. He will make recommendate them Muhammad and other chiefs of the Mahahad district have been summoned to Tehran for a conference with the Government, whose intentions as regards the Kurds are benevolent, although they may not have the capacity to translate them into practice nor the power to control the rapacity of their local officials

South Perma

12. The downward magention of the tribes has begun, accompanied in the case of the Qashgai, according to reports, by a good deal of levying of tribute from vilinges. Some 500 families of the Darashuri sub-tribe of the Qashgai are to remain for the winter in their summer quarters in the Semirum area. Whether this will lead to their permanent settlement in that area and be the beginning of the redentarisation of the tribe is not yet known, but their presence in that area should serve to check the Boir Ahmadi raiding that usually takes place when the Qashgai leave their summer quarters.

Russian Affairs.

13. The Soviet authorities are again demanding large quantities of rice from the Persian Government, for which they offer to barter cotton piece goods and miscellaneous articles. In a similar transaction last year the Persian Government lost heavily, but if they refuse to accommodate the Soviet authorities this year the latter will obtain the rials to pay for the rice by selling piece and lother goods on the black market. The Soviet has already obtained rish by all their prices on the black market sugar and tyres, commodities which they obtain from the Altes on Lease-Lend. Needless to say no customs duty is paid on any of the goods imported by the Soviet authorities for sale on the Persian market.

14. Iransoviens the Russian transport organisation corresponding to be I k (C) which is the first of the last of

of Lake Research reports that there is now much less evidence of Russian political activity among the Kurds. The local Governor-General was positive that the Russians were not now encouraging Kurdish lawlessness. This improvement may be due to a change in the personnel of the Soviet Consulate at Rezaich, the new case, we may be a consulated to the personnel of the Soviet Consulate at Rezaich, the new tration. Three hundred Persian troops had been allowed to Maku to protect the villages against Kurdish brigandage.

general's visit. It was a constitution took place in Rezuleb, using the consultance of the state of the party of the party of the state of the state

17 Some 2,000 Russian troops arrived in Meshed on the 7th October. See also Sommary No. 36 44, paragraph 8, which reported the departure of a considerable number of twops from Meshed for Russia.

Tehran, 15th October, 1944

E 6810 422 84)

No. 23

Ser R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 6th November)

(No 405.)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit berewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 40 for period the 16th to 22nd October, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation.

Tekean, 23rd October, 1944

Laclosure in No. 23

(Segret.)

Wilitary Attache's Intelligence Summary No. 40 for the Period

Person Affairs

Political

THE Russians are trying in a variety of ways to frighten the Prime ment that no concessions for the exploitation of oil should be given until after the war. The greater part of the Tehran press has been mobilised, not only those papers previously dependent on Russian support. The Tudeh press had some difficulty in wriggling out of the position it had adopted before Kavtaradzeb appeared on the scene, towards the granting of concessions. It explained, however, that its opposition was only to concessions that might allow foreigners to everence influence injurious to the integrity and economy of Persia. The war of nerves has been prosecuted by parading through the streets of Tehran larryloads of menacingly armed Russian sold ers and by plain threats to prominent Permans and delivered by the Soviet Ambassador himself to the few editors who had ventured to support the Government. Ramours are being circulated to the effect that Russia is on the point of breaking off relations, Persians are urged to remember the fate of Finland; the Russian press has claimed that the whole offer (in fact, the Russians have as yet given no indication of the terms they are prepared to offer); and a broadcast from the Tehran Broadcasting Station, spinored nominally by the Irano Soviet Cultural Society, was used mainly to give extracts from the Russian-inspired Persian press hostile to the Government's

2. Public opinion generally does, in fact, support the Government's decision, but few Persians have the courage to give their support openly. The it Britain, it is hoped, will intervene and save Persia from having to choose between the unpleasant alternatives of surrendering her northern provinces to Russia or incurring Russian hostility. The Shah is reported to be determined to stand firm, and the Prime Minister will probably do so, but a very violent and venomous campaign is being waged against him in the Persian press that is under Russian influence. He is accused of following a one-sided policy in foreign affairs, of being bostile to Russia and of trying to wreck Russo-Persian relations. In a speech in the Majlia he claimed that the decision to postpone that in it the critical of the problem of the critical of the problem of the council of Ministers before the arrival of Kavtaradach as was recorded in the minutes of a Cabinet meeting

3. Certain changes have lately been made in the Cereals and Bread Regulations, of which the effect is to-

a) Give higher exemptions to the smaller landlords

b) Exempt the peasants completely

c) Remove all restrictions on the transport of grain

These modifications have been made partly because of political pressure, but they can be justified by the improvement in the general situation as regards cereals, which may be summarised as-

i) The possession by the Government of considerable reserves of grain

(ii) The decreasing tendency to hoard resulting from favourable war news

(111) The recent falls in the price of grain on the free market.

It is expected that the result of permitting the free transport of grain combined with the fall in prices due to the unloading of hoarded stocks, will be to increase the supply of grain on the free markets in towns, thus lightening the to were the standard and the standard to the standard pesticity able to control the price on the free market by usues from the stocks obtained from the collection of landlords' surpluses. If present trends continue the Government hopes to hold at the end of the current harvest year stocks of 150,000 tons of grain

4. Colonel Mahmud Khostowani of the Perman air force has been selected as an additional representative of the Persian Government at the International Air Conference to be held in America in November (see Summary No. 38 44 paragraph 8). Colonel Khosrovani has already been in America purchasing aircraft and made profits from that transaction which were considered to be

scandalous aven in Persia.

5. The Red Lion and Sun (the Person Red Cross) Society announces that it has received subscriptions of 600,000 rials for the relief of the inhabitants of Banch who have suffered from the maladministration of Hams Rashid. Of this amount, the sum of 400,000 reals is said to have been subscribed by officers of tl aren

Persuan Forces

1 cmp

1. The chicocite to be not a properly of of let 1 a has been its present till by proper treestors or came the any to a transfer or powed all were rejected except that to the said special to we stary officers and three judges to a cat cat at a large transfer of the funds and certain offences of etc. I specificate the state of 7 During a debate in the Majlia certain remarks made by the Acting

Minister for War concerning the army's special relation to the Shah evoked at emotional protest from the Deputy Dr Musaddig, who, while asserting that he was more devoted to the Shah than anyone else in the Majlis, felt bound to that the state of the second state of the second to

orte, fore it the flare that were trained to seattlett

Internal Security

8. It has been decided in principle to apply the Military Government Law to offences committed on the railway and on certain roads with a view to speeding ap the real of the exage not A sed property in legalising the impaction of more severe sentences

Kurdistan

9. The following information has been given by the Persian General Staff --

Hama Rashid has taken refuge in Iraq and from there he has made several mearstons into Persian territory which have resulted in clashes with Persian

columns and casualties to both sides, including one of Hama Rashid's brothers. The Persian forces are however, in effective occupation of the Banch and Merivan areas Important chiefs, such as Suleiman Jaf and his two sons and the chiefs of the Mangist, have visited the Persian commander at Banch and promised their co-operation against Hama Rashid, who had made himself unpopular by his exactions. He had destroyed almost everything in Banch except the mosques before he fled. The people are gradually returning to their homes. The Minister without Portfolio and one of the Kurdish Deputies in the Mailis are due at Banch on the 22nd October and they will distribute tea, sugar and cloth which has been provided by the Government. The Persian General Staff will be giad if a British official would visit the area to see conditions. Since it ecemed unlikely that the Iraqi Government would co-operate to the extent of anding up Hama Rashid and his followers if they remained in Iraq territory, te the a Government had had to decide to maintain garrisons of all arms in Ban . Mo during the winter

Khuzestan

10 There columns of Persuan troops are now moving to positions of tactical importance on the outskirts of the Beni Turul country preparatory to a summons being given to the tribe to surrender its arms. If the summons is obeyed the troops will take no action. The Beni Turuf Arabs are believed to possess about 2,500 rifles, of which shout 600 will be returned to them for their own protection.

Ante tryle

11 It is reported that all the Boir Ahmadi winter quarters are now occupied by the opposents of Abdullah Zaeghampur with the exception of Pili a rather important tactical point, which is occupied by Abdullah hunself Khosrow, his brother and enemy appealed for the assistance of Persian aircraft to drive out Abdullah, but this coquest was refused. Relations between Abdullah and Nasir Qashgai are reported to be deteriorating. Nasir is playing for his own hand and Government approval

Furs.

12. Name Quality has found that his position in Pars and his authority of the Quality of the law are an early Hole western of the terror to the effect that, if it is desired that he and his brothers should maintain order in the tribe, he must be given material and moral support against Kalantara of sub-tribes who are now questioning his authority. He suggests that one of his brothers should live in Tehran and that, of himself and the others, one should be with the tribe and one in Shiraz. The Government is in something of a quandary. Quangat lawlessness is increasing, whether instigated by Nasir or not, but the Government forces are not yet ready to assume direct responsibility for a gorder in the tribe. To give Nasir official recognition and support as being responsible for the behaviour of the whole tribe is tantamount to recognising him as Ilkhani-a retrograde measure which the Persian Government. has been trying to avoid.

Russian Affairs

13. A team it Societ footby less is now in Tobour to play a series of matches. Few personages, however important, have been so greatly fêted or been given so much publicity

14. The Seviet exploration of South Persia, to which reference has been made in previous summaries, continues. A party of Red Army officers has recently been making investigations, of a nature not yet accertained, in the Zahidan area and along the Zahidan-Birjand read

Tekron, 22nd October, 1944.

E 6981, 422, 843

No 24

Sir R. Bullard to Mr. Eden .- (Received 10th hosember.)

(No. 419.)

TITS Majort to report the persons to the Majorty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No 41 for period the 23rd October to the 29th October 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehran, Strh October, 1944

I nelosure in No. 24

(Secret.)

Military Attacho's Intelligence Summury No. 41 for the Period 23rd Uctober to the 29th October, 1944

Perman Aguira.

Political.

1. The Russiana have continued their campaign of would be intimidation. of the Persian Government and Majlin. The journalists of Tehran, with a few M. Kaytacadzeh with an exposition of the altruistic motives that had induced the Soviet Government to offer to exploit Persia's oil and of the advantagesin no case precisely defined—that would accrue to Persia, with veiled threats and with an attack on the head of their Government with whom, M. Kaytaradzeh said the Soviet authorities could have no further relations, although they still charmhed the same warm feelings towards the Persian people whom M Sa'ed was attempting to mislead. The newspapers, supported by the Russians, have increased the violence of their attacks on the Prime Minister accusing him of deliberately trying to embroil Persia with Russia. They remind their readers that those who opposed the Soviet are to-day being destroyed by the guin of the Het sees that I am to all extense it is Pence Conference of the conditions of the per way word. Quite a conditions of the with their expressions of regard for the well and the fire anger and authorities have stopped the transport and of the control of the state the over-stocked granaries of the north. Were a separa parameter to a present stroke of the offensive was the provided a second to the min Mateting to a crow to be some 4 000 to 1000 or cores at the a section of D. P. m. M. et The amountaines are allegan and stell have been the a second second to be a fire of a front Were up to fore a second to property by he are to traffe a grant

2 The countries of the bed weat the River a paper to the the stell in other was not experted they y Persis one Is the er en real groups (etc. a famor et . the Price M) were Tr cited by the method on the Reput to all seems out to the transfer them I have a sent to a short a process of the the Porce Marcher age to small be species and a first and are post supthe region the second quarters or passed to receive the and Newton and American Second to copp the a visit, good to form a Remp house plant and a contract Research money care in a new term the transfer and extend the extended has it to Persons who admiren the the greatest datery from the Research as a the road of springer de terrapus of the lower lase. new find course let it to est lider a the letter stime they bed the view text even the common people are being a stagoroser by Russia's own is attempts to

bully.

In his interview with the journalists—referred to in paragraph 1-Kavtaradzeh stated -

(i) That the Savet Construent wished to obtain a source of for the agel on the annual in he prove specif Azerba, se or an Maranderat. part of no ray or f symmetral some parts of Kromassar

(b) After the mosage pro- I of heer more a this area or establish where if existed the corses in well be restricted to a difficult timit. reg of . It is known from other sources that this area may extend to 150 000 square 8, on).

(c) The Soviet Government would pay royalties according to production and a sum to be agreed upon in lieu of customs dues, and would supply Persia's needs in oil products.

(d) At the end of the period of the concession all constructions and installa-

tions would be surrendered to the Persian Government.

(e) Employment would be found for thousands of Persian workmen, partieu Property of the preliminary geological survey it might be expected that other

e soles com as to relate to the forther

(A) The Soviet Government would accept responsibility for the medical care

of all employees and their families.

- (i) The Prime Minister in preliminary discussions had expressed his approval in principle of the Soviet proposals. His subsequent refusal to great any concessions for oil until after the war had been hadly received by the Soviet authorities and his attitude would lead to a deterioration in Russo-Persian relations.
- 4. Flowers to be harmon or measure the Property ster of having been aware of pass have es assist the ag approved of it betwee an attend on l'erma. It is bet eved that the explanation given by the Soviet Embassy of the object of Kavtaradzeh's mission when it was first proposed to the Persian Government was that it was to discuss the old Khurusi oil consposion in which the Seal Contract had be share and to of an given to the press see that the way is a derst to be seed as the matter of a rw v a say a day for one in he d to be a war and, there is to year and had read every give a pressure it of other

5 The press states that the American Ambassador has written to the Personal Construct with git in primer of a concession has now given to the representative of any American oil company and that he considered that the Persian Government was fully justified in postponing a decision until after

the war.

6. Dr Millspaugh has apparently refused to accept the decision of the Government that his dismissal of the Governor of the National Bank was ultruerres as, subsequent to that decision he notified all other banks and departments of the Government that Ibtehaj's signature on official documents was not varid

Hassan Taquzadeh, Pereusa Ambassador in London has left Tehran on his return to England Attacks on him continued in the Soviet inspired press up to the time of his departure

8. Majid Ahi, Persian Ambassador in Moscow has arrived in Tehran on

9. The Minister of Roads and Communications, Mahmoud Nariman, has resemble as a protect against the Princ Mir acro de sion that Mil 1 1886 in Value was trading serious of from the past. Three or Coneta of Riveways. should be reinstated

Perman Forces

Army

10 The Bill for the grant of an additional credit of 15 million tomans to the army was passed by a substantial majority. An addition made to the Bill was that the period of service for graduates and liventrates should be reduced to one year (see also Summary No. 40 44, paragraph 6).

Appointments-Military

11.--(i) Sarlashkar Hassan Arfa (F.O. 30, M.A. 37) to be a Military the vernor for the purpose of applying military law to offen es mera ited on the er and and on creat made not yet speeded see hatomary No. 40, 44, Paragraph 8).

ii) Sartip Assadullah Gulshayan to be acting commander of the

2nd (Tehran) Division.

(iii) Sarlashkar Amanullah Jahanbaai (F O. 103; M.A. 132) to command the officers' cardet school.

30547

12. Sarlashkar Ahmad Nakchevan (F O. 159, M.A. 193), commanding the Persian Air Force, has left Tehran to visit England at the invitation of the Air Ministry He is accompanied by Colonel Bayendor, Persian Air Attache in London, who has been in Tehran on a short visit

Internal Security.

Is the true of a first specific to be from it a are not yet capable of controlling the increasing disorder among the the transfer of the the the the the that Wasir Quetical should be that for this purpose he should be allowed to draw pay from the Government tor the 100 r floor The C verpor Greens' recens that Nastr as a Government I to the total to the contract of the contract pripring the would be any difficulty in evice the same of the same possibility

Kurdietan.

11 No further reports of encounters between Persian troops and Hams Hashird's followers mave remined Teman A direct which is a first we conditions for h meelf at the invitation of the Person General Staff Hama Rashid humsest against any manifest authorities show no dispose edarado-os

Hat the steer

15 Some time ago a no les Mate V a maint here a he of bourhoad of Bazman. 70 miles north west of Iranshahr, set himself up a per per per per a valued to oppose hm. After some mellective operations by the gendarmerie, a military columns of the gas still of a a fill willed the prophet and dispersed his followers

Russian Affairs

10 A north atron is required in paragraph 14 of Summary No. 39,44 Transactions are at a fig the commercial parameters of the so called Russia CORE

Tehran, 29th October, 1944

(R 7086, 422,84)

No 25, *

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 10th November)

(No. 480.)

HIS Marcaty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal necessary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No 42 for period the 30th October to be 500 No cube 1914 appears a terms are attached the logistic

Tehron 6th November, 1944

Faclosure in No. 25

Military Attaché's Intelligence Summary Vo 42 for the period the 30th October to the 5th Noormber, 1944.

Perman Affairs

Political.

I buttle do not a tithe week Riser stemen, of the pass of the Tield party to greate in favour of the greating to Russia of a concession for the exploration of oil continued. Demonstrations were organised in Tabric

Ardebil, Qasvin, Resht, Bandar Shah, Pahlevi, Meshed, Isfahan and Sultanahad -that is, wherever the Tuich party had the necessary influence. In Tabriz the mob tried to rush the police beadquirters and was fired on one man being kelled and a few wounded. Russian troops intervened and allowed neither the police nor Persian military patrols to interfere with the mob, moreover, they prohibited the carrying of arms in the town by any member of the Persian forces, and officers carrying arms were prevented from leaving their barrneks. The commander of the Persian troops was given twenty four bours to leave the town. At Resht also the Persian police were similarly prevented from taking any measures to restore order. In 1 1 1 . . . I Suismound water but so act on Independent troops the demonstrations were tame and the small crowds, who when they were first collected had no idea that they were to demonstrate in favour of an oil concession. to the Russians, soon dispersed. From the other towns concerned reports have not yet been received

2. Towards the end of the week, however, there were indications that the Russians were shifting their ground, perhaps even seeking means of ensing the difficult attuation they had created by breaking off relations with the Persian Government. They have perhaps realised that, not only are the mass of the Persian people opposed to the granting of this oil concession, but that they were being autogonised and divillusioned, where there had been illusion, by the control of the newspapers published support of the Prime Minister's policy. In space of the rigorous refusal of the Russian members of the Allied consorship to allow the despatch of any messages giving the Persian Government's version of the matter, the Persian case has been published in London and this may have had something to do with the change of tone of the Soviet authorities. The Soviet Embassy has perhaps realised that it is unlikely that any Prime Minister dare now suggest comparance with the Russian despand and that me to at the tree of the tree last the explanation of the section hand have been a second to the state of the second of the state of the second of the state of the second of the se west the a erament's decision to postpose consideration of applications for oil concessions until after the war, but with the Prime Minister's alleged prevarientions. Russia, it is said, had asked for this concession to prevent Sa'ed giving it into hands that might prove dangerous to Russia to the future Sa'ed's policy seemed to be to facilitate the establishment in Person of a base for Fascist aggression against Russia. Permans must realise that Russia would not allow Persia again to be a link in the chain of hostile countries that the capitalist Powers and tried to put around Russia after the Revolution. It was only the present of a line line in the ment of a were and go sied was specifical district Street /1) the Reservoir properties beautiful at the first of their a see that has the would be f fatte cars cut mast con less More concrete evidence of a fare of at the short to a read to allot wagons for the truspers to rai of them same, as the orth and that they target and the state was any prepared for Friday the 4.1 Server Too decision to server of the best influenced by a proplamation by toe Mantary troversor torbidding the answer in patric of more than three persons.

3. In the Majira there is a certain amount of opinion in favour of Sa'ed's resigning so that relations can be reopened with the Russians Meetings of representatives of Majlis groups have been held to decide who should be his encressor Dr Musaddiq is favoured by the majority, but being a Deputy he cannot, according to the law, become a minister nuless he resigns his sent. He is willing to become Prime Minister as a temporary measure, provided some method can be found of legalising his resumption of his seat as a Deputy when he withdraws from the Premiership. There is some talk of bringing in a Bill that will prohibit the Government from giving any concessions until after the war It is argued that after the passing of mich a law Su ed could resign without giving the impression that he had been obliged to do so through lack of support for his policy

4. On the 29th October the Deputy, Dr Musaddig, made a very length, speech in the Majlia which created some impression. His purpose was to -c w [90547] 0.2

that it was not in the interests of Pornia that oil concessions should be given to any foreigners since they upset the political barance and did not profit Persia conomically to an extent proportionate to their value. He went over a lot of old history' claimed that the reason why the Russians had occupied North Persia in 1941 had nothing to do with the defence of Persia against the Germans, but was solely to prevent the British establishing themselves there on some pretext in the vicinity of the Bakn oilfields. He reviewed the 1921 Russo-Persian Treaty with favour, and, at great length, the terms of the A1OC concession which be criticised as being unjust to Persia. He blamed the Prime Minister for having to be I been in it gover an harmon earlier the decision of the Government to postpone consideration of the grant of concessions until after the war. It was natural that the Russians, who were their neighbours, believing that the Government was considering the grant of n concession to the Americans should themselves apply for a concession. The Soviet Government could say one of two things - either that the concession for the northern provinces should be given to them to balance the concession given to the A 1 O C; or that Russia needed the concession because she needed oil In the liest case the Majha would certainly not approve. In the second case, he of Persians and a limited number of foreign shareholders should be formed to exploit the northern officids and that the Government should undertake to sell for a period to be settled by agreement, the surplus oil of the northern fields

The Tudeh party has published a lengthy manifesto giving the aims of the party in stead to the first of the state women, tribes, education and health, finance and economics. Among the political aims are the independence and integrity of Persia, democracy; co-operation with all freedom loving countries; freedom of thought, speech and peneducational and religious freedom for minorities, electoral reform, the suppression of corruption in the police and genduemerie. For the workers it envisages a Utopia to be achieved through legislation. For the peasant it demands and of the property of large landowners, loans of money and machinery, the establishment of whools and hospitals, the improvement of irrigati a the regision of laws governing the proportion of the crop to be given by the peasant to the landowner. For women it aims at the right to vote in elections to local administration the reform of the divorce laws and the equality of wife and husband. In education it domands, besides a fundamental reform of the system, the introduction of political teaching and freedom from censorship of all kinds It lays stress on the necessity for increased industrialisation and for Government control of economic affairs. Membership of the party is open to all Persian nationals over the age of 20 who accept the principles of the party, with the exception of originals, persons who co-operated with the old régime and members of any other party. Subscriptions vary from 5 reals per mouth for persons whose meanie is 1 600 rials per month to 100 rials for persons whose income is 5,000 rials per month. Local committees must meet once a fortnight, and a central congress of members elected from provincial organisations will be held yearly. This be formed, who will be instructed in Tudeh aims and policy

6. A step forward has been taken towards the execution of the Law of Compulsory Primary Education, passed by the Majlis in June 1943. A law has now been passed authorising the expenditure of a credit of 50 million rials on the increase of teachers' epoluments, on assistance to existing schools and on the construction of new schools. Further, the Government is to draft a len year plan for the construction or purchase of buildings for new primary schools in the capital and the provinces. The Ministry of Education undertakes to co-operate with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in providing facilities for the education of workers in factories.

F conomic.

7. A representative of the British engineering firm of Sir Alexander Gibbs and Company has been for some time in Tehran investigating projects for improving the water supply of Tehran. One of these projects is to bring the water of the Lar River, which flows into the Caspian, to Tehran by tunnelling a consisting the watershed. Another, and much less ambitions, project, which is however, only a partial solution, is to improve the canal that now brings water from the Korej River so as to reduce wastage

8. The Persian representatives to attend the Trade Conference in America have left Tehran (1) view 1)r At Aviar Astron America Querizanch

Persian Forces.

9. Two commissions have been formed to enquire into the accounts of the Martin or War in well investigate the accounts for twenty years previous to August 1941; the other the accounts subsequent to that time. The present A. Martin Warmill of the Charles in a contract of the Shah's favour and oust their from their positions.

Appointments-Military.

- 10.—(i) Sarhang Darakahani, Intely Governor General of West,
 - (u) Sarbang Najaf Quli Abbasi to be deputy Military Governor of Tehran

Internal Security.

Bakhtiari.

II. It has been decided to onlist 100 Bakhtiari tribesmen fitto the zer data in the feet set in a Resident sale law will be an latter than the latter of the service of the exercise to the latter of the latter of the exercise of the exercise to the exercise to the exercise of the exercise to the exerci

Kermanshah

12. Decorations and rewards have been distributed by the Person mi tray as most a traje by a red or rest twheely active or the courts of a last the Research of their contracts of a rest of the parameter of the courts of a last the Research of their contracts of a rest of the parameter of the rest of the r

Khuzestan

13. It is reported that the Sheikhs of the Beni Turuf, when spinors to surrender the totals agreed to do so, and that 200 offer have already been hanned in without it having been necessary for the Persian army to take any foreible measures.

Russian Affairs.

- 14. His Majesty's Consul General at Meshed reports that Soviet activities in his consultance and military measures, allegedly for security, have greatly increased lately
- 15. The Russians are trying to buy secretly for export to Russia the unit of stocks of woollen material said to be 1 in liven viteds in the T foliar rolls. A this material is required for Persia's own consumption.

French Affasts

16. The French Legation in Tehran, together with its arch as which is been all to the second the Minister of the Personal Court of the Minister of the Minister of the Personal Court of the Minister of the Personal Court of the Minister of

Turkish Affairs

17 The Turkish Ambassador to Persia. M. Hasan Teray who has been absert for some time case other as a belief.

Tehran, 5th Nocember, 1944

No. 26

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 25th hovember)

No. 439)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary No. 43 for the period of the 6th November to 12th November, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legistion.

Tehran, 13th November, 1944

Enclosure in No. 26

(Secret)

Wilitary Attacks's Intelligence Summary No. 43 for the Period 6th 12th November, 1044

Permon Affaire

Political

SA'ED and his Cabinet have resigned. The Russians having to all appearances dropped their demand for an oil concession—in fact, going so far as to pretend that that demand never was the important matter at usue but only Sa'ed a persistently anti-Russian policy—those timorous people, who include the Shah, his intimate advisers, with the exception of the Minister of the Court and many Deputies, who feared that their private interests reight be affected by the prolongation of the crisis in Russo-Persian relations and who desired a conciliatory gesture that would make it possible for the Russians to re-establish relations

with the Persons Government, prevailed on Sa'ed to resign

2. Utilies the Russians are very ill informed, they must know that by his refusal of their demand Sa'ed has greatly increased his prestige and is, in fact, a mulior national here; not only that, but that Perman opinion was for the most that world opinion has not been misled by the artificial demonstration of hirelings, nor by the inspired chimour of a certain section of the press; and that not only have they had a considerable rebuilf but also that the Tudeh party is greatly discredited, having plainly shown itself to all to be nothing more than an organisation for the furtherance of Soviet policy in Persia. Moreover, the leaders of the party have realised that their Russian connexion is no guarantee of security, the leading papers of the party have been suppressed, its bead quarters occupied by Persian troops and some of the leaders arrested. Persians may well wonder what services the Soviet Ambassador and the Deputy Commissian for Foreign Affairs have rendered to Russia to ment the decorations whose award to them has recently been amounted

3. In broadcasts from Moscow, in the Russian press and in the Russian impored Persian press malignant attacks on Sa'ed continued. The similarity time are che rethe Resser and Per a pres left r doubt as to their our a The first hard day to the and of proposition to be affected at it was only to Russin that the Persian people could look with confidence for protection gainst colonising Powers and against exploitation. The I restigu gave as proof if & c s trea hery t he want's test he affected & seriest free ps to retract in Persin without any treaty right whatsoever. Reuter's and the B.B.C were attack for the referred to me earl work of the by a greater that a cell had the support a part of the Person Colors to the property tensored to publish criticisms of Russian policy, usually offering however, to make allowances for the apparent fact that the Soviet Embassy had been misled as to prombers as Properties One pare of hished what it han sh was the gest of a letter written by President Roosevelt affirming America's concern to be very ity of Person and men in getter there is the facilities of Paris would be a model for all big Powers in their dealings with small nations. The editor of the paper claims that such a letter was written, but some time ago, to to Persia, and that it was shown to the Persian Embassy in Washington with the President's permission.

4. The Shah has been considering the despatch of a special mission to Mosey's to et a second despatch of a special mission to members of it would be to the first of the second despatch of a special mission to incompere of it would be to the first of the second despatch of a special mission to be pleasing to the Russians

5. It seems likely that there will be some delay before a new Government is formed. There are at least lifteen willing cannidates for the premiership lit Musadday appears to have the largest support in the Majlis, but no way has yet been found to satisfy his condition that he should be allowed to retain a litton his seat in the Majlis. Failing him, the choice of the Departes at present Sultaneh (F.O. 199, M.A. 125) and Hussem Sami'i (Adib-es-Sultaneh (F.O. 199, M.A. 254).

to 4 me

 According to an official statement, the value of notes now in curvilation amounts to 6,332,899,160 rinks. In addition, the National Bank holds notes to the value of 947,851,440 rinks.

7 After a long drought rate has fallen over the greater part of Person

Enders Mannet Street

8. The Cabinet has approved the promotion of the Bakah of Jahrum in south east Fare to a Shahristan. It will include the villages of Samigan, Flagar (rard an and Kuhak.

Apparatments & est

9 ~(i) Sa ed Sami'i to be Under Secretary of State for the Interior
(ii) Alunad Ibrahum Zanganeh to be Under Secretary of State for Commence
and Industry

Apparatuents-Military

10 (i) Sartip Ahmad Khoarovani (FO 118; MA 158) to command the Persian air force. (He was recently builded unceremoniously out of Tabriz by the Russians, as he wished to take action against Tudeb demonstrators.)

(ii) Sarhang Neisar to command the 8th (Rezaich) Brigade

Internal Security

Furr

It had, it seems, been deedded by the Government that they could not go so far as to give to Nasir Quobgas an official decree appointing him Raise! I the think the property of the Cashgai tribes—but they have agreed that he may be asked to accept that the main sibility by the Governor General of Fars. Whether Nasir will accept this ambiguous position is doubtful. See also Summary No. 41/44, paragraph 18

Aucdistan

12. A British officer who recently visited Banch confirms that the village case to be a second of the Persian military authorities are doing their best with the small resources at their disposal, to relieve distress. From Persian sources it is reported that all the Banch Begradehs except Hama Rashid and his near relations have returned and made submission, also, that the Iraqi authorities are shown in a last it is reported. The Persian authorities are anxious to get him out of the way before the winter sets in. Banch becomes isolated for five to six months from the light of any garrison left in Banch depends on the amount of supplies that considers a size of any garrison left in Banch depends on the amount of supplies that considers a size of any garrison left in Banch depends on the amount of supplies that considers and the size of any garrison left in Banch depends on the amount of supplies that considers and the size of any garrison left in Banch depends on the amount of supplies that considers and the size of any garrison left in Banch depends on the amount of supplies that considers and the size of any garrison left in Banch depends on the amount of supplies that considers and the size of any garrison left in Banch depends on the amount of supplies that considers are size of the size of any garrison left in Banch depends on the amount of supplies that considers are size of the size

13. Qazi Muhammad, the Kurdish notable of Mahabad, who has for some title best that the first of the Mangur, one of the Manuch and one of the Govern. He is endeavouring to convince the Persian authorities, as yet with incomplete success, that he is a loyal Persian subject. He has in the past been credited with loyal service to the Government.

[30547]

Russian Affaire.

14 The Soviet Embassy did not hold the anniversary celebration of the partition by a start gerty cute wet war lept a The reason for the mother statement of we at the other than With a Billion of the control of the William State of the Control of the State of the Control of a President and the second of the form of the second of the I after a represent the second of the second of the second who dispersed the small crowd that was gathering at the party beadquarters in defiance of the proclamation forbidding public assembly, occupied the headquarter offices and arrested some of the leaders.

Tehran, 12th November, 1944

E 7406 422 84]

No. 27

Sir R Bullard to Mr Edon - (Received 4th December)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty a Pen pa Sorn roll and being Affect to a becourte rise the 1301 Second City 160 Seconder 1044 come of the hill art at a confidence of the hill art at a c this legation.

Tehran, 20th hovember, 1944

i nelosure in No. 27.

Military Attacks's Intelligence Summary No. 44, Secret, for the period 13th hovember to 19th November, 1944.

Perman Affairs.

Political.

t Persia is still without a Government. The Persians take a total telal mars son process disease as a post of the Bengind raiss will all the paper it so a best at her to so her police The Mailis has met in secret or open session almost daily. A Bill to excep-Dr M. att. (e ted . Per M . . for la . . . of the t total aws and to preserve his parliamentary seat agains the when he profit read from the property was teles. Its 64 see at 191 as he wabsequent meetings of the Majhs groups on the 15th November, Hussem Samu-Mrte. , Quit Bayat (Saham us Sultan) FO. 47, MA 65, by the Ittehad i Migration and Sadra Sadra (Mushtashand Dowleth) FO 193 MA 248 by the In an agged targe names as about does tog the ground of H south let date (Vil 1m-us Saltaneh). F O. 99, M A 125, Sadiq Sadiqi and Samii (Adib-us-Sale at 1 They were subsequently asked to reduce the number of their rands de estative. Nothing original in the way of a policy or vigour in carrier. that my be expected from a could be above and the teles and the minds of he respective of Deputies are probably that after the recent deterioration of Perse was extrelatings as asserted a change a Princ Minder who that I have not give the Russians their concession, will at least not irritate them further to r be a target for the r personal comments as Sa'ed was and that as I'r, as the war lasts and foreign troops on Persian soil prevent the Persians from being complete masters of their own house no strongly nationalistic policy or vigorous Prime Minister is indicated or indeed advisable

2 Th Russ' in sponsored newspapers the Freed in Freed press have kept up their attacks on Sa'ed, blaming his policy for embittering Perso Soviet relations, his "Fascist" Government for suppressing certain of the Tudeh group of newspapers and for oppressive action against Tudeb demonstrators. This Persian habit of kicking a man when he is down or continuing to revile him after he has resigned office suits the Russian book as they hope to obscure their recent defeat over the oil concession by a more concentrated attack on Sa'ed for his mistaken policy and past misdeeds which, they claim, are leading the country

3. A further Tudeh demonstration on the 17th November on a small scale and unescorted by Russian tenopa, was stopped and dispersed by Persian police and military before the dem is had a had proceeded in . I we turry made of bemused and unenthusiastic demonstrators from Sultanabad arsenal was stopped and turned back some 4 miles north of the town.

4. A society of Ulema has been founded in Tehran. The names of several entment divines are among its members. Among its objects are the translation of the Koran and famous works on Mohammedan theology and the construction of a hostel for prominent clerics visiting the capital

5. Sardar Akram, the Governor of Hamadan, has been acquitted by the correctional court of the charges made against him of illegally imprisoning certain people in Hamadan

Appointments-Cieil

6. Mahmud Fareughi, fourth son of the late Persian Prime Minister. Muhammad Ah Faroughi (Zuka-ul-Mulk), to be first secretary at the Persian Embassy in London

Economic

7 Reference Summary No. 42 44, paragraph 7, a contract has now been signed between the Persian Government and the British firm of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners for the survey of the Lar valley project. The survey is to be topographical and geological and i to certific feasibility of the construction of the dam, boring of the necessary tunnels and the possibility of combining with the dam an hydro-electric scheme.

8. An anti-locust conference has been in session in Tehran since the 11th November. Representatives of Great Britain, United States, Russia, Afghanistan and Persia attended.

9. Further good rain has fallen over the northern part of Persia

Perman Forces

10 The Russians seem to have at last agreed to the despatch of Persian traps to disarm the tribes in the Shiewan and Bujuned irons. Son 120 infantry seer walnut Begens att Med , is the 20rd October for Bujuard A com mission composed of a military officer, the farmandar, the public prosecutor and two well known enterens of each place will be formal to wifest arms from the tras It is tope I for Air Advan Bichatman in aircins to the grand in Meshed and Farajullah Zafaranlu is to be arrested shortly.

Internal Security

Kurdutan.

11 There is little news of the operations against Baren Risk a and negotiations with the Iraq Government for his arrest and extract or see at II in progress. Hama Rashid's followers are still to a to a constal to govern a warfare and in harnesing the Persian lines of warrant cati to B. nel where the garcinon numbers about 2,000-3,000 men-

12 Distribution of piece-goods (71,005 metres), sugar (100,073 kilog.) and en (998 kilog) has been made in som of the and areas of the house and a rate by the core is all Bread Department. An offer by the Kingsh ces to time delivery themselves in Kermansiah and to superstend the

distribution was declined

Security East Persia.

13. Two UK.C.C. trucks employed on wheat collection were held up by an arm of gang about 15 inflatments of 2 1 day is he sat Vectors. Of the four Pers is irrects and asset is an arm of the serious and the serious and the Person of the serious and the ser pole is carried away the and processed a longings of the drivers. A Persian army detachment sent in pursuit has so far failed to contact the robbers.

Russing Affairs

14. A consular report from Meshed states that some eighty Turkoman soldiers of the Red army are said to have described and joined the Persian Turkoman tribes in the Bujuird district. The Soviet military authorities approached the Persian General Officer Commanding in Khorassan for assistance in rounding up the describes. A party of Persian troops, accompanied by a Soviet officer surrounded the describes and after a short fight some thirty-three of them were captured. Twelve Persian Turkomans have been arrested for assisting the describes.

15. The same source reports that a platoon of Russian infantry has been

despatched to Birjand.

16. M Kavtaradzeh, whose name has become so unpopular in Persia recently that it is now rendered as Kaftárzadeh (hyzna spawa), is reported to be still in

Tehran and indisposed.

17 The Russian Military Attaché, who recently visited Khwash and Iranshahr, is now reported to have arrived in Shiraz and to have made contacts with Nasir Khan Qashgai. Further details of this encounter are awaited.

18. The Persian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has protested against the opening, without prior permission of the Persian Government, by the Russians of Research Technical Figures at Call 20 in Azerbai a Other West medical and agricultural, were to follow

Polish Affoirs

19. The number of civilian Poles in Persia on the Sist October, 1944

	Men	Women.	Children	2 otal
In Tehran	431	1,413	399	2,243
In Tefahan .	78	488	546	1,112
In Ahwaz .	157	704	315	1,176
		**********	44	
	686	2,605	1,260	4 531

Turkish Affaire

20. His Excellency M Jemal Husnu Taray, the Turkish Ambassador, is reported to have been appointed as ambassador to Rome

Tehran 20th November 1944

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1 34

Sir R Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received December 9.)

(No. 456.)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit areas.

20th November, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehenn 27th Sprember, 1944

Fortosure in No 25-

(Secret)

Military Attache's Intelligence Summary No. 45 for the Period 20th to 26th hovember, 1944

Personn Affaire.

Political.

1. At a secret session of the Majhs on the 20th November Mustafa Quit Bays (Sahar 1 - 10.1) and A Pro Majhs on the 20th November Mustafa Quit forty-five cast for Sadiq Sadiqi (Moshtashar-ud Dowleh). The latter had previously actionness has refusal to stand the analysis of the premiers appoint but

been prevailed upon to withdraw his objections. Samir (Adib-us-Saltaneh) had also refused to stand for the premiership out of diagnat, as some say, at the condidates for Cabinet posts, their jackals among the Deputice and their hire-tings among the press. It is more likely that, as a reasonably honest patriot (although without much force of character) he felt himself incapable, if elected, of choosing a Cabinet acceptable to himself, the Majhs and the Russians, to say bothing of the other Allies and the Shah. Bayat was subsequently received in andience by the Shah and instructed to form his Cabinet. This he has at last done, and they were due to be presented to the Shah on the 25th November and to the Majhs on the 28th November.

2. The Cabinet is composed as follows

Commerce, Industry and Mines; Kamal Hidayat, Hassan Ali (Nasr-ul-Mulk. (F.O. 107, M.A. 140.) (C)

Minister of State (without portfolio): Fahimi, Khalil (Fahim-ul-Mulk). (FO 59, M A. 62.) (B).

Finance Ardalan, Amanullah (Haji Izz-ul Mamalik). (FO. 27,

Education Sadiq, Dr. Isia (Sadiq-i-A'lam) (F O 192, M A 247.) (D) Justice: Adl Mustafa (Mansur-us-Saltaneh). (F O. 1, M A 1.) (D) Minister of State (without portfolio). Sinsi, Ali Akbar. (F O. 218.) (D) Real and Corne and its from North F O 92 M V 12)

Foreign Affairs Ram, Muhsin, (FO 187, M A 239)
War Zand, Brahim, (FO 283) (D)
Health Malik, Dr Said (Luquan ul-Mulk.) (D)
Interior Sururi, Muhammad. (FO 219.) (B)
Posta, Telegraphs and Telephones Arasteh, Nadir. (FO 24, M A 32).

The Minuter of Agriculture has not yet been appointed, Nurl Islandian (Munif., is a little in him a been aftered and him is at seed the post.

\iii (A) signifies member of previous Cabinet.

(B) signifies member of previous Cabinet in same post

(U) signifies member of former Cabinet.

(D) signifies member of former Cabinet in same post

Thus, the only two newcomers to Cabinet rank are Mohan Rain and Nadir Arasteh. The former is now Persian Ambanador at Bagdad, and the latter has had a long diplomatic career with, in addition, two poets as provincial governor. In general they may be said to be "a decent set" and more competent than many if given a lead. It was rumoured that the Russians had said they would not accept as a Cabinet Minister any member of Said's Cabinet. It is difficult to see on with grands had a "yest to allow they had been and Sururi. The former was a Minister without portfolio and had, moreover, been absent on a special mission in Kurdiston during most of the period of the crisis over the oil concession. Sururi is a promoted Under-Secretary, who has had a purely departmental career and has never dabbled in politics.

3. The Freedom Front (Russian sponsored) press continue their attacks to be a policy was one sided and that, by wilfully extranging the Russians be has upset the political balance. To the working classes they say that the refusal by Sa ed to grant a concession has deprived thomsands of workers and thousands of the chance of larrative employment on oil development. To the young intelligentain they say (though not openly) that the British want this concession from the chance of the chance of the chance of the concession of the chance of the chance of the chance of the concession of the chance of the chance of the chance of the chance of the concession of the chance of

4. In the provinces the Russians are as active in their efforts as in the jurit. From Azarbaijan it is reported that they convene meetings of various guilds, assemble doctors and approach Kurds and endeavour to get them to send telegrams of protest to Tehran against the non-granting of the onceasion. They even took the occasion of a meeting of the Perso-Soviet Cultural Society in Tehran to make species of the second of the Perso-Soviet Cultural Society in Tehran to make species of the second of the Perso-Soviet Cultural Society in Tehran to make species of the second of the Perso-Soviet Cultural Society in Tehran to make species of the second of the Perso-Soviet Cultural Society in Tehran to make species of the second of the Perso-Soviet Cultural Society in Tehran to make species of the Society of the Viagle, Haji Muhtasham-us-Saltaneh, got up and said that such utterances were out of piace in a cultural meeting.

A press statement gives the numbers of the Majlis parties as follows .-

Independents (Mufrid)					***	58
National Union (Milli)		**			40	30
Entherland (Watan)	41.4		-	*1+		25
Popular (Tudeh) .	1+			***	2-4	題

The Court

6. The Queen Mother has left for Egypt to see her fourth child Prince Ali Reza who has recently arrived in Cairo from Johannesburg after the death divorced, consort, left for Cairo some weeks previously to see her only child. Prince Chulum Reza. It is believed that Ismet al Maluk, Reza Shah's third consort, will also leave for Cairo in the near future to see her eldest am, Prince Als ar Re. a.

7. Workers' Insurance Regulations have been passed by the Cabinet on the 6th November, 1944. In brief, the regulations apply to the towns of Tehran.

Tabrix Isfahan and Meshod, and provide for-

(i) Classufication of workers by trades

(ii) Medical examination of workers to decide their physical fitness for their present employment

(iti) Protection from dangerous machinery, washing facilities, extra milk.

(iv) Penalties for infringement by factory owners.

(v) Insurance premia vary according to the nature of the trade from 14 per cent, of the daily wage to 3 per cent, one third of the premium to be paid by the employer

(vs) Insurance benefits graded according to the degree of disability from death down to minor injuries necessitating temporary atoppage of

WDI

Есоновие

8 A new regulation for the monopoly of agriculture has been issued by Dr. Molspaugh. It supersedes the Stabilisation of Prices Regulation N 145 and is framed to bring under one control the collection, transport, storage a 4 usus of grain, the control of bakeries, and the functions previously performed by the Price Stabilisation Department,

Tribal Affairs.

Ahusiatan

9. The Acting Minister for War informed the British Military Attaché that up to the 20th November 1,000 rifles had been collected by the columns of the result of the columns of the result of the columns of the result of the concluded within a month, as the Ministry for War had no desire to lock up so to any troops in that area. (A recent report gives the strength of the Khuzistan Division and its attached troops as 7,555 all rantos.)

Kurdertan

to the Rash do not not be for when approve the Brush Whenever to the Rash do not be to the Knimskam of Hallabjeh and the Chief of Police of Penjam. Hame Rashid is said to have proposed the following terms —

that a recovered in the manager

(ii) The Persian Government should not hold against him any acts of his subsequent to "the events of Shahrivar" (the entry of British and Russian troops into Persia)
(iii) No acts of his tribe subsequent to his separation from them to be laid at

his door,

No mention is made of extradition and the above terms could not be said to be suitable from the Person Government's point of view. Meanwhile, negotiations between the two Governments are in progress in Bagdad. Another agreement signed, prior to Hama Rashid's surrender, by Colonel Saqafi, the Person Liaison Officer, and Sayvid Sidqi, the Iraqi Liaison Officer, provides, inter-aliator the liberation of the fifteen Jaf tribesmen now in prison, a full enquiry into

frontier incidents where the inhabitants have suffered losses from raiders, negotiations between the two Governments for the handing over of Hama Rashid and the provision of safe-conduct for such of his followers who submit to the Persian authorities and desire to return to Persian territory

Russian Interests

11. A small party of Russian military has arrived at Gunabad. It is believed that they intend to make a reconsussance of the road Gunabad. Firdaus Cobas-Youd

French Interests

 General de Gaulle arrived in Tehran on the 26th November en route to Moscow

Tehran, 26th Vovember 1944

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No. 29

Sir R Bullard to Mr Aden - (Received 19th December)

(No. 464)

IIIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Property of Intelligence Summary, No. 48 of the 27th November to the 3rd December, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this legation

Tehrun, 4th December, 1944

Enclosure in No. 29

(Sweret.)

Military Attaché's Intelligence Summary, No. 46, for the period the 27th Varember to the 3rd December, 1944

Person Affaire.

Political.

1 Moham Rais has refused the partfolio of Foreign Affairs alleging the iff health of his wife as the reason. He doubtless prefers his ambassed will post in Bagdad to the uncertainty of tenure of a ministernal post in this Cabinet. So far no one else has been appointed.

2. The Tudeh continue to try and carry out the orders they receive from the Soviet Embassy and the Military Governor continues to result them. They announced a large meeting at their headquarters for Friday the 1st December, but the Military Governor forbade entrance to their premises on the score of the recent emergency proclamation banding as unlawful assemblies any meeting of more than three persons.

3 On Friday, the lat Dreamber, a reception was given at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to celebrate the 1st anniversity of the Tebran Conference, and the issue of the statement confirming Persia's political independence and

4. On the 2nd December Dr. Musaddiq entered the Majirs at 9 a.m., and aprung a surprise on the Deputies. He tabled a Bill making it a penal offence for any Prime Minister, Cabinet Minister or government representative to grant any oil concession in Persia at any time to any focusing government or foreign oil company. He was successful in obtaining "double urgency" procedure for his Bill which was passed at 4 p.m. on the same day. (The full text will be given in next Intelligence Summary.) Dr. Musaddiq was probably induced to take this prompt and extreme action by consideration of what many intelligent Persians have seem produced the rupture in his relations with the Russians. Most l'ersians have thought that the Russians with the Russians. Most l'ersians have thought that the Russians and Kaytaradzeh's continued presence in Tehran supported this view. They agreed that the Shab might be won over or intimidated into promising the

concession, that the Cabinet might be bought or intimated into granting it, that the Russians might object to and overthrow every successive Cabinet which rejisted them until government was reduced to impotency. The one body, not from incorruptibility but from its size, its beterogeneous nature and its internal pealousies which could not be bought in its estirety was it. It is therefore, garrulous, venal and lazy as it was, thereby than that the Russians would urge the Shah to close the Majlis as a brake on the government of the country and, as a substant of every measure of reform? Dr Musaddiq may have argued thus and served this moment to record in statute form the opinion of the Majlis.

5. A new governorate of Jahrum in Fars has been formed. It will include

the districts of Semkan, Khafar, Kurdijan and Kubak.

Appointments-Civil

6. Ahmad Divsalar to be acting Governor of Ustan No. 1 (Gilan) evce Nadir Arasteh appointed Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Economic

7. A clause will be meerted in all contracts for labour for the British military authorities whereby the contractor is bound, on the termination of his contract, to transport to their homes any workmen imported from their homes to the place of his contract

Internal Security

harr

"The Cover or reneral, for some time past, had been toying with the idea. f proces g Nast Kin Quelga's lesters to the event Wilde son of Tie His objects, he said, were to induce a more stable frame of mind in Nasir and, during his necessarily long absences in Tehran, to allow the influence of the more sensible and tractable Mithammed Hussein Quehgai gradually to ount that of Vasir As regards the first of First's objects, it is doubtful whether a sense of his parliamentary responsibilities would effect any lasting change in Nasti's unstable mentality. The second object seems equally difficult to achieve since Name would not be compelled to spend the greater part of his time in Tehran A Shiraz Deputy, Muaddil, for instance, has not, to date, registered a single attendance in the Majlis since his election. Nasir Khan's own objects are not difficult to guesa. He wants additional representation for his tribe in the Majlie and, should a future government decide to bring him to hook for his past misdeeds, he wants parliamentarry immunity. However, Nasir's schemes have, for the moment, gone agley as Firuz has had instructions from Tehran not to coul a h the election for the vacant seat, the Persian Government not beinw to by such action in the South, to provoke similar demands from the North to a these seats rendered vacant by the rejection of the credentials of the Russian sponsored Tudeh Deputies.

contacted Namer Khan was not the Soviet Assistant Military Attaché but another Russian who had visited Shiraz some ien days previously, though the Soviet Military Attaché did evince considerable interest in tribal affairs and attempted to produce from the Governor, his host, a list of the tribes. As to the truth of the Russian offer of arms, ammunition and money there is only Nusir Khan's statement made to the Governor and to His Majesty's Consul. He might well have been trying to increase his own importance or even have been fool enough to think that British fear of such extension of Russian tufficence in the South might

evoke a similar offer from the British

10. Better security on the roads round Shiraz is reported as the result of a tail twisting administered by the Governor to Colonel Khosrowdad, the Chief of Gendarmeric of Fars

Humussans

12. Hussein Quli Rustam of the Mamassani has made overtures to His Majesty's Consul at Shiraz and has expressed his desire for guidance. If this objectain, as was reported, is to act as mediator in the dispute between the two Zarghampur cousins, Abdullah and Khosro, this should make for a peaceful outcome

Ahuzistan

The military operations to disarm the Arab tribes have been hampered by rain and the flight of a large number of the Beni Taruf across the border into Iraq. General Homavian asked His Majesty's Consul at Ahwaz to intervene with the Iraqi majesty and it distributed that this was not a matter in which His Majesty's Consul could properly interfere and that it should be dealt with through diplomatic channels between the Governments of Persia and Iraq.

Aurdiction

13. No result has yet been published of the discussions between the Persian and Iraqi Governments for the handing over to the former of Hama Rashid. It they have no extradition trenty with Persia, and that his enforced residence in Iraq at a safe distance from the frontier is, in fact, a better solution both in the interests of the Persian Government and Hama Rashid.

Rusman Interests

14. The Trideh have now opened a branch in the sugar factory at Marydasht

near Persepolts

15. There is some evidence to show that itusian propagands in the Person army is not without its effect. The chief targets are the warrant officers and the junior officers. With the former the line taken is that as the backbone of the Person army and as long service men, they are shamefully underpaid and badly treated. To the young officers the approach is by an appeal to their professional ambition and by urging them to better their own chances of preference and promotion by making a clean sweep of their old corrupt and useless settled.

16. On the 28th November a gold and marble plaque was unvailed in the Soviet Embassy to commomorate the Tehran Conference. A long speech was made by the Seviet Ambassador and a short speech in Persian by the Persian Prime Minister. It was worth noting that Sorum, the only Cubinet Minister who was also a member of Sa'ed's last Cabinet (apart from Fabinal, who is still

absent in Kurdustan), was not invited

Teknan, 4th December, 1944

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No. 80

Sir R. Bullard to Mr Eden .- (Received 27th December)

(No. 472)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to the Majesty Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit berewith a copy of Intelligence Summery for period 4th December to 10th December, 1944, compiled by the military attaché to this logation.

Tehran, 11th December, 1944

Enclosure in No. 80.

(Secret.)

Military Attacke's Intelligence Summary No. 47 for the period 4th December to

Perman Affores.

Pulitical

L. Dr. Musaddiq's Bill probabiting the discussion of oil concessions by any member of the Government with the representative of any foreign Government or company (for the text see the appendix to this summary) and its namediate acceptance by the Majlin took the Soviet Embassy and its few reball was evident in the comments of the Tudeb press and was made clear by the Soviet Ambassador in an interview with the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs

when the Ambassador stated that the passing of this Bill had increased the dissatisfaction of the Soviet Government with the Persian Government.

Kaytaradzeh returned to Moscow at the first opportunion

2. Russian counter-action has taken various forms. An attempt was made by a Deputy, Rahimian, who, although not a member of the Tudeh party, ower his cont to Russian assistance, to table a Bill cancelling the A.LOC, concession but for this no support at all was forthcoming. The Soviet Ambassador demanded the suppression of half a dozen papers which had supported Sa'ed and cris and the actions of local Russian officials. Persians, both official and non-official we spatial from he partiers from the 1 the grands that the week all to Russia. The littles are by mostly fee to that was because that with to nese ate , a trong Seast Armetia as her all a territies. It That I all a live for some a fine gas a gree to see to get and all a Distance time of out a nate to the state of the accordance with research and the presentate of a city exact a Zin, the already to the grater place when the to be a service of the agests 1 to section of the Dapot excellent Afro trates as a squeeze of the period Arabag fol notion is taken a conditional attraction less than the research and had afterpled to a hit in the river we run in the ris Scan evans and vida, r The results was poor for the esting in an at it is no sale that vil ated data to and 5 (80) roods, working and allow to to to east

3. It may be inferred from the terms of the manifesto that it will now be Soviet policy to work up an agrication in the northern provinces for the establishment of provinces and district councils and some measure of autonomy. Such councils are allowed for in the Constitution, but they have never been formed it may also be assumed that anyone openly opposing Soviet policy in the northern

provinces will be labelled as a Fascust and expelled.

of Dr Musaddiq's Bill and the rejection of Rahiman's proposal proof of the subservience of the Majlis and the Government to British influence and to the power of A.I.O.C. money Russia, it is claimed, desires only to protect Persia and herself from the designs of "reactionary and imperialistic Powers" Imperialist Powers were sometimes forced to seek the betp of and to protect sympathy with freedom loving Russia but once they had achieved their purpose they reserve to type is with a life had a part to be received to their purpose they reserve to type is with a life had a part to be received their purpose they reserve to type is with a life had a part to be received their purpose they reserve to type is with a life had a part to be received their purpose they describe them they should ask the oppressed people of Egypt, Iraq and Palestine what they thought of British protection

5. To counter the "Freedom Front" formed by papers under Russ influence, an "Independence Front" has been formed by twenty eight other papers. These include the less disceputable and more or less independent papers. They have note as no been and colors at the second papers and a second paper and a second papers. They have note as no been and colors and the papers of the Soviet Ambassador three have been suppressed. On the other hand, seven of the pro-Russian papers have been suppressed for attacks on the

Government

6. The debate on the programme of the Government produced criticious of previous Governments for over-subservience to demands of foreign Powers, as insistence on the preservation of balance in foreign relations and bitter attacks a Dr. M. Ispach. The Prome Manuster promises that he would make define promoses regarding the firsts of the Mississippi with previous that a brother the 14th December. The Government was given a vote of confidence by 76 Deputies. 9 opposing and 16 abstaining. It is probable that the Prime Minister will maist on the retirement of Dr. Millspaugh or on a drastic curtailment of his powers.

7. Nasrullah Interam, Minister of Roads and Communications, has been

appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs

Perman Forces

6. Sartip Muhammad Bagher Hushmand Afshar, who directed the recent operations at Merivan and Banel, has been awarded the 1st class Medal of Merit.

Appointments-Military

9 Sact p Mansour Muzayyinni has resumed command of the 2nd (Tehran) Division ,see Summary No. 41-44, paragraph 11 (ii)).

Internal Security.

10. Persian forces have now occupied Sardasht in addition to Banch. The General Staff profess to be satisfied with the military situation in this area now that Bama Rashid has been detained by the Iraqi authorities. Their desire to occupy Mahabad with an adequate garrison has again been blocked by the Rissians with the first and the first and the first and the supply situation of the Persian currisons in Banch and Sardasht. Snow has probably already blocked the roads for motor transport and the amount of supplies now stocked in Banch is totally inadequate for the needs of the troops until the spring

Khuzizian

11 It is now reported that some 1,500 rifles have been collected from the Beni Turuf. Further operations seem to be langing fire pending negotiations between the Persian and Iraqi Governments for the surrender or disarmament of certain sections of the tribe who have taken refuge in Iraq.

Far

12. There has been some raiding by Boir Ahmadis of villages in the neighbourhood of Semiram and Shahreza. Flocks of sheep have been carried off, including 300 from the Darashuri families, who had been left by Nusir Quebgai bear Semirum for the express purpose of preventing Boir Ahmadi raiding

Kast Perma

13. The gang of brigands, eleven in all, who carried out the attack on UK.C.C. trucks, mentioned in parts, raph 13 of Summary No. 44 44, have been captured. It is probable that the leasers at least will be executed

American Affaire

14. Mr. Harriman, United States Ambassador in Russia, has passed through Tehran on his way to Moscow

Chinese Afferer

15. A Chinese Consulate has been opened in Meshed

Russian Affairs

16. While recent Russian policy in Persia has confirmed the consistently belt fears for ity Persia is a large set of the last to be designed in others by the generally correct behaviour of Russian troops. Where Russia had gained respect, she has now lost it, and she is now almost universally regarded, and feared, by Persians as an aggressive, grabbing Power. To counter this, the Soviet inspired Persian press is representing Soviet policy as being defensive, with the object of ensuring that Persia does not become a base for the lostile activities of imperialist Powers. As the source of such arguments is accepted by all Persians to be the Soviet Embassy more particularly as they are used by Russian officials in conversation with Persians, the harmony of Anglo Russian relations in not obvious to Persians in spite of the best efforts of British officials.

17. It is reliably reported that a Russian party recently made a reconnaissance of the roads across the Kavir between Gunahad on the Meshed

Zahidan road and Kerman

18. The report in Summary No. 44, 44, paragraph 15, that a platoon of Russian infantry had arrived in Birjand, is not confirmed. Russian officers have, however been making or our established and our of the at Richard for a setablished which they explained may be required to assist a the row month of Meson, of horses they have purchased in Zahul.

19. Iransovatrans are still operating transport services from Yazd and Isfahan over the roads leading northwards. The report in Summary No. 39 44,

paragraph 14, that they had closed down these activities was incorrect

attendance of about 300 children. The achool is divided into two sections, in one of which the language used is Russian, in the other Turki

Tehran, 10th December, 1944

Appendix.

Appendix to Intelligence Summury No 47 44

Law passed by the Maylin in 2nd December, 1944

(Summary No. 46/44, paragraph 4, and No. 47 44, paragraph 1.)

Article 1.

In the matter of oil concessions no Prime Minister, Minister, Acting Minister I was sometimed by the control of the control of

Article 2

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet may discuss the sale of oil or the manner in which the Persian Government should exploit and control Persia's oil deposits but must inform the Majha of such conversations

Article 3.

Offenders against articles 1 and 2 will be sentenced to solitary confinement for a period of from three to eight years and will be perioabently dismissed from Covernment service

CHAPTER IV .- SYRIA AND THE LEBANON.

(A) Muscellaneous.

'E 6657 28 89]

No 31

Str E. Speurs to Mr Eden.

(No 103.)

HIS Majesty's Minister at Beirut presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and bas the honour to transmit to him, with reference to Foreign Office telegram No. 358 of 1st October, 1944, a of vot. I the State of the S

Berrul, 17th October, 1944

Enclosure in No. 31

Sir E Spears to the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Your Excellency,
I HAVE the bonour to inform your Excellency that I have been instructed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to reply as follows to the message which I transmitted to him from your Excellency on the 22nd September regarding the conclusion of a treaty between the Syrian and

French Governmenta

2. The intention of His Majesty's Government in suggesting that the time bad come to consider negotiating a definitive arrangement with France seems to because the mandated torritory is become in every respect a fully independent State, the conclusion of a treaty between the mandatory and the former mandated State to define, for the future, relations between the two parties seems necessary as inevitable. Therefore, when, in 1941, the independence of Syria was promised, the formal termination of the mandate by a treaty was provided for both in General Catroux's proclamation of the 8th June, 1941, and in the simul taneous declaration by His Majesty's Ambaesador in Cairo on behalf of His Majesty's Government, as well as in the subsequent proclamations of independence issued by General Catroux later the same year.

3. Owing to the war attention there has not, since 1941, been in existence a French Government which was able to make a treaty of this kind on behalf of France. The question of a treaty has therefore remained an academic one during the area. The question of a treaty has therefore remained an academic one during the area. The problem of the line Majesty's Government would gladly see the final formal realisation of the independence of the Levant States, in which they have taken such a close,

direct and sympathetic interest

4. The question is, however, more than a matter of pure form. The French authoraties in the Levant still possess (by virtue of the mandate, and legally speaking) various rights and functions in some of which British authorities co-operate or are associated with for war reasons. In many cases Syrian authorities participate in these functions. His Majesty's Government have week a feet the end the end the end of the end of the end is finally won. A great many other functions of government formerly exercised by the French have been handed to the Syrian Government either under the agreement of the 22nd December, 1943, or under other arrangements. His Majesty's Government have always been in favour of such arrangements by which the Syrian Government would regulate their own day-to-day affairs by arrangement with the French authorities. They have frequently assisted the conclusion of such acrangements and they were the first foreign Power with the French National Committee to recognise Syris and accredit a diplomatic representative. But there are various questions which still seem to need clearing up and which can only be settled in a treaty or other formal agreement with France. It is not in Syria's true interest to leave them unsettled and as disinterested friends, His Majesty's Company feb cut the late tell the Syria, Gaye ament that his way

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their view. Mr Eden would ask that your Excellency and the President should judge the matter freely according to what you think is your country's real interest.

3 His Majesty's Government do not wish to prejudge what the treaties or agreements should or should not contain. That is for the Syrian and French negotiators to settle. As your Excellency will be aware from public statements in the Figures of settle. As your Excellency will be aware from public statements in the Figures of settle. As your Excellency will be aware from public statements in the Figures of the Figures of the Figures of the Lebanon. Both France and Great Britain are pledged to the independence of Syria and the Lebanon. The Lyttelton-de Gaulle agreements of the Majesty's Government for their part freely admit a predominant position for France in Syria and the Lebanon over any other European Power As will be seen, this arrangement provides fully for Syrian independence and is in no sense contrary to the Assault Court of the Syrian Government for their part are unwilling to recognize a privileged position for France or any other State.

5. I would add that there are no secret agreements about the Levant States, as hinted in the letter to Mr Churchill. The policy of His Majesty a Government has been publicly stated on numerous occasions and is as described above.

E L SPEARS

E 7238 23 891

No 32

Sir E Spears to Mr Edon.-(Received 25th Nacomber)

(No. 119)
HIS Majesty's Minister at Berrut presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and bas the honour to transmit to him, with reference to Berrut telegram No. 66 of the 7th November, 1944, copy of a letter from the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs dated the 7th November, 1944, regarding Franco-Syrian Treaty negotiations.

Berrut, 10th November, 1944

Enclosure in No. 32

Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Sir E Spears

Sir.

Diamascus, 7th November, 1944

IN ceply to the representations, both written and verbal, which you may
me a the 16th October, 1944, acting upon instructions from His Majesty's Government I have the large to expose to the Large that the point of view of the Syrian Government.

2 The syman Covernment wish to thank His M jerry's Garage their high the interest they have manifested on divers occasions, and to express their high appreciation of their generous attitude towards Syria and her people

They have also taker note with quest satisfaction of the intention of the Majora active ment of to seak our assents part, are part of a the satisfaction which is the satisfaction of the intention of the intenti

reas us to be read by His Miles & Charles and avoid justify there in entering upon negotiations for the concession of a rolly with I were the motives which he behind this attitude have been read for a 1. Pendert of the Republic in his letter to Mr. Charchill.

I may add that a treaty between Syria and France seems I in the measure after the agreement with General Catronic on the 22nd December 1943 by which brance handed back to Syria the powers and functions which she

exercised until then in Syrus's name. Moreover, the unpleasant memory which the State of the Sta

of the war the Syrum Government do not see how these can be held to be inconsistent with the independence of the country, since they have ceded them of their own free will, temporarily and for the necessities of the war, moved by their distributions of placing all the resources of the country at the disposal of the Allied forces until the final victory of the United Nations is postered.

6. His Majesty's Government refer to the Lyttelton-de Gaulle Agreement of 1941 which deals with two distinct points —

(a) The recognition by the British Government of Syrian independence; and b) The recognition by the British Government of a predominant position for France in Syria over any other European Power, "without prejudice to Syrian independence,"

the base of the state of the state of the base of the

ment do not seek to replace or supplant France or substitute British for French

7 Despite the unfortunate policy exercised by France in Syria for twenty five years, the Syrian Government are animated by the friendliest sentiments in their relations with the French, yet we extend consent to the our fate to that of France or any other nation in cultural, inditary, economic or political matters. These are questions of supreme importance to us.

The real interests of our country its future as an independent sovereign State, as well as its geographical position, require that our policy should take into patients, be its like the plantal recommendation of the protocol of Alexandria, we cannot consent to any arrangement that may not be in their indicated we associated by the present war in this matter have been severe and unforgettable. In short, both our national and our international existence cannot in any respect be separated from that of the other Arab States in war as in peace

S After receiving the British reply on the 16th October, and in order to arrive at a solution of all the questions pending with the French, and especially the question of the army, the Syrian Government resumed negotiations with the representatives of France on Tuesday, the 24th October, 1944; and you will

remember that in course of these negotiations, which lasted a week, we kept you informed of all the developments.

sidered as a whole. They gave their desiderata to be as follows -

I .- A treaty of alliance.

11.-A military convention providing for the presence of a French military mission

III,—A "convention d'établissement."
IV.—A "convention universitaire."

V \ ' convention consulaire.'

The negotiations revealed that France's purpose was to ensure for herself a process of the state of the state of the state of the state of the foreign Powers, and pointed out that the mandate itself did not confer upon the mandatory Power any such privileges. Moreover, Syria wishes to remain free from any engagement that may affect her independence, and believes that all matters regulating international relationship must be left over until the peace conference, where the fate of all the nations of the world will be decided. It is augmificant that the Syrian Chamber and public opinion are at one with the Government in this attitude.

The negotiations also showed that it was not the intention of the French to arrive at a solution of the problems, it was evident that they aimed at imposing certain limitations upon our liberty of action as an independent State by seeking to reserve for themselves certain powers and privileges, and attempting to force upon us a state of isolation which is incompatible with the Government's established Arab policy, a policy enshrined in the Alexandria resolutions. We, therefore, insisted that the army be handed over to us under the terms of the military project of June 1944, which the French had beld up pending consultation with their Government. We could not tolerate that the army should remain in foreign hands and he used as a means of pressure to obtain a position which the troubles which may arms as a result of the present French policy and a late of the Alfred war effort in Syria, and will inevitably reflect unfavourably upon the position of the united nations in the Middle East.

Desiring as much as possible to avoid this eventuality, and seeing that no age to the state of the last meeting hald on Monday, the 30th October, that it was their intention to have recourse to the good offices of the British Government to arbitrate on the question of the army, since it is they who assume inilitary responsibility in Syria

I have the honour, therefore, to request that our proposal be communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Government and will be grateful to receive their reply at an early date.

I avail, &c., JAMIL MARDAM BEY

FE 7288 28 89)

No. 33

Mr Eden to Mr Shone (Berrut).

(No. 208.)

Sir,

I HAVE carefully considered Sir Edward Spears's despatch No. 119 of the tork Northber in which was enclosed a copy of a note from the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, regarding the need for a treaty or agreement between North and a rance to a quitale the phostoms outstanding under the former manuality regime.

2. As you will be aware, I disagree in part with the statement of the position in the Syrian note. The Syrian argument seems in outline to be that General Catroux handed over an powers exercised by the French by the

agreement of the 2nd December, 1943. The Syrians admit that the French have during the war the right to have certain troops in Syria and to exercise certain powers, but state that this is only because the Syrian Government have agreed that they should and they consider that this will all end automatically with the war. Therefore, there is no need for a treaty. The French, they maintain, have no longer any special rights in Syria except those that have been voluntarily accorded for the duration of the war only, and the conclusion of any treaty.

3. In general, the answers to these points seem to be as follows. Whatever the agreement of the 22nd December 1943, may have been meant to cover, its exact scope is not clear from the text and there is a reasonable doubt on the subject. The French admittedly handed over a number of functions to the Syrian Government, so that the Syrian Government can be said now to be enjoying substantial independence, but there is a residue of rights which the limit of th

of the war various other powers which they continue to exercise during the war. The reason that they exercise these powers during the war is in fact not that the reference to the Arab Council, I sympathise with the desire of the Syrian Government not to be hampered in reducing the barriers which divide them from other Arab States, but there is nothing as yet to show that the French are requiring from Syria any treaty rights different in character from those that we enjoy in Egypt or Iraq (even if they go so far) and such treaty rights have not prevented the countries from being independent, nor their participation in the Arab Council

4. I do not think that it would be useful or descrable for you to take a y instinctive in rebuting the puridical arguments used in this note at the beginning Government have attitled the matter carefully, but adhere to the advice which the October and to the statement of the position contained therein. I should indeed prefer to keep the whole question on a purely practical plane, for I am convinced it will serve very little purpose to get anguged in a long series of written notes.

5 I would therefore suggest that you should draw attention to the state ments made in paragraph 6 of the Syrino note, which contains the comments of Syrino Government on their communications to the French and an account of how the matter has been left. It would be interesting to know what the French have proposed to the Syrinas that the five conventions mentioned in that paragraph should contain. What functations do the French wish to impose on the Syrians? What powers and privileges do they wish to reserve to themselves which, in the Syrian view, should properly belong to Syria as an independent State? How do the French propose to force a state of isolation on Syria as in here suggested?

6. As regards the Troupes Spéciales, you should reply that, while we do not think it is practicable to arbitrate formally in any way on this question, we have been discussing it with the French Provisional Government, but that the French have so far not agreed to make any progress with it, except as part of the negotiations for liquidating questions outstanding under the mandate

at the very outest of your new appointment and that it will be desirable to prepare the ground carefully before taking the treaty question further. It seems to me likely, however, that the Syrians and Lebanese will perhaps raise these questions with you before you have been long in Beirut, and, white I do not wish to hamper your discretion in any way as to the best method of handling these questions, I would suggest that the foregoing line is the most likely to yield results. I am. &

ANTHONY EDEN

No. 34

Mr Eden to Mr Shone (Beirut)

(No. 210.)

Foreign Office, 20th December, 1941.

ON your appointment as H.M. Minister at Beirut, it will, I think, he well if I set forth for your guidance the policy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as regards the Levant States

2. First of all, I wish to confirm that it is the declared policy of His Majesty's Government to support the independence of the Levant States and to encourage its growth. This independence in the view of His Majesty's Government can best be regularised internationally by means of a formal agreement between the Levant States and France, and it is the policy of His Majesty's Government to facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement

The policy of supporting the independence of the Levant States was outlined by the Prime Minister in his speech in the House of Commons on the life of the Prime Minister in his speech in the House of Commons on the life of the General Catrona in 1941 on behalf of General de Gaulle. You will recollect that General Catrona in declaration of the 8th June, 1941, was formally endorsed by His Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In addition you should bear in mind that the friendship of the Arab peoples in the Middle East is a matter of deep concern to His Majesty's Government and that the situation in Palestine renders it very necessary that her neighbours should be peaceful as well as conscious of the value of our support

4. You should co-operate closely with the Minister Resident in the Middle East and keep him informed of all political and economic developments in the Levant States. You should maintain the closest possible haison with the British Service authorities and consult them in all matters where their rights and interests are affected. Further it should be your concern at all times to extend your assistance and protection to all legitimate British interests

5. So far as the French are concerned the rights and obligations of the Majesty's Government are contained in the Lyttelton de Gaulle Agreements. You should adhere carefully to these Agreements and should refer to me if any departure from them seems to be required. In all matters affecting the territorial command you should be guided by the special directive on the subject contained in my telegram No. 129, Saving, of the 12th October 1944, to the Minister Resident in Caro, a copy of which is annexed for convenience of

B Apart from the direction of dience the an il correction Half be a price at a still to Street, the act of the 1 - Springs the garage of the are the Laving Sorre to Parase 11 or see the treater to be seen as a company meson il deserve the form of the bound of the bound of the bound of region to a report of the sent State they borde back on it put for the highly many property and the form spect of the second to the property person that a second there I see as a second to the second for such an across a contract was not a firm that a first of the land States as the best of a six a second to the state of the the property with a rounce of my to and a financial the att de test see to teacher to be to be a feet to their total to your profession and or first to the seal of the seal for Nevertheless, I am anxious that the situation should be regularised before the end of the war with Japan. Disputes between the French and the Lernat States seem ltable to have wide repercursions throughout the Arab world You will appreciate that our influence to secure a satisfactory settlement in these matters would be greatly diminished if British troops had been withdrawn from the arm and color a strong builty Fig. 1 trap promised at the been reinforced without any agreed definition of the French position.

7 It is not my wish or intention to lay down what specific provisions the agreements between the Levant States and the French should contain; still less do I wish to impose any particular conditions upon Syria or Lebanon. Assurances on this point have already been given to them. I cannot admit that the conclusion of agreements to inquidate questions ontstanding under the Mandate and to define the relations of the Levant States with France in the future would be

derigntory to the independence of the Levant States. The provision in the Lyttelton-de Gaulle Agreements by which, "when this essential step has been twien" (i.e., the grant of independence) " and without prejudice to it, we freely admit that France should have the dominant privileged position in Syria and the Lebanon over any other European Power," clearly indicates that there is not to be any derogation from that independence. Moreover, the verb "admit" is, in my view, to be construed as meaning that, if the Levant States agree to place their relations with France on a different footing from their relations with Great Britain, then we should not offer any objection (cf the entry of Syria and the Lebanon under certain conditions into the fram bloc, which we curselves ? It bear to we come to the second the French would have predominance over the Syrinas or Lebanese themselves. You may find a tendency on the part of the French authorities to interpret our undertakings in a sense more favourable to themselves. They certainly have in refer ever to her a comment of the second Nevertheless it looks as if they would now find much difficulty in achieving any agreement so favourable to themselves, and provided no misunderstanding is caused it would be well to see that the French authorities realise this

8. The provision of the Lyttelton-de Gaulle Agreements regarding the previleged position for France does not mean that we favour a state of affairs in which the French would enjoy discriminatory commercial privileges over other Providing and a discriminatory commercial privileges. The Levant States ought to enjoy independence to direct their commercial policy and no doubt to conclude estimate in treaties and in a second to the providing and providing a second to the providing and providing and providing and providing a second to the providing and providing and providing a second to the providing and providing and providing and providing and providing a second to the providing and providing and providing and providing and providing and providing a second to the providing and providing and providing and providing and providing and providing a second to the providing and p

9. To summarine my views on Anglo-French relations in the Levant. French and British interests in the Levant States are not fundamentally opposed, so long as the French Government follow a policy in accordance with their obligations and promises, and progressively enable the Levant States to exercise the independence which has been affirmed and reaffirmed in the name of France.

British in the Levant. I am anxious to bring this state of affairs to an end and I know that the French Provisional Government share this desire. It will be your duty to endeavour to find means of improving the present far from sentatives, and to use all your influence with British officials, civil and military, to the Levant States to this end

In the sequence of the bad local relations between the French and is a control of the been that complaints and disputes have tended to be recent to the sequence of the force being a taken up and a property of the complaints and disputes should be settled locally so far as possible and at the lowest possible level.

11. You should, at your discretion, keep your American colleague informed as to the pale of 11. Mr. to 'the transition of the analysis of the pale of the support from the United States your task will be much more difficult.

12. You should preserve correct and friendly relations with your Russian colleague, but I am not anxious to encourage Soviet interference in Arab affa is I shall wish you to report fully on any symptoms of such interference, and in general I shall be glad to be kept informed regarding the Soviet attitude towards events in the area.

13. Both Russia and the United States of America have recognised the independence of the Levant States without any qualification and have shown no discussion to a 1 F. a problem of the angent of the angent of a situation in which we should find ourselves left alone with the French in opposition to the two mascent Arab States and to our two major partners in the war

14. As you will see from my despatches Nos. 139 and 152 of the 1st September and the 19th September to Sir E. Spears, I am anxious that His Majesty's Legation should be brought gradually more and more into the for, we ind in relation to the Spears Massia, so hat we may be able to pass in the post-war period into a purely diplomatic relationship without too abrupt a change. I should be glad if you would give this matter

further consideration. It is not in any way my intention that British influence in this area should be reduced or that you should be less adequately informed about the local situation. Nevertheless, I am convinced that reorganisation is necessary and will be beneficial. This may apply, to some extent to economic questions, but so long as we are ultimately responsible for providing overseas imports to the Levant States, I regard it as reasonable, and indeed essential, that we should exercise our full influence on the economic aituation there within the framework of the M.E.S.C., by means of the Five-Power distribution and supply committees that have been set up, through the Office des Céréales Panthables, and in other ways. It is indeed possible that one of the readiest and least contentions means of maintaining British influence and prestige will be through the disinterested and sympathetic distribution and control of that the state of informed on all such matters. While we cannot allow them to participate directly the Mile Company of the Mile of t on all local M E S C developments and plans, especially as they are responsible for the supply of the necessary foreign exchange for the purchase of essential imports since the entry of the Levant States into the franc bloc

15 You should at all times bear in mind the importance of keeping His

in Jerusalem fully informed of developments in the local aituation 18. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Minister Resident in the Middle East and to His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris.

ANTHONY EDIN

Euclosure in No. 34

Mr. Eden to the Minister Rendent (Care)

(No. 128. Saving).

Paraign Office 12th October, 1944

(Telegraphic.) IN view of the recent dispute regarding Levant States gendarmeries, it asome desirable to issue a directive regarding the question of French territimal command for the guidance of British military and civil authorities in the Middle

9 The position is that under article 4 of the Lyttelton-de Gaulle Agreement of the 25th July, 1941, the matters covered by the definition of French territorial command, viz. "direction or control of public services, general security, gen duemerie, police, exploitation of local resources, de ," fall primarily to the French authorities to deal with

3. Special arrangements have been made by which, on account of our militars. interests we take a direct concern in some of these questions. Various security questions, the OCP, the advisory economic boards, are obvious examples. Our participation in these questions, in so far as they have been the subject of special arrangements agreed with the French, is not affected by this directive.

4. In other cases the control of the public services referred to has passed from the French authorities to the Levant States under the agreement of the 22nd December 1943 (e.g., customs, various monopolies, &c.,) or may (as in the case of the gendarmerie) never have been under direct French control. This does par the file up to a the lattell a relation to remember as between its French and British authors 🛰

5. The French are thus responsible to the Allied Command for seeing that the administration of those services is carried on entirely in accordance with Allied war interests. If necessary we may have to back up their representations to the local authorities, but in no circumstances should we take direct action in a matter falling within the definition of territorial command without previous consultation with the French. Nor, except in cases of the greatest importance and urgency, should we act in thus class of question without their concurrence I shall always be prepared to intervene argently through diplomatic channels if the French are nareasonable, unhelpful or obstructive.

8. It is important that no steps should be taken which go beyond the limits of this directive since to do so would constitute a breach of international commathaches for the discreption of word I in a special In Plans if and reliand this directive to the attention of the Commander in chief, Middle East, and

suggest that he may wish to communicate its terms to such of his subordinates as it may affect. The Commander-m-chief is, of course, entitled to expect full assistance from the French authorities in the Levant States in regulating all matters in which they are concerned, including matters falling within the definition of territorial command, so that all matters are co-ordinated for the benefit of the general Allied military interests.

The foregoing is agreed with the War Office Copies sent to Mr Wiltshire and Major Howell |

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(No. 135)

No. 35

See E Spears to Mr Eden .- (Received 21st December)

Beirut, 8th December, 1944 IN view of my impending departure from this post, I have thought it well to review the present political situation in the Levant States and the developments which have occurred during the last three and a half years in the attitude of the populations towards other nations and, in particular, towards ourselves

In these countries (as, I believe, elsewhere in the Arab world), public opinion on external matters, in so far as it can be said to exist, is formed by the ed a few constraints of the enterent properties who are a few a familial the re a set was a difference and we not retail be tarised for or regard and the party of well a man a verkers to realisely to respect the restaurant of the white the vestile hove the the risk costs of passes, a very trespectable to the Take the constitution in the fact that the same case to

3 | timer to vot the in the expense of the est there fre seek a respect to a world or the test of fire a rest the fre established pertrapes I stars and not not tend to of the bowle me a me and I and of the print a la fice and the other and it erects of the for moses stealons the receive best haft I we will will be able the property of the state of th keeply to be a compact of the section of the section there. ur yeste that he may person and is will be estar suppose to loss Schooling

4. One sentiment is prevalent, however, throughout all classes in both countries, namely distilte of the French, individually and collectively. It is not universal, for certain sections of the Christians, particularly the Maronite elergy of Mount Lebason and their closer adherents, and the minorities of North and hast Syria, are imbood with French culture and have an ataxistic but uncontrollable fear of Moslem domination which leads them to imagine that a continuance of French control is preferable to independence or to the control of any other Power But the Modenia, who form some 75 per cent. of the whole, and a large proportion of the Lebanese Christians, are possessed by a determination sooner or later, somebow or other, to be rid of the French. It is necessary to maist on this point, since it is fundamental. No freely elected Government in either State can do otherwise, in the present state of feeling, than base its policy on this counderstion.

It should be added here that the opinions expressed in the preceding the shared by every report all eserver in the country whose views are a war the I at the I was a see I believe, largely blind to it, or a crite of h and from a softwarfs as flow of governor own no sold partly rough the recently passes of the despited partly low of the trainer than some producted that a gell defective History deretors a med author these a uper and some lands. there are some outside at a many contract to be an expensed to be a present the spential to be a second of the spential to be a second or the spential to b there a special of the transfer that

of The attitude of the contraction of Free biggs as be of a the main to a the second the later live resent it must be a M. Hit, did to France a determination to implement her pledges of independence for the two Star cas to be well or if the is a la mar best and a re-best of there has been no local sign that this spirit is being translated into action since the various transfers of powers earlier this year, and because, on the contrary, all the indications are that the French are determined not only to exploit to the full the powers they still retain, but to force on the States, by any means open to

" a reatice giving France a de facto contrat far greater than that accorded really the the transfer of the ferwarded and there is the second of the ext acre e to the present the sense trible content and if a a to a to to gain to a be a story of consider the constitution by who has evinced the slightest sympathy for the evolution of Syria at a six

7 The internal situation is undoubtedly unsatisfactory. The following are

the main reasons .--

(a) National consciousness, after centuries of alien domination, is only now make sacrifices for the good of the State, are consequently lacking The Parliaments are ill-organised, without parties or policies, and internal politics are too much conditioned by the play of per-und rivalries and jealousies.

(6) War conditions, lack of control in the early stages and the presence of Allied forces, have produced a state of serious inflation which is causing much hardship and which would test the powers of the most

efficient administration.

- (c) One of the gravest charges which can fairly be brought against the manner to which the French carried out the mandate is that they made no attempt to train up a team of native administrators against the day when the administration should become the responsibility of the States. On the contrary, they seem systematically to have set aside potentially valuable personnel who showed signs of independence of character. Consequently, now that the States are shouldering the full responsibility for administration in these difficult condit the Governments are heavily handicapped by the corruption and incompetence of the executive.
- we fat a sell from the contraction of the entraction loss less talle an there is the vit of perf committees. In view of the prevailing post a committee of operaps a company of the company of the their burdens, but there is no reasonable doubt that the attituthe great majority of local French officials varies between openly expressed scepticism as to the ability of the States to govern themselves, and active attempts to weaken the authority of the Governments in power by constant intrigue and propagands amongst opposition and duaffected elements and minorities

will the expect he made we ends specifices as a value of the that the sector fraging a constitute for a full to and the fet we then to the first the first the fet the lars a state properties as a comment and a stra effort of a contract sept areas resident to the restrict treet a line to their arrana the set of the cannot be expected here. Security is on the whole good they work art trade out to be add some local l'arhament is showing a healthy spirit of centiesm and the Government a realisation of its responsibilities. The general state of the people appears. indeed, to compare favourably with that in any neighbouring country

b River have head in the formation a at increasing realisation of the necessity of forming a common front cirthe Free is the second of the second are a resistant of a personal and a second of that these claims would be put forward if ever the Lebanon ceased to align berself with Syrus in pursuit of liberation from French control. There are undensable transfer of powers from the French to the States has caused inevitable dislocation. In particular, for the single French economic control there has been substituted two separate controls, representing separate and often mutually conflicting interests, but operating in countries the frontier between which is virtually , a part sact to les on it wis not the sa as textile control and the allocation of quotas, and the question of tariff policy is causing difficulties. But in these matters the two Governments have shown a marked letermination to reach agreement, and the Syrian President has recently declared to the Lebanese that there must and shall be no cause for conflict between them due to thus cause.

10. I come next to our own position in these countries, which is after all the matter of moment to us. At the time of the Allied occupation in 1941, the population as a whole knew tittle in favour of the British except that we escated to have brought stability and wealth to every one of the neighbouring countries under our influence. We were remembered as having abandoned the country to the French in 1920, and our policy in Palestine had atoused strong and activelyexpressed resentment. Hitler's victories had bred a conviction of our decadence and a corresponding admiration for the Germans Having expelled the detested Vichy regime we now imposed another set of French indistinguishable, in the most of the me to from here witness to vapour a day) duastrous shortage of wheat and rise in commodity prices. Disappointment at our failure to take over direct control was followed by disappointment at our failure to force the French to implement the promises of independence which they had made and which we had underwritten

11. It required every effort on the part of myself and my staff to improve ments, we were musble at first to control the errors and memperature of the makeshift Free French organisation in the political or economic fields, while the French, though obviously and painfully short of competent personnel, resented all our efforts to co-operate with them or to lend them experts. We laid in come quence, to endure the reproaches of the population, which personted for long manches despite the intensa pt population out to 1. Form 1, man tog 1 by 1 a

we were in effective charge behind the scenes.

12. Our position began to improve late in 1941 when I was able to arrange we the Middle Fret Sign Contents it program of significant and at ment to evert the seriously threatened possibility of familie, and in the apring of 1942 to promote the O C P at home which, after a shake start, proved to be the solution of the wheat problem. In the meantime the War Department, by its amployment of thousands of local workers in the constructions of defences and of the H B. I' Railway, had relieved all foars of unemployment. The gradual improvement in the general war attuation began, too, to cause a swing over to our favour in popular opinion. Later, when the war recoded from the Middle East after Alamem and local politics began to rank first in importance, it was generally realised that it was the unremitting pressure of His Majesty's Government on the constitutions and the holding of elections. Our local offerts to present the Error's from rigging those elections when held in August 1943 were likewise highly appreciated, and the Governmenta which emerged therefrom have paid handsome tribute to them. When, as a result of the determination of the new Lebanese Government to pursue its independence, the inevitable clash with the brench came in November 1943, both States freely admitted that British action, both in London and locally, had alone saved the Lebanon, and by implication Syris, from losing all they had gained

13 During the past year he waste with a real seal on stated to the past of the free to the transfer of the state of the sta to beginn their for the first that want proff in a district weeks lost, have given enormously increased power and respect to the king to werements and a curresporting to a transfer one or one east life unit to a liver you had not the state of the street for a feet so less it a med and it is a more space to a read or space the France open occupant persons on other sectors of the relative such a court separate that a contract that was a contract to the contract ments on a lacement of a repetited over all new tenent and a fixer roved to as it is the a trade take the first at their capabilities allowed are on a services we may men as see a recognitated. Throughout both countries I . . . and genetice (for etc Bri is are manifest, not only on account of the section of the desire and the section of the our a martin out a be want of the assent a gest via of a storester to so of be a . But she at and so der wit we do at sextense of ter population have at one time or another come in contact.

14. The question of their relations with other Middle Eastern countries is loaming ever larger in the minds of the populations of both Syria and the Lebanon. All are desirous of closer economic ties, including the suppression of customs harriers and visa restrict at The Meslems desire an adultion some measure at least of cultural and judicial uniformity. Politically, the conception

of Arab unity has been steadily gaining ground, here as elsewhere. It might be arms the the ment of the control of the control Bend of Terusalem and Cairo and the mature conditioning matteres or out merrit 1 it states we are stapresent it from having any practical significance. But the fact is that this congraph 3 above) It was given practical expression by the support furnities in the other Aran States as the acoustion during the react Viver ber 1945 and by the instant repudiation, by Christians and Moslems alike, of the pro-Zionisi resolutions of American political parties. More recently, the preliminary Avab Conference in Alexandria has been hailed as the most important development yet to occur in the establishment of Arab solidarity. Uneasiness was shown in the more extreme Lebanese Christian circles (see paragraph 4) lest the result of this conference should be to place the Christian communities under Arab diminition for he is a trial first the large one of the characters is Protocol regarding the territorial integrity of the Lebanon as a suff . ! guarantee of ment rights a diag or with he Moreus he the expends of the Arab States represents a powerful force in support of their nature appurations.

15. An important effect of this increased sense of the spirit of Arab unity is to strengthen the resolution of those who are working for the emancipation of these countries from any measure of French control, for it is generally realised that the rest of the Arab work, reserve to a sense of the Arab work, reserve to a sense of the Lorent States countritate a French sphere of influence and regards the continued presence of he French as a major obstacle in the path of the development of an Arab bloc

of the uncertainty of many of the governing factors. The conditions are also far from identical in the two.

17 Syria can, in my opinion govern burself if left alone politically She has many obstacles yet to overcome first and foremost, French political interference amongst her minorities, secondly the absence of rohesion in her outlying provinces, and thirdly, the lack of capable administrators, and she will for many years require economic and technical assistance, such assistance should, however he provided by neutral advisers freely chosen by her Government and paid for from her own resources. Given these advisers, the necessary equipment for her forces of public order, and freedom from foreign political intrigues, also maintained to the latest of the latest property and indeed by Middle-Eastern standards, a reasonable level of administration. In Shikri Kuwatiy whose technical older has seen as foreign political and in his countrymen, and who must a statesman who stands hend and shoulders above his countrymen, and who must can high amongst Arab coaters. Above all her governing lasts have that contains the for independence, within the framework of the so called Arab world, which can at need induce in her population the resolution necessary to secure their aspirations.

18. Of the Lebanon I am less certain. In this mounte of creeds, which has see far produced no outstanding personality and where the governing classes, though of high intelligence, lack character, the majority desire in rather for complete internal autonomy under the benevolent protection of one Power or group of Powers, than for complete independence. The Christian (chiefly Maronite) element which desires French protection against the Moslems (in default of protection by any other foreign Fower) is in constant conflict with the much larger element (Moslem and Christian), which neeks first and foremost the elimination of the French Sectional divisors at all ends loss per near of among at the younger generation, and in due tame will de away but at present constitute the main obscale in Lebanese and a suppression is that the telegron will require some outside stiffening for some considerable time to come, but that that stiffening cannot be exclusively, or even pre-emimently. French, if only because Syria, with whom her relations must inevitably be close, would never accept such a solution.

18. The attitude of the French is the crux. The time when the French could have treatly according to the french preferential treaties went by in 1937, when they first declared to ratify the treatly had signed in 1936 and then by allowing the annexation of the flatar by furney showed themselves incapable of assuring the protection of the States. Since they and part, are size very contract lightly and was expensed own the Drontes and I had at lightly and the treatly of French policy in the levert States on a 1920 are particularly its in statement on the policy in their property and account in the language Générale, amplifying through their property a such some of the Christian minority under their influence will some I hater raise the cross-

of "Protection for the Christians of the Levant" as a pretext for demanding

Sir Kinahan Corawallis's despatch No. 517 of the 5th November. In this count the people as a whole regard the British as the ultimate arbiters of their destinies. The great majority look to us, firstly, to help them to get rid of the French, and secondly, to establish our influence over these States in the same manner as in the rest of the Arab world. The orientation of the Arab States towards Great Britain. reference to which was made by the late Lord Moyne in his letter 46 (2) of the 19th October to you, on the results of the preluninary Arab Conference at Mexandria, is in perfect accord with the prevailing sentiments here, and we cannot refuse to accept the responsibilities which flow therefrom. If the French were to act as suggested in the preceding paragraph, and if we were then to stand aside, I believe that Syria would resist the French pressure, with all or part of the Lebanon, and would call on the Arab States, the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for assistance. The Lebanon might well be rent by a se a ... when would put an end to het separate existence, but, if the a new do as explipmenta elicas a se apo hardly fail, in the long run, to marshal sufficient support to achieve her liberation, In these circumstances, however, our own prestige and inflaence would have prescrievably vanished here and would I believe, be seriously weakened in all Arab

If on the other hand, we are prepared to stand firm now and hereafter in support of the States until their appirations are suitafied. I am convinced that we shall be able to build, on the base of the goodwill already achieved, a solid position for ourselves which will hattress the whole structure of our influence in the Middle East.

Throughout my term of office here I have been guided by two main objectives, which must I submit, he ever present in the mind of His Majesty's Representatives in the Middle hast, the successful prosecution of the war, and the preservation of our strategic position. How far I have been successful, and the presentable, and the policy which I have outlined in the preceding paragraphs is, I submit, the one best calculated to achieve them

23. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Resident Minister in Canand to His Majesty's Representatives in Bugdad Jerusslem, Jedda and Paris

I have dee

(B) Weekly Political Summaries.

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No. 36

Extract from Wookly Political Summary No. 128 Syria and the Lebinson 20th September, 1944. -(Received 4th October)

1 General

United States recognition of the Syrian and Lebanese Republics, and the consequent elevation of Mr G. Wadsworth to the position of United States

Minister to these States, was announced on the 20th September

The Syrian Government, since being informed by His Majesty's Minister that His Majesty's Government favoured the conclusion of treaties between the Levant States and France, have stated categorically that they would not in any circumstances make a treaty with France, nor even begin negotiations. The Lebanese Government, who have been in close touch with the Syrian Government, have adopted a similar attitude, they are, however, more perturbed than the Syrians appear to be regarding the effect of the news of these demarches, which has a read a read a smooth of his at read and a smooth of his time as we have so paid to French influence, and consider that their own already difficult position in the country has been weakened

The Syrian delegation to the Arab Unity Conference in Cairo, consisting of the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by two secretaries, is leaving Damascus on the 23rd September. The Lebanese delegation of the Lebanese representative on the Higher Council of the Funds of Common Interests, is leaving on the same day.

3. Syrio-Damascus.

His Majesty's Consul reports that the Minister of Defence and Education, who, as reported in Summary No. 128, had tendered his resignation and who was understood to say that he would not withdraw it under any circumstances, did to fact, withdraw it this week.

The Syrian Government is proposing to introduce a uniform programme of

teaching in both primary and secondary act +4-

The Syrian Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones has, it is reported, inaugurated direct telephonic communication between Syria and Palestine. The press state that the department is taking up the question of communication with other neighbouring countries.

4. Aleppo

There have been no further disturbances. The French claim that the Troupes severely punished; the civilians arrested by the local authorities have been

The French demand for Syrian representation at the re-hoisting of the last over the translation of the last over the syrian Government's claim that the Tronpes Speciales had descrated a mosque on the 6th September by change and assaulting the worshippers. Him Majesty's Consul reports that the weight of evidence seems to show that a few Moslem soldiers did outer a mosque during a mêles. The claims are being discussed in Damascus but no decision is yet known.

M Gault, who was Vichy Consul in Alexandretta until 1942 when he went to Aleppo and was put in charge of French propaganda, is to return as French

Consul to Antioch

5 Home and Hama

There have been a series of fights in Homs during the week between members of the Shahab Mohamed party and the Communists. On Saturday evening the 9th September, five people were wounded, and on Sunday night six persons were arrested and a Communist seriously wounded. On Monday night a member of the Atasis family and a speaker in the mosque was attacked by three men as he left his house and severely beaten. One of the assailants was afterwards ascertained to be a member of the Communist party and this led to a general rising of the younger members of the Atasis family on Tuesday, when they could find. They were later joined by members of other important families and though several arrests were made, the intervention of the leading members of the families involved secured their release.

On Wednesday, Helmi Atassi arrived in the city and after coiling a meeting of all parties induced them to make peace. Since the middle of the week there

have been no further disturbances

6. Jobel Druce.

The decision of the Administrative Council of the Jebel Druze to ask the Syrian Government for incorporation in the Syrian Republic has not provoked any reaction from opposing elements, but the Atrach are reported to have been rather disappointed that the Government do not seem to have shown any particular enthusiasm in welcoming their gesture of middenty.

7. Alouste Territory

Anxiety has been coused by amouncements by a son of Suliman Murshid that his father is returning shortly. A fairly influential deputation has gone to the capital to express their support of the Government's policy with regard to Suliman Murshid and of the Mohafez of Lattakia.

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No. 35A

Extracts from Weekly Political Summary No. 102, Secret, Syria and the Lebands, 15th March, 1944

General

THE criest which the appointment of General Beyort threatened to precipitate has been averted. At the last moment, as the Syrian and Lebanese Governments will maintained their firm attitude, and as no reply to their this Majesty's Minister addressed them a letter conched in consemplasting that the new delegate had definite orders to carry on Cutrony's policy. The receipt of this letter brought about a considerable delegate, and the I issuese were prevailed upon to send the President's Chef de Cabinet to meet General Beyort on his arrival at the airport

General Beynet arrived on the 9th March. It transpired that he had finally been given the title of Délégué Général only (not communder in chief), but that M. Chata, gueau had not been informed of the change. He brought with him letters from General de Gaulle to the Syrino and Lebonese Presidents, conclud in studiously moderate language, and in order that diplomatic protocol should be a stationary moderate language.

to the Munsters for Foreign Affairs

The general has now paid his official calls at Betrut and Damaseus and has created a favourable impression. His manner has been straightforward and foreadly and he is reported to have remarked that the attempted "Putsch" of last November was a "shocking mistake which must never be repeated."

H heat

Total purchases during the period from the 4th Murch to the 9th Murch were 1,476 tons, a dark average of 246 tons

Syeм - Dominena

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Finance are still away on their violt to Saudi Arabia, and Luth Haffar, the Minister of the Interior, is still in Palestine. The breach between this Minister and the Prime Minister will no doubt be widered by the fact that the Prime Minister has removed Dr. Aractinji (a personal friend of Luth Haffar's and a Christian) from his post as Director of Hygiene, and replaced him by Dr. Ahmed Qudri (brother of the Iraqi Minister, Tahan Qudri). Dr. Aractinji has been given the post of Syrian December on the Phirmaceutical Committee of the Supply Council

The President of the Republic is leaving Damascus on the 16th March on a tour of northern and eastern Syria. He will visit Homa, Hama. Aleppo Lattakia, the Jerirch (including the Duck's Bill), Deir ez Zor and Palmyra.

The Lattakia, the Jerirch (including the Duck's Bill), Deir ez Zor and Palmyra.

The Lattakia, the Jerirch (including the Duck's Bill), Deir ez Zor and Palmyra.

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The Lattakia, the Jerirch (including the Duck's Bill), Deir ez Zor and Palmyra.

The administrative machinery is undoubtedly greaking badly, and much dissatisfaction is being openly expressed, even within the various departments. The intervention and positive interference not only of the Prime Minister, but also of the President himself, in the affairs of certain Ministries, is causing increasing recentment, and the eventual return of the Minister of the Interior will probably but, matters to a head

the reopening of Parliament has been postponed until the 21st April, by we have the Contract of the latest the latest the latest of the able to present the Deputies with something tangelle in the way of a further transfer of powers.

There were holidays on the 7th March in honour of the Prophet's Birthday, and on the 6th in remembrance of the country's first day of independence and of the proclamation of the late Emir Fewal as King of Syria. No invitations were issued this year to the Diplomatic and Consular Corps to attend the ceremonies on the 7th March.

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The visit of an Iraqi students' sports team has been well received. After the first of the matches played against the Damascus students, the pressure is the Damascus. "Nadi al-Ittihad," in his speech of welcome to the Iraqi guests is reported by the pro-consul, who was present, as having said. "We want our Iraqi brothers to know that Feisal is not, and never will be. King of Iraq alone," a sentiment which was not received with unmixed approbation.

Aref Nakad recently released from interment has been appointed to former post of Director General of the Ministry of Justice. The Prime Minister in explaining this appointment to the political officer, funted that Aref Nakad was of Druze origin and that it was hoped to be able to use him as a "go-between" with the Druze in various matters

Aleppo

The two holidays, the Prophet's Birthday and Syrian Independence Day passed peaceably in Aleppo, with large crowds and processions in the streets. The Mohafez, who held no reception on either holiday left on the second day for Damascus. It is understood that he wanted to discuss questions connected with future cutton varn supplies and with the President's forthcoming visit

At Azaz Moslem feelings were excited by insults used by a Christian in an Armenian Church during a special ceremony which the French frontier officer attended. Shops were closed by demonstrators, but the incident seems to be at

to recomment officials and carlway workers, who had threatened to strike have been granted an advance which is in effect, a present of a month's pay. There are still no signs of any price control.

Corrigendum.

Summary No. 100, dated the 1st March, referred to the Mohafer as having afficially provided at the recent second-degree Frontier Commission meetings in Aleppo. This was based on a statement much to the Majoret a Minister by the Syrian Prime Minister, but is incorrect. It seems that the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, while staying at Aleppo on his way to Riyadh, did, in fact attempt to insist on the presidency of the Mohafez, but failed, the Vali of Urfa being unwilling to beginning on this basis. The Mohafez march attended the necetings and took no real part.

Home and Huma

No detailed report received

Jebel Druze

Members of the Assals and Halabi families have visited the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister to ask for the removal of the Mohafez. The Prime Minister is reported to have told them that this matter did not concern the Universited, but was for Soltan Pasha el-Atrash to decide. The latter of the Universited, but was for Soltan Pasha el-Atrash to decide. The latter of the University of the President Mohafez but cannot make up and the French suspend the Levant during the elastics with General Catroux, when the latter visited the Levant during the elastics or use, that, in exchange for French suspend for his arbitrons he would are cause the retention of French control in the Jehel. It must be said that there are no signs of his naving fulfield has add of the bargain of indeed are such as coment was ever made. On the other hand, his attitude during the crossitisely was markenly amorgaous. Sulfied Pash intends to call a family come if the near future and thereafter to visit the President of the Republic.

Several native officers of the squadrons of the Groupement Druze stationed Several native officers of the squadrons of the Groupement Druze stationed to the Several native of the barshoes with which the several to th

Algouite Terrstory.

Tension over the shooting affray referred to in fact week.

be referred automatically to the responsible authority for execution according to ordinary court procedure.

Euphrates and Jeztreh

The Moharez of the Euphrates has been given the task of settling the F stann-Walda disputes with the help of a committee of his over those a given. Tribal 'below), and is thus faced with his first real problem as an administrator.

The Mohaicz of the Jezirch has returned from Damascus and his a strivities seem to suggest that he is firmly back in the saddle. His first a seem to suggest that he is firmly back in the saddle. His first a seem to suggest that he is firmly back in the saddle. His first a seem to suggest that he is firmly back in the saddle. His first a seem to be a suggest that he is a seem to be a suggest that he is a seem to be a suggest that he is a seem to be a suggest to be a suggest to be suggested from his post as president of the Kamichlie innumericality. The mast of of the French and while it is a french vehicle to be the Mohafez at Hossetche. The result of this intervention is awaited by the local Calbolie community, who are resentful at what they con-

I robut

A dispute has broken out between the Steams and h. Theser in the deem of the second second is the brench authorities are remorted to the brench authorities are

Sheikh Auri, eldest son of the Emir Mujhim, has expressed the quantity of the rate of the property of the rate of the Araba there is a fact of the fact of the Araba there is a fact of the Ar

Word like and a construction of the Conference of the form to we know have the form of the Conference of the Conference

Frontier

Athing of importance

uider to be a high handed action

The Lebanan

The Lebanese Prime Minister stated on the 9th March that he had \$1.1 \\ \text{unde up his mind to bring the Bib for insenting Finit half before the Chamber of the control of the control of the first o

the sand of the Prophet's Boronay measure Kabu Lauss in the Beken, of the sand which the former made a pointed reference to "certain and governmental is it's a sand direct to her a colon, if the Beken and

stressed the Government's intention to preserve their independence. This allusion to the activities of certain French officers and agents in the region was lost on no one present, least of all the French political officer and did much to restore the Government's waning prestige in the area. Nevertheless a Mohafez. has yet to be appointed at Zahlé.

The Prophet s Birthday was celebrated in Beirut on the 7th March, when the Profit of the point All of recessions (to be posses) at the principal mosque. Speeches were made by the Multi an at title a tree appreciated passage or on a title star Monn en-operation

Press and Propaganda.

Here has been a marked increase in references to the Palestine question in rise to a part Maria State part of the part of the sales to ask the manage with in the contract to a the contract of the mandy on agriculture, and is capable, through industrial development, of supporting millions, the Arabs should combat the Jewish invasion by developing their own industrial resources. The local newspapers express surprise at the attitude shown in the American press at a time when the United States are trying to win the concept of the Arab construes for the explosionion of their or relds.

The Damascus French paper, Echos de Sprie, has again been suspended and the state of the state of the same of car a ret bay bere see so to be terre of star a confee with an Arabic version of his distribe against the bishop.

The universal complaint against the high cost of living continues Ruemy Wireless Propaganda - Axia propaganda has continued to make much capital out of the Wagner resolution and other signs of pro-Zionist act—ity in the United States.

10. Frontier

Difficulties experienced by Syrian cultivators in collecting crops from land they own in Turkey are at least as great this summer as in previous years. There to no sign of a more accommodating attrinde by the Turkish officials either towards the Syrians or the French frontier officers

11 The Lebuson

The Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, who has come to open a legation preparatory to the arrival of the minister, called officially on the Lebanese Government on the 14th September

Beirut has now been without Arabic newspapers for some days, as a result of a long drawn-out squabble over wage rates between newspaper proprietors and typesetters. Both sides are appealing for support and no solution appears to be in sight.

The visits of senior French officers to the Tripoli area and various military parades held there recently have caused a certain uneasiness which is also partly due to the effect of increased French propaganda and rumours that they intend to extend their hold over the country after the war. The Maronite clergy are blamed for attempting to cause dissension between Christians and Moslems by continually referring to the danger of Moslem domination if French protection were to cease. In general this and other activities have not helped to improve Propose Lebanese relations in the region

There has been more trouble in the always lawless region of Hermel, in the North Bekan, as a result of a decision on the part of the Government to effect the arrest of certain persons wanted in connexion with previous troubles. A large force of gendarmorar was encreefully defied by the population which out telegrams of protest to Lebanese and Albed authorities demanding their immediate withdrawnl. It is doubtful whether the Government will be able to impose their authority in this remote area, which even under Turkish rule was constantly in a state of disoffection.

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No. 87

betract from Weekly Political Summary No. 130, Secret, Spria and the Labanon, 27th September, 1944,-(Received 9th October)

1 General

THE Syrian Government have returned a categorical refusal to the proposal a by General Besnet for the conclusion of a treaty between Syria and France It . Majesty's Consul in Damascus reports that there is reason to believe that Iraqi political personalities at present in Syria have approved the Syrian refusal and exercised their influence to reinforce the Syrian attitude. His Majesty a Consul also reports that relations between His Majesty's Government and Syr a have been overshadowed by the fact that the Syrians consider that our advocacy of a treaty is an attempt by us to impose a treaty with France on the Syriai Government

The Lebanese Government also, after a special Cabinet meeting and discussions with the Syrians, held fast to their determination not to conclude a treaty with the French. At a meeting with General Bevnet on the 22nd September the President informed him in this sense adding that the Lebusese did not propose to enter into any international obligations until the Peace Conference. The French representatives appear to have tried, without success, to convince them that neither the United States nor the U.S.S.R. would eventually give them any support. The Lebanese have now stated their intention of explaining their views in the trente que . . , it, I led St ter and Sant Top catalances

The depression induced on the Lebanese by the notification of His Majesty's tax remember the treats quet to do the treats against by the unconditional recognition of the Levant States by the United States Government. which was announced on the 19th September and particularly by the fact that this announcement made no reference to any recognition by the United States Government of a privileged position of France in the Levant States. The appointment of Mr. Wadsworth as first United States Minister is warmly

welcomed, as he has acquired the reputation of being a convinced partisan of Lebanese and Syrian aspirations.

The news of Mr Wadsworth's appointment as Minister has also been loudly acclaimed in Syria as evidence of the good reintions between the three countries.

It was only on the 22nd September that General de Gaulle acknowledged the telegram of congratulation sent to him a month before by the Lebonese President on the occasion of the hieration of Paris (see Weekly Summary No. 126, paragraph I, and Beirut telegram No. 57, Saving).

3. Damascus

The usual reception for the Diplomatic Corps was held at the Presidency on the Feast of Bairam. General Beynet and His Majesty's Minister Issued advantage of their joint meeting to inform the President that The King and the Dr Kayali and Adnau Atassi as Ministers in London and Paris respectively

4. Aleppo

Throughout the week Government offices have been closed for the feast of Barram, and His Majesty's Convol reports that the town has been full of peaceful

On the 19th September a representative of the head of the Armenian Or ad a large of the large of the Armenian Or a considerable welcome by many hundreds of local branches of the Armenian Orthodox Church, His Majesty's Consult reports that a much wider range of affairs was examined. Certainly, one aim of the visit was the re-establishment of closer ties between Armenia and the very large Armenian community in Aleppo, of which a great part has not yet been absorbed into the local population

5. Home and Huma.

Summary No. 120, paragraph 5) one number of the party was shot and killed. The bassars were closed on the 24th and also partly on the 25th September. The murderer is under acrest and the local Communist leader has fled to Hama in order to avoid reprisals. Guards are posted at the Serail and round the prison in which the muracrer is detained

7. Alaquite Territory.

In the Alacente territory there was trouble between the French and Syrian authorities as a result of a report that three spies had landed on the coast. The French sent out parties to search for the men, but the local authorities and population refused to hand them over, as it transpired that they were local fallows by the first transported that they were local bedged a strong protest, which resulted in their release

8 Emphrates and the Jestrah

Renewed tension is reported by His Majesty's Consul, Deir ez Zor, between the Fedaan and the Wulda (see Weekly Summary No. 128, paragraph 8) as a result of a further incident which occurred on the 8th September, when a black car drove up to some Fedaan shepherd boys in the desert and shot air of them It seems probable that the killing was carried out by the Wulda in revenge for previous losses. This is corroborated by the Bedouin Control Officer, who says that when he sent his men to bring in for interrogation Sheikh Namar el Farraj of the Wulda, who owns a black car, the sheikh made off in the car towards Aleppo, and has not been seen sincs. The Fedaan are reported to be excited by the incident, but a flight over their territory by the Bedouin Control Officer has disproved stories that a control of the stories of the stories of the first and the first transfer to the first at the first transfer to the first transfer transfer to the first transfer to the first transfer transfer to the first transfer transfer to the first transfer trans

9 Tribal

His Majesty's Consul, Deir ez Zor, reports that a Majlis will probably be beld in Hassotche on the 21st September to consider the recent dispute between the Kikieh and the Baggara tribes (see Weekly Summary No. 128, the 18th September, paragraph 9)

11 The Lebanon

The Lebaness Government were informed by the Persian delegate on the 22nd September that his Government had decided to recognize their independence. This will put an end to the anomalous position under which the Persian representative is accredited to the French Délégation Générale and not to the States' Governments, a position which has already caused protocol difficulties (see Weekly Summary No. 127, paragraph 1)

The Lebanese delegation to the preliminary Arab Conference at Alexandria (see Weekly Summary No. 129, paragraph I) left Beirst for Egypt on the 23rd September. Before their departure a hastily convened meeting of the Chamber of Deputies was held to consider their terms of reference. Certain Deputies asked for an assurance that the delegates would uphold the principle of complete Lebanese independence and would not cummit the Lebanon to becoming part of any sort of Arab federation, the Prime Minister made categorical declarations in this sense, saving that the Government's policy ameed at a completely independent Lebanon within its present boundaries. The House among satisfied

On the 21st September the first anniversary of the election of the President of the Republic was celebrated in Berrut by a military parade and a measure garden party. The Government was at pains to organize demonstrations, a contract the second number of shots must have been fired in the air at both ceremonies and there was a layish display of Lobanese flags. Much of the enthusiant however at provide a contract of was displayed as much in the Unriting as in the Modern action in a speech which was broadcast appearing for unity amongst all the Lebanese.

A disturbance took place in South Lebanon on the 20th September between adherents of two Deputies. Ahmed el Assad and Kharim el Khalil, who are bitter the arrest of certain persons aleged to be impairated no strong action has been to be at an end.

At a further meeting of the Chamber on the 25th September the Government were severely beckird by a number of Deputies regarding the arrangement made by them with the Beirut merchants for compounding for arrears of war profits tax. The arrangement was criticised as being unconstitutional and madequate, and the debate had to be adjourned.

At a large dinner held on the 19th September the Lebancse Prime Minister to the Market of Ameral Production of his speech read a message of thanks from the Minister of Ameral Production

The strike of typesetters which has deprived Beirut of its Arabic newspapers has at last been settled.

12. Press and Propaganda.

The local press, welcoming the recognition of Syrian and Lebanese odependence by the United States and Persia, also acclaims the Prime Minister's statement to the effect that the Lebanese delegation to the Arah Conference at Alexandria will, in all excumstances, safeguard the independence of the Lebanon

An interesting report has appeared in several Berrut Arabic papers to the effect that (w. C. Mall blood) testilet it is the preliminary Arab Conference being held at Alexandria, and to tell them that (a) the age of enmity between the Carloin Clurch has done for the Jews in this war tolerance; and (c) what the Cathoin Church has done for the Jews in this war has been inspired by purely humanitarian motives and that the Papal See will adopt an attitude of absolute neutrality towards the Arab-Jewish question

Enemy Wireless Propaganda

Radio-Berlin on the 19th September broadcast a speech by Haj Amin ci Husseins addressed to the Arabs of Palestine and to the Arab delegates attending the Alexandria Conference urging them to defend Palestine against the Br

On the 21st September the Free Arab Station, referring to the formation of the Jewish Brigade under British authority, said that it proves that Britain I is given way to Jewish claims. The British army has no need whatever of a Jewish Brigade. The spenker neged the Arabs to form ten divisions to show the world that they are capable of defending themselves.

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No. 35

Extracts from Workly Political Summary, No. 131, Secret-Syria and the Lebanon, 4th October, 1944 (Received 20th October)

The discussions which have been taking place between the Lebanese and Syrian Governments on the one hand and the British and French representatives on the other, regarding the poundtlity of treaties, have not become known even in circles normally in close touch with the Governments. The two Governments have not wished to rouse popular feeling by referring to them and the French appear not to have wanted to advertise the rebuil they have received. The I contract a part a free or trace it is a of the Con according that a treaty with Prance would be unwelcome to them and these, combined with the American recognition, have served to encourage them in their attitude

The President of the Syrum Republic informed Colonel Oliva Roget that emless the question of the transfer of the Troupes Speciales had been sainsfuctorily settled before the opening of the Parliament the Government would be powerlass to prevent questions, with the movitable public repercussions which the Government's reply would cause,

Major General Giles, Commander in Chief of the American Army Forces in the Middle East, arrived at Beirut airport on the 29th September to award General Heynet the United States "Legion of Marit" for his work whom head of the French Military Mission to the United States. General Giles, who did That he are the afternoon of the court in the section of the secti he referred to the United States' full recognition of Syrian and Lebancer independence and the hope that these countries would accept invitations to the Civil Aviation Conference to be held in Washington

It has now been confirmed that both Governments intend to send representatives to the conference; the invitations, which are the first extended to the Governments to attend an international conference, have given them great plenaure.

3. Syrsa—Damascus.

The Syrian Chamber has been convened to meet in extraordinary session from the 5th to the 16th of October, when the following are among the matters on the order paper :--

> Reform of Income Tax, Educational reform, and the Taxation of agricultural produce.

The press added that "other subjects of general interest would be raised and the PO. in Home reports that the Deputies there were saying that a public refutation of the idea of a treaty and a declaration about the war would be on

There have been celebrations in Damascus on the occasion of the miliculary of the blind Arab poet, Aboul Aia al Ma'arri. The proceedings were opened on the 25th of September by the President of the Syrian Republic. Delegations from Egypt, Palestine, Transjordan, Lebanon and Iraq attended the celebrathe case where a color Spenis trate I along The field a day a vegetarian meal in honour of the vegetarian habits of the poet himself. Special postage stamps were assued in connexion with these celebrations

Dr. Aprahamian (see Weekly Summary No. 130, paragraph 4, and my telegated to the parties a serie chart is to the September 1 a speech at the Armenian Church he emphasised the necessity of Armenian collaboration with the Araba. In an interview to the press he said, when asked for his views on the Armenian Soviet Republic, that he was not prepared to also demed reports to the effect that the Armenian Republic had instructed him to study the situation of the Armenians with a view to the establishment of an Armenian Legation. He repeated that his visit was of a purely religious nature to I will and of bette half it each by the to munity regarding the attitude of the Syrums lowards them, he replied that on the contrary he had only heard praises of the Arab people

4. Aleppo

The trial of three sheighs on charges of meiting the congregations in the . . ues to disorder on the 8th September was adjourned after the first silting of the court on the 26th September His Majesty's Consul reports that the att if locality and a resistant but a stronger and a the cause of this postponement.

claim over the rehousing of their flag and the St. O. H. et l. T. P. St. Vic.

the desceration of the mosques (see Weekly Summary No. 120)

Local political talk has been murnly concerned with the conference to Alexandria and the reopening of the Syrian Parliament next week. His Majesty's Consul reports that confederation or collaboration between the Arab States seems now to have a wider appeal than the idea of Arab unit

5 Home and Hamu

No further merdents have occurred in Home between the Communists and members of the Shebab Mohamed party along the murder reported in Weekly

There were no repercussions in Hama of the recent disturbance in Home

6 Jehel Druce

I same Irra Mineral sal at gran at a Motorfy for Description of the property of the contract to the Minister and the Minister of the Interior also sent congratulatory measages on the occasion of Ramadan, and the Emir Atrash is delighted with these marks of recognition on the part of the Government

On the 20th September the President of the Republic received a delogation from the Jebel Druze and, in the course of their visit, informed them that he was pleased to see them working together without distinction of party " for the

good of the common cause and their high ideals."

7. Algorite Territory

The Mohafez, on his return from Damascus, was annoyed to find that, during on Alsomte leaders. Such visits are unusual at Bairam in view of the fact that this feast is not celebrated by the Alaouites. Syrian officials had reported that some of them had been ignored during the visits and that French Surete officials had spoken too much about the future power of France in Syria. The Mohafez has informed the Majesty's Consul in Aleppo that he intends to protest

A Hama Deputy, who owns a village in the Alaquite territory, has informed to the document of the state of He said that the French delegate made a speech claiming that France was remaining in Syria, that the British were leaving, and that a careful list was being made by each French officer of the names of those who were working against France. The delegate left no doubt in the minds of his hearers that action would be taken against these offenders later

Another complaint voiced by the Mchafez to the consul in Aleppo is that the French still refuse to hand over for trial by the Syrian authorities offenders arrested for failing to produce identity cards and other similar misdemeanours The consul understands that the Mohafer is proposing to take this matter up

13 The Lebonon (see also under "General")

The P.O. reports that there has been little or no public comment on the treaty question, and any whispers that the British were supporting French attempts to obtain a treaty bave been dismissed as incredule

The mondents in Scott Lebanon have ceased for the moment, most of the ringleaders having been arrested. The Acting Prime Minister, at a press conference on the 20th September, stressed that these several incidents were not due

true that the incidents are merely symptoms of a wave of disorder resulting from the weakness of the security services and the unwillingness of the Government to cruali disorder in sufficient promptitude and firmness. Other local incidents are therefore likely to occur from time to time

The Chamber of Deputies, on the 28th September, at last approved the toverment's agreement with the Beirut merchants in respect of arrears of the War Profits Tax

On the 26th September the Chamber sanctioned an additional credit of £1.8 2 million for financing the Kasmich Irrigation Scheme

The chauffeurs' syndicate of Beitut a strong and frequently intransignant tacky, has threatened to strike as a protest against what they regard as the imidequate and mentisfactory distribution of tyres for commercial transport

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No. 39

Extract from Weekly Political Report, No. 132, Secret, Syria and the Lebanon 11th October, 1944 -- (Received in Foreign Office, 23rd October)

1 temeral

Will the close of the Alexandria Conference, the Syrian delegation, except for the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is still in Cairo, returned by air to Damascus on the 8th and the Lebanese arrived in Beirut by train on the 9th. The Political Officer, Beirut, reports that the Lebanese appear to be very satisfied with the results obtained, particularly with the guarantee of the territorial integrity of the Lebanon, which should serve to silence Christian critics of the Government's alleged pan Arab policy.

The question of the transfer of the army was raised in the Syrian Parliament at its first meeting on the 5th October (see under "Damascus"), and in spite of a British military "stop," both Governments have already received the report by radio that the French National Committee have formally declined to consider

Damascus newspapers have published articles opposing the conclusion of a treaty with brance. One of them contrasts the idea of a France-Syrian Treaty with the Anglo Iraq Treaty. The article says that Iraq started off with a treaty with Great Britain a comparatively few years after the imposition of the mandate and adds that the treaty was modified several times subsequently in Iraq's interest. In Syria, on the other hand, the situation has been totally different, as the mandate lasted for some twenty years and was all that time a heavy load on Syria. The article ends by origining whether, indeed, the mandate circumstances which led to Syrian independence. The consul in Damascus reports that these articles may well have been tovernment inspired as a counter blast to reports from London, quoted by a Damascus paper and the Egyptical Aram alteging that official circles in London favoured the conclusion of a trenty. The consul in Alepho reports that the reporting of the El Akram article in the Alepho press was followed by protests in numerous papers.

M S lod, the new Soviet Minister to Syria and the Lebanon, arrived by air in Beirut on the 2nd October

Acrangements for this year's pilgrimage to Mecen from the Levont States have now been settled. There will be seven sailings which should accommodate nearly 10,000 Syrian and Lebanese pilgrims. This is double last year's figure, but still considerably less than the reported number of applicants

3. Syria—Damascus

The Syrian Government met in extraordinary session on the 5th October Various speakers criticised the policy of the Government, maintaining that Syriadid not really enjoy the full attributions of independence, and in particular referred to the delay in acquiring control of the army. It was argued that unless the army were taken over independence would have no real meaning. The acting Prime Minister (who replied in the absence of the Prime Minister) said that, although the Government had not been able to realise all its aims, independence had in a great part been achieved, as many of the sovereign powers had already been obtained. There remained, however, the question of the army and a special session would have to be devoted to it

The Damascus press announces that the Syrian Government intends to hold a census in January 1945. The census will for the first time include nomad and semi-bound tribes and will doubtless be used for the revision of the electoral lists, which in accordance with the Electoral Law, should take place in January

A misprint occurred in metion 3, paragraph 2, of Weekly Summary No. 131. The Home Deputies expected a declaration not about the war but about the army

4. Aleppo.

The cancellation of army contracts and the departure of British units from Aleppo area has increased talk (and, His Majesty's Consul reports, apprehension in most cases) of an increase of French influence. The consul has suggested that with a view to keeping the balance between the Syrians and the French and also the Turks along the frontier, the retention of a British unit would be keepful.

The Syrians have protested to the French that since the British military authorities handed over train guard duties to the French, the latter have been endeavouring to ellow out the officials of the Syrian Süreté, contrary to the procedure laid down in the protocol on this question

The French claim over the rehoisting of the flag (see Weekly Summary No 131) was settled when the Mohafez and the delegae arranged that early on the 5th October, before many people were about, representatives of the Syrian production should salute the rehoisting of the flag on the Intendence and a detachment of Troupes Spéciales should march past the Mosque and salute the Cadi and the Mufti.

The British and responsible Syrum authorities have viewed with very grave concern the release by the French, without consultation, of a notorious local gang levier and report of the levier and the levier by the French Military Tribunal for offences including armed resistance to the S.I.B. The consult reports that a protest has been addressed to the brench Designé for the unwarranted French netion in this matter, and the limitals military authorities are understood to be taking the matter up with the French

On the 9th October a strike began among the workers in two cutton spinning mills as a protest against the imposition of Government control of spinning mills. So far the workers in one mill have returned to work

5 Home and Hamo

No further moves have been made by either the communists or the Shebab

Mohamed after their recent quarrel

The Political Officer reports that the Homs members of the PPS (Parti Populatre Syrien) have started a new club under the name of the Homs I lib. The Mohafez, on hearing of the proposed meetings, sent orders for the first one to be broken up and directed that the party should close the club. The premises of the club have, however simply been moved and the meetings are reported to be continuing. Among the more moderate elements of the town there is some discussion about the formation of a new party to consist of both Moslems and Christians, with the object of exercising control over the excesses of the extraction of a new party to consist of both Moslems and Christians, with the object of exercising control over the excesses of the extraction of a new party to consist of both Moslems and Christians, with the object of exercising control over the excesses of the extraction of a new party to consist of both Moslems and Christians, with the object of exercising control over the excesses of the extraction of a new party to consist of both Moslems and Christians, with the object of exercising control over the excesses of the extraction of the party of the stage of casual discussion

6 Jobel Druge

[30547]

When a French mobile cinema visited Someida recently the show had to be abandoned owing to a disturbance created by one of the speciators who, in the presence of the Mohafez and the French Délégué, shouted, "Down with the French!"

1.4

11 The Lebanon

The chief problem now before the Government is the election of a Speaker to the Lebanese Chamber, which is due to take place on the 15th October. There are two candidates, Sabri Hamadi (the outgoing Speaker) and Joseph Salem, the former is believed to enjoy the support of the Government on account of his close political relations with the President, but the latter, who has recently refused a pressing offer of the post of Lebanese Minister in Catro, claims to have the support of a large group of deputies normally in opposition to the Government. Much depends on the Government's eventual attitude, which has not yet been clearly defined.

At a meeting of the Chamber on 2nd October a minor storm arose out of a declaration reported to have been made by the new Lebanese Minister in London advocating the holding of a conference in London to consider the questions of Palestine and the Levant States. The Government were questioned as to whether this statement was made with their authority, and if not whether their representative had the right to make personal political declarations, they could only profess ignorance of the facts.

On the 4th October the Chamber, with unusually complete manning, passed two measures of judicial reform, the first improving the status of magnetrates and petence of the differenct courts. The measures, though criticised in some quarties for not going for enough, were on the whole welcomed, particularly those clauses which have for effect to abolish any measures of French control over the mative courts and to confine the competence of the Mixed Courts to cases actually involving foreign interests.

The threatened chauffeur's strike did not eventuate, as on the 6th October the Acting Prime Minister was able to state the terms of an agreement under which tyres would be distributed this week to taxt drivers approved by their syndicate.

The Mohnfex of South Lehanon imposed a curlow on the 5th October in certain areas where disturbances had taken place. The area is reported quiet

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No. 40

Extracts from Weekly Political Report No. 133, Scoret, Syrae and the Lebonon, 18th October, 1944 -- (Received 3rd November)

1. General

the Syrian Government (see under "Damascus") and the Syrian and Lebaucee reaction to the protocol of the Alexandria Conference.

In Syria, the Prime Minister, in his speech to the Chamber of Departies commending the results of the conference to the members, said, that "what many may have considered to be an intangible dream has now become a result. From the whispers about Arab unity in the past the idea has grown into the speeches made at the conference which proclaimed the Arab unity of to day delegation had made it clear that they desired the unity of Syria, that they have syrian Republic of Damascus as its capital

Popular interest in the results of the conference was, however, rather overshadowed by the announcement of the Prime Minister's resignation and the full of the Government (see under "Damascus")

In the Lebanou (as reported in Summary No. 132), Government circles were leased with the results of the conference. Since the return of the delegates, close sits up opposition to acceptance of the protocol both in the Chamber and outside. In particular, they tried to mobilize the Maronite Patriarch as the centre of this opposition and arged him to issue a manifesto condemning the decisions of the conference. The Lebanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, however, called on him shortly after his return and believed he had induced but to abunden his intention. Vevertheless, the Patriarch shortly afterwards were a fetter to the President of the Republic claiming that as the protocol smarked of Arab confederation be could not agree to it, and arged the President not take any step which might impair the interests of the Lebanese. The

President has now accordingly sent a personal representative to call on the Patriarch in order to dissipate his misapprehensions

The Marcoute Archbiehop of Berrit commenting on the Patriarch's letter in conversation with His Majesty's Minister said that these incursions into polities on the part of M. Arida were greatly resented by the Marcoute community the majority of whom did not by any means share the views expressed by the Patriarch and tended to diminish the considerable authority which the Patriarch wields in the mountain villages. The French have, of late, been making considerable efforts to gain his support as has been proved by a statement made

stely by his chief vicar to the effect that Count Ostrorog, when he visited the Patriarch at the end of last menth, showed him the text of the Lyttleton-de Gaullo Agreement and succeeded in obtaining from the Patriarch a letter to Beynet expressing approval of France's claim for a special position in the Lebanon. Apparently this letter was not judged sufficient by General Beynet, who sent Ostrorog back for a further letter definitely asking for French protection of the Lebanon. This the Patriarch refused to do.

The Lebanese Chamber met on the 14th October, to consider the results of the Alexandria Conference and after a turnatuous sitting passed a vote of thanks to the Government for what they had achieved. Several pro-French deputies, (including Naccicle, Ayoub Tabet and Abboud) presented a motion to the President of the Chamber urging that discussion of the protocol should be postposed pending examination by a committee which would report to the Chamber. There was a certain amount of back biting and recrumination between these Deputies and the Prime Minister which, however, ended in the silenting of the

His Majesty's Minister called on the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs which Janual Mardam Boy had sent him on the 22nd September regarding a proposed treaty with France

In presenting Mr Eden's note, Sir Edward Spears emphasised that white a treaty on the Syrians, they nevertheless suggested that the Syrians would be well advised to consider whether it was not in their own interest to conclude

The Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that if the French handed nucrease the numbers of their troops in the Levant and would agree that the Syrians should give any other nation the same conditions as they might grant the French they would be prepared to start negotiating for a trenty.

Mr Wadsworth also received instructions to present Mr. Cardell Hull's reply to a similar note addressed to him by Jamil Mardam Bey. The reply stated that while the United States Government did not wish to inducate the decision of the Syrian Government, they would have no reason to object to the concussion of a treaty between Syria and France provided it sufeguarded their own interests

Mr Wadsworth was also instructed to add that the State Department beheved there was considerable validity in His Majesty's Government's advice that it would be in the interests of the Levant States to negotiate a treaty now

Last September, before the United States Government accorded full recognition to the Levant States, the French National Committee presented a note through their representative in Washington to the State Department, urging that recognition should only be accorded within the limits of General Catrons a declaration, i.e., recognising the predominant position of France in the Levant.

In their reply, the State Department, explaining the reasons for which they had decided to accord full recognition, added that they could no possibly agree to allow France and French nationals to enjoy discriminatory privileges in independent Syria and the Lebanon

On the 13th October General Reynet called on the Lebanese President and informed him substantially that the resolutions of the Alexandria Conference made the conclusion of a treaty with France impossible, and that his Government might, therefore, consider that the declarations of independence made by General Culroux were invalidated. This statement was, according to the French, not made under instructions. The immediate Lebanese reaction to this was sharp, as might be expected, but they subsequently took a steadier and calmer view

3 Syrus-Damascus

The Syrian Prime Minister, Sandullals Bey Jabri, resigned suddenly on the 12th October at the end of his first speech in the Chamber after his return from the Alexandria Conference. It is not known what prompted him to take this action, but His Majesty's Consul reports that it is thought probable that he resigned in a moment of pique on finding that his speech, which was intended to be a traimphal vindication of his policy, was coolly received by the Chamber During his absence the internal and the external policy of the Government had come in for sharp criticism inside and outside the Chamber, and it is said it was the intention of a number of Deputies to raise the question of confidence in the Government at that atting. This theory is in accordance with the last sentence of his speech in which he said that his resignation would surprise not only his colleagues in the Chamber and his Cabinet, but the President himself. On the other hand, a source intimate with the Prime Minister said that according to Sandullah Jahri nown account, he had made up his mind to resign while walking in the Garden of the Palace in Alexandria, and though it is true that his impending resignation was inknown to his colleagues, it is believed that be had in fact informed the President

On the morning of the 14th of October the re-appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs informed His Majesty's Consul that a Government under the premier ship of Farm of Khoury had been formed. The portfolios in this Government are

distributed as follows

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior and Public Works Faris el Khoury

Minister of Finance and Ravitaillement. Khaled el Azm.

Minister of Foreign Affairs National Defence and National Economy Jamil Mardam Bey

Mussier of Justice, Education and Wakfs Dr Abdal Rahman Kayali

Arthor to para men of to Wakts , too of the Pr or Winish of the as Faris el Khoury is a Christian it was thought better to transfer the management to a Moslem

Two Deputies raised in the Chamber the question of the Government arsars a Objects peeds again to be relieved and or a regime of liberty of speech and of the press, accounts of speeches should not be subject to censorship. The Speaker replied that it was intended henceforth to issue an official version of Deputies' speeches so that false versions issued by journalists should not be given publicity

Requests for two credits for £S 40,000 sterling in respect of expenditure by the Control on the Lawrence Conference around outs ten in the Chamber of the Government's habit of spending money and then asking for credita

afterwards I'm Datable is press by the epos was a movement that had a pre-land sold to the Jews. One paper referred to a case at present before the courts in which the Wakfe stands as prosecutor and a Jewish society as defendant. The ense concerns land in the Deran district alleged to have been illegally transferred to the Jows. Another paper reports attempts on the part of Jews to buy land in Quancitra, and yet a third mentions other attempts of a similar nature in Northern Syria and Wadi el Avam

The prem is also urging the immediate formation of a Syrian army, and suggest that Syr a . h . ld he able to produce without difficulty a national army equivalent to that of freq. It is suggested that there is no reason to prevent the formation of an army at once, particularly since the Great Powers "that have recognised Syrian independence and helped to abolish the mandate will be willing to assist." These Powers, according to the press, would be agreeable to applying lease lend principles to a country whose importance in safeguarding international communications is so great

4. Aleppo.

His Majesty's Consul reports that at the time of the compilation of his report the news of the formation of the new Government had not become widely known, but that he believed that it would be generally welcomed. The resignation of the Prime Minister did not apparently cause much surprise in Aleppo as there had been considerable criticism of the Government

The cotton strike continues. The mills have been requisitioned and are under the guard of gendarmes whilst control officials are making every effort to organize staff to operate the machinery. His Majesty's Consul states that there are no appreciable etocks of yarn in the mills and that unless an agreement is reached

soon unemployment in the weaving industry will result

The three sheikhs on trial for having made inflammatory speeches in a mosque on the 8th September (see Weekly Summary No. 131), have got off with light sentences.

5. Home and Hame.

The Political Officer reports that the new Government formed by Faris

Khours has seen a see a second of the analysis of the second

In Home there has been an uneasy calm between the Shelinh Mohamed and the Communists. Sheikh Safa Schui has in speeches avoided all reference to pe that the service of the content of the content of the content of have engaged seven lawyers to defend the murderer of the member of the Sheballast month

In Hama the opening of a chemists shop under the ampices of the A U B tas led to protests to the Mohafes by the leading pharmacists against the cut prices, drugs are sold at loss than half the Hama price, and there has naturally

een a rush of customers

9. Tribal

There has been trouble again in the Syrian desert where at the beginning of the month a large raiding party of the Shammar Khrossa attacked members of the Ageidat some 50 miles cost of Deir ez Zor and, after killing six of the tribesmen, drove off about 1,500 of their sheep towards the Iraq border They were intercepted by the Shammar Feddagh a tribe friendly to the Ageidat, who recovered some 600 sheep. On the 10th of October the Ageidat were reported to have assembled a large body of horsemen (amounting to as many as 300 300) with the intention of energing out a counter-sitack, but so far to further clash has been reported. The Shanunar Khrossa also raided the Afadla. on the 6th October near Ragge.

No 130) is probably settled. The Majtis decided that the Kikisch must pay for the exten nine deaths among the Baggara for which they were responsible

and the second s

11 The Lebunon.

Apart from the debate in the Chamber on the Alexandria Conference (see there I the forest the species I cheep of 'el w Speaker (see Weekly Summary No. 132). Both candidates did a good deal of canvassing, and meetings of supporters were held in private houses with a view to organising support. It soon became clear that the Government did not intend to withdraw their support from the present Speaker, Sabri Hamadi, the Shia Deputy from the Bekan, and on the 17th October he was re-elected by thirty-six votes against fifteen for Joseph Salem. There was one blank vote. Demoustrations of Shia supporters took place in the streets of Beirut before and after the election with the usual accompaniment of hanners, flags and shots in the air Though, of course, the demonstrations in no way influenced the results of the election, the reaction has been had among the Christians who, it is reported, fear that the Moslems will develop the habit of attempting to impose their will through demonstrations

A new parliamentary party has been established composed of the so-called Nationalist Deputies, i.e., those who were elected on Edde a list, together with Alfred Naccache, the former President, and Mohamed el Abboud. It has taken the name of Hish el Shaab (People's Party), but neither a president nor a

scoretary has yet been elected

Abdul Hamid Karami, the Tripoli Moslem leader and Deputy, accompanied by two other Deputies from Tripoli, paid an official call on the Maronite Patriarch on the 11th October. The party was warmly received by the Patriarch, and it is believed that the visit has done much to improve relations between Patriarch and Deputy, who assured one another of their genuine desire to maintain Lebanese independence without any alteration in their frontiers

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No. 41

Estruct from Weekly Political Summery No. 134, Secret, Syria and the Lebanon. 25th October, 1944 - (Received in Fareign Office, 10th November)

I freneral.

THE was a last to be at 1 to 1 we went not be to be at the

White the same of son Wallson a State and the state of the state of the According to the first transfer on Mingle ter travery Affairs sent for Count Ostrorog and explained to him that it was not true at the Alexandria Conference precluded a free State from making a treaty so long as it was not prejudicial to the interests of the other Arab States. In these circumstances he enquired whether General Beynet would withdraw his communication. Count Ostrorog replied that the question had been referred to Paris, but that he would consult General Boynet and hoped to be able to give an answer in two or three days. During the interview Count Ostrorog was shown by Selim Tacla the exchange of notes between the State Department and the French National Committee (see last paragraph of page 2 of Weekly Summary

The Lebanese Government informed the Syrians of the action they proposed taking in the first instance. The Syrians, much excited, discussed the matter with the Iraqi Foreign Minister, who was passing through Damascus at the time As a result the Iraqi Foreign Minister proposed, on his return to Bagdad, to address notes of protest in the name of the Iraqi Government to the Allied representatives there, and the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs was to arrange that the other Arab Powers represented at the Alexandria Conference, including Egypt, Transpordan and Saudi Arabia, should be invited to take such action as they deemed appropriate in protest against General Beynet's declaration. His Majesty's Minister, when he heard that the Lebanese had decided to await the French Government's reply before taking any further action, suggested to the Syrians they might be well advised to avoid doing anything basty or premature The Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs accordingly agreed to postpone the arrangements he had made to approach the other Arab Powers. His Majesty's Ambassador in Bagdad, at Sir Edward Spear's request, took sumfar action with the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On the 23rd October the Lebanese Minister for Foreign Affairs enquired of Count Ostrorog when he might expect a reply to the Lebanese Government a enquiry, and was told that in all probability the French Government, to whom the matter had been referred, would wish to lay it before the Conseil Juridique and

the reply would probably take some little time

Since then there have been discussions in Damageus between the Syriaus and the French regarding the transfer of the Troupes Speciales and the treaty. By agreement with the Lebanese Minister for Foreign Allairs, whom he saw beforeband, Jamil Mardam was able to make it clear that the Lebanese Government fully supported the Syrian Government in demanding the transfer of the Troupes Speciales. General Boynet definitely bound the transfer of the army up with the conclusion of a treaty. This has resulted in a deadlock which the negotiations have so far not succeeded in resolving. The Syrians repeated that they had no intention of signing any treaty with any country during the war, and pointed out about cotare the constraint of the country of at I from the constraint had been transferred by the British to these Governments. The Syrians also took 1 with General Beynet his statement to the Lebanese President and enquired w ether he had questioned the validity of General Catroux's agreement of the 22) a December Comma. Beynet replied that he had tot done so and that he had

merely made it clear that his Government would be obliged to revise its policy towards the Lebanon. The Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs emphasised the solidarity existing between the two republics. Negotiations are still continuing.

trong to a week a War a rich . It is a d His Majesty's Minister his Government had the intention of ruising with the French authorities during their negotiations was the attempts being made by the French to create disaffection by distributing arms and pamphicts attacking the Government, disorders which would enable the French to claim that the Syrians were unable to govern their own country.

The Lebanon will be represented at the Conference on Civil Aviation to be held in the United States in November by Camille Chamoun, their Minister in London, assisted by Mr Fauri el Hoss. Syria will be represented by the ex-Minister for National Economy, Tewfik Shamieh, Shamueh, according to the press, will also be entrusted with a special mission to point out to the United States. authorities the harm done to United States prestige in Syria by their pro-Jewish

policy.

The attitude of the Lebanese and Syrian press and public to the United States has been profoundly affected by President Rossevelt's declaration in favour of Jewish immigration. It was known, of course, that every leading American politician had made such declarations, but it was always felt that this was done in an arresponsible effort to catch votes. President Rossovelt's declaration was the tractitude of the field and the first traction and a managery it. Publicity for his declaration in said locally to have been encouraged by the French, and the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is known to have been embarrassed at the trend events were taking, has requested the censor to persuade newspaper editors not to discuss this subject further

3. Syria-Damascus

.

The Syrian Government met for the first sitting in Ordinary Session on the 17th October and elected parliamentary officers. For some days previously Deputies had been discussing the merits of the candidates for the post of President of the Chamber, which was vacated by Farm of Khoury on his taking office as Prone Minister. The two candidates were Sandullah Jabri, the former Prime Minister, and Rushdi Keklan of Aleppo, and Saudullah Jabri was elected

His Majesty's Consul reports that popular opinion sees in this election a division of the Chamber into two parties; the Opposition party, voting for Eckhis, is said to comprise a solid bloc of younger Deputies, those who voted for Saaduliah Jahri are the Government supporters. They are less co-ordinated Han the Opposite a red are said a core a read a terral softwar twists mercular world professional and contract to the entire to the extension and appropriate as something new in Syrian politics, as it has hitherto been the practice of politicians to arrange matters outside the Chamber before putting them to the vote. The new Government of Fares el Khoury have not vet presented their programme to the

The new Supply Minister has been criticising the "severe methods" of Zem est ibra the Director peneral of Sec. as a the handling of the Air pospinning factories, and informed him that he proposed in future to have two Directors General, one for policy and one for administration. On learning of the appointment of a second Director-General, Zein ed Dinn has tendered his reagnation and the newly appointed Assestant Director remains in control

4. Aleppo.

His Majesty's Consul reports that, although the new Government is generally welcomed, some lack of confidence exists, as, in spite of widespread respect for Fares el Khoury, it is felt that he will be unlikely to be able to control for long the property of the Manager of the form of the flowing to

that the present Ministry needs new blood to strengthen it.

On the 19th October the Mohafex was instructed that agreement had been reached in Damascus regarding the cotton yarn control, and that the two requisitioned mills should be freed to permit them to restart and deliver a certain amount of yarn each month to the Government. Since the 8th October, when the Government's latest attempt to enforce control was started, no disturbances have occurred in connexion with the closing of the mills. Yarn prices have bowever, resen higher than ever before, for the new scheme is not yet understood and weavers are uncertain about future yarn supplies.

After three weeks' comparative quies, the Shahah Mohammed met last surely made in the process of the process of

The Political Officer records a report from Hama that an American representative visited that town on Wednesday to enquire into public reaction to the American declaration regarding Jewish immigration into Palestine, and states that, from all accounts, he is believed to have been given a very clear idea of

Moslem optition.

7. Algousts Territory

A report has been received that a meeting was held in the house of Ibrahim Ainj, attended by well known Alaounte personalities, including members of the Abbas and Yazaji families, provided over by a French officer, stated by one source to be Captain Bessiquet, the French Political Officer in Lattakia.

The object of the meeting apparently was to form a union between the Almouttes and Christians against the Moslems in general and the Syrian Government in particular, with a view to pressing for the continued administration autonomy of the Almouste State.

11 The Lebanon.

.

During the week under review there has been no purhamentary activity ave for meetings of the parliamentary commissions, though there has been much unfounded talk of Cabinet reshuffles and speculation about the distribution of Ministers.

The Government has published decrees on judicial reorganisation (the higher administrative grades in Government offices and creating directors

From Tripoli comes a report of a further demand from the local authorities, fo lowing a minor electing incident, for police reinforcements to fill the vacancies to the local establishment. They have also asked that the Police Commissioner and the Mohafez should remove certain police officials who are considered undestrable. They are accused of disloyalty and are suspected of accepting bribes from members of the Mohaldem gang. They had already once been transferred from Tripoli, but had been posted there again in spite of complaints made by the Police Commissioner.

The shooting incident occurred as a result of a remark made by a night watchman to one of the Mokaddom family, who took exception to it. He is day sent one of his followers, a notorious criminal, to shoot up the watchman who received a severe bullet wound in the head. The assailant has since encaped. There is a strong suspicion that these incidents, which are deliberate attempts to embarrass the Government, have the support of the French, who are also reported to be paying members of the Omaci family to cause trouble in Tripoli.

12 Press and Propaganda.

Internal. The declarations made by leading American statesmen in support of Jewish claims to Palestine have aroused extreme indignation in the Lebanese and Syrian press, which voices determination to defend the Arab cause to the end

The press welcome the appointment of Fares Khouri, a Protestant I history and the formula abilities of he ris plent and and therefore evidence of Syrin's political development. In the Lebanon the people settlement to the state of the same principle here

Enemy Wireless Propaganda.—Talks were mainly devoted to praise of Rommel and his alleged friendship for the Araba. Nothing else of importance

Weekly Political Summary, No. 135. Secret, Syria and the Lebanan-1st November, 1944 - (Received in Fareign Office, 16th November, 1944.)

1 General

During the week there have been three meetings between the French and the Syrians to discuss the questions of the transfer of the Troupes Spéciales and an

At the first, on the 25th October, the Lebanese Minister for Foreign Affairs also attended. General Beynet protested against his presence, on the grounds that insufficient notice has been given of his intention to attend, and stated that the French Government's instructions were that the Troupes Spéciales question should be discussed with each State separately. The Syrians claimed, and General Beynet desired that the Troupes Spéciales formed part of the question of Common Interests which the two Governments had discussed jointly with General the transfer had been rejected by Algiers because the Syrian Government's attitude towards France had been considered hostite, and that the French Government required assurances regarding the future position of France in Syria before considering the transfer. The Syrians protested friendliness towards france, but declined to bind themselves to give that country a privileged position in a future the conditions of which they could not foresee, they claimed that the Troupes Spéciales question was distinct and should be settled now, since the Chamber was pressing for results.

At the next meeting, on the 26th October the French representatives, in reply to a Syrian enquiry, stated that the kind of treaty they had in mind would follow the general lines of the Anglo-Iraqi and Anglo-Egyptian Treaties and would include military, educational, consular and establishment conventions. The Syrians continued to press that the Troupes Spéciales question should be settled forthwith, and the French that it should form part of a general veitlement.

On the 29th October, both sides, with courtesy but with a good deal of plans speaking, went over much the same ground without making the slightest progress breakly, the Syrians, who had previously met and reached agreement with the Lebanese, proposed to the French that His Majesty's Government should be red to arbitrate the Troupes Speciales question in view of their guarantee of Syrian independence and their interest in security matters in the Levant States General Beynet agreed to submit the proposal to Paris

At a meeting of the Syran Chamber on the same day nearly all the speakers demanded the transfer of the Troupes Spéciales and repudiated the idea of a

Despite this deadlock, the Syrian Government have still succeeded in preventing demonstrations in Damascus, though they have expressed fears that they will not be able to do so if a solution is indefinitely postponed. They are apprehensive lest the French may be attempting to drive a wedge between them and the Lebonore preparatory to taking direct action against the latter

M Solod, the Soviet Minuter presented his letters of credence to the Syrian President on the 26th October and to the Lebanese President on the 26th October In conversation with the Lebanese Foreign Minuster he and that his Government's attitude towards the States had been clearly stated by M Novikov namely that the Soviet Government wished to see these States completely independent with no foreign power dumpying a privileged position

The news of the recognition of the French Provisional Government appears to have evoked little enthusiasm amongst the French, who regard it as overdue Amongst the Lebanese and Syrians it has naturally caused fears that the French position in the Levant States will be proportionately strengthened

The first special train of Mecca polyrums left Damascus on the 29th October for Spec-

2. Economic

Total cereal purchases during the period the 16th to 22nd October, 1944, amounted to 4,243 tons, a daily average of 606 tons, which brings the total purchases from the 1944 crop up to 155,356 tons.

3 Syria-Domiticus

The new Syrian Government appeared before the Chamber on the 26th October, when the Prime Minister made his declaration of policy. In the internal field, this promised encouragement and protection for national industries, development of irrigation, the promulgation of labour legislation, the promotion of primary education and increased freedom for the press where military and political accurity was not concerned. As for external policy, Fares el Khoury stated that his Government would follow the same lines as the predecessor. This policy fell under three heads, firstly complete independence, unfettered except by the principles of international law, the maintenance of peace and security, and good relations especially with those powers which had recognised Syrian independence; secondly, participation in the Allied war effort to the fullest extent of byria's powers with a view to a voice at the peace cettlement, and lastly, close collaboration with the countries represented at the Alexandria Conference, the outcome of which was the formation of a League of Arab Nations. The Prime Minister added that Syria must obtain control of the army, "in accordance with the agreement of the 22nd December, 1943," in order to ensure peace at home, conversations on this point were proceeding and would he resumed at once

I wo subsequent sessions were devoted to discussions of this decreases of deputy criticised the Government's foreign policy and most speakers specifically the second session, on the 30th October, the Government obtained a vote of confidence without dissentients, but with four abstentions. About 25 per cent of the deputies were however, absent from each sitting

He Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs has told the American Charge d'Affairse et Damascus that his Government continue to protest against American support of Zionian. An anti-Zioniat Committee containing Syrians and Lebanese of many shades of opinion has been formed in Damascus. The Syrian members include the Communist leader. Khaled Bagdash.

Tautiq Channels, the former Minister of National Economy, who was to have represented Syria at the Conference on Civil Aviation in Chicago (see Weekly Summary No. 134), declined the invitation, and his place has been taken by Nourieddin Kahhaleh, Chief of Hydraulic Services of the Syrian Government

ϵ dieppo

The latest reports received indicate that the area has been quiet and that comment on the new Syrian Covernment was reserved pending the announcement of its policy.

The two cotton mills (see Weekly Summary No. 134), are now working again under the management of their owners. The result of the month's trial under the new scheme is the subject of speculation, but your prices have dropped sharply from their previous record high level.

5. Home and Homa

Nothing of political interest to report

6. Jehrl Druze

Nothing of political interest to report

7 Alaquite Territory

Many of the Alabutte Deputies remained in Lattakia while Parliament was sitting in Damascus. It is probable that their presence is connected with the campaign for the abolition of Alabutte autonomy, which Bedawi el Jebel, the Alabutte Deputy is sponsoring. The issue may come up before the Administrative Council shortly, in which event the result will depend on the attribute of those members who are of the Alabutte sect. These do not so for seem to favour integration of the territory in Syria.

Modema in this territory are reported to be extremely bitter against the

Mr Dewey in favour of Zionism.

8. Euphrates and Jewish.

Political Officer Deir-ez-Zor, reports that the Mohatez of the Emphrotes is biking strong action to control prices of local food stuffs and has usued an official price list which he is applying structly in Deir-ez-Zor.

9. Tribal

the Political Officer reports that as a result of the recent trouble between the Shannar Kites at at. the Volume at the Weet Salar at the Again of the Rangara (who assisted the Again at their recent troubles with the Shannar) and the Jubur, are prepared to form a common front against the Shannar-Khrossa

10 Fronter

His Majesty's Consul, Aleppo, reports that on a visit to the frontier he found

On the Turkish side of the frontier, the guards were, he found pleased with the new British rifles and Bren guns. Apparently, however, their control has been troublesome to the officials on the Syrian side of the frontier owing to their reduction in the number of places at which passavant holders can cross into Syria

11 The Labanon.

As the main political centre of gravity is at present in Damascus, no important decomposition and the first of the Alexandria Conference has by no means died down and both the press and political transfer to discuss how far the protocol signed there is to the advantage of the Lebanon.

On the 29th October Riad Solb convoked the local press and replied to General de Gaulle's reported press statement regarding "artificial difficulties" in the Levant States. He said that the first part of General de Gaulle's state ment, regarding the immediate independence of the States, was connently satisfactory and no more than was to be expected of a recently liberated France, but that he was at a loss to understand the purport of the second part, for no one had the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the independent Lebanon, and it was therefore impossible that "artificial difficulties" could be created there.

Joseph Salem the defeated candidate for the speakership of the Lebanese Chamber (see Weekly Summary No. 134), has now decided to accept the post of Lebanese Musster at Carra, which he had previously declined

12 Press and Propaganda

The chief interest in the press has been the statement made by General de Gaulle about "artificial difficulties" for France in Syria and the Lebanou, which, with the reply from the Lebanouse Prime Minister, has been published in all the newspapers. With the exception of a short article in the Arabic newspaper Berral, no comment on either statement has, however, yet appeared. Berral, alluding to General de Gaulle's reference to the League of Nations, enquired what had become of it.

In the absence of any official communique regarding the various meetings held in Damascus between the French and the Syrian authorities, the press has correctly surmised that the Troupos Spéciales and treaty questions have been under discussion

Enemy Wireless Propaganda

Nothing of importance during the week auder review

E 7165 28 89]

[30547]

No. 43

Lebanon, 8th November 1844. (Received in Foreign Office, 22nd November)

1. General

VO important pointical developments have occurred during the week, as the views of Pires, and Issued of the proposal for Beiler of the in the Trouper speciales question have not yet been received

11. 21. Note that the design of the town, while a number of protests against the declaration and against recent statements

that Palestine would become a Jewish National Home were sent to the British Consulate. There were similar demonstrations at Lattacia, Home and Tripoli, but not at Aleppo. In Berrut a mass protest meeting was held in a cinema, the speakers at which included several prominent Communists, it was noticeable that Christians were as vehement as Moslems in their denunciations of Zionism and all its works.

The establishment of a Soviet Legation in Beirut has been followed by a Friends of the U.S.S.R.," and the 27th anniversary of the Soviet revolution was widely publicised. Russia is, in fact, all the rage at the moment. The Soviet Minister has already had a clash with General Beynet, who induced him to attend a French Consular Mass, though well aware that neither the Lebancee Government nor the Diplomatic Corps would be represented

Afghanistan has recognised Syrian and Lebanese independence

At a recent meeting of the Damascus Chamber a Deputy who called for the return of the Hatay to Syria was loudly applauded. The incident has aroused consulerable interest in Aleppo, in which region the loss of the Hatay, and particularly the port of Alexandretta, has been keenly felt, but it is realised that to raise the question now may embarrais the Syrian Government just when they are angling for Turkish recognition

The Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Lebanese Vice President have both called on His Majesty's Minister to express condolences, on behalf of their Governments, on the death of Lord Movne. The local reaction has been one of smeers regret at the death of one who was generally held to be a good friend of the Levant States, mingled with the bope that this crime will result in the modification of His Majesty's Government's attitude towards Zionism

. .

3 Syria Damascus

The Chamber debate on the Government's statement of policy ended on the end Order of the desired to years the fire debute covered a wide field official corruption especially in the Ministry of Sand in for criticism, and there were demands for improved labour e com and for increased pay in the Administration. Speakers raised the on of the foreign participation in the O.C.P., the Prime Minister, in praised this organisation for its benefit to the country be hoped, how ever a see introduced in its Constitution certain modifications more in consonance with the second section of the second section of the section of th ment a external policy, particularly on the treaty usue, and demands for a more real Syrian control of the services handed over by the French. The Aleppo Deputy usually considered to be the leader of the Opposition elements announced that his group would vote for the Government so long as it faithfully carried out Ite announced policy.

4 Alappo.

The rate of confidence passed in the new Government by the Damascus Chamber has been generally welcomed, though the Prime Minister's speech is thought to have shown tact rather than strength. The chief local preoccupation is the regent or it is a posterior of supply services. The new Director of Supply, who is about to cont Alongo is reported by additional to the Government will endeavour to tackle this urgent problem, which has been aggravated by recent purchases on a vast scale by the French authorities.

5. Home and Hama.

A memorial meeting held by the Shebah Mohammed to commercial destafa If we have the state of the sta munism and lamented the young man who " had sacrificed himself for Islam," but there was no disorder

6. Jobel Druze.

His Majesty's Minister, paving an official visit to Smielda in the 25 Victiba a secular and a secular of the and topological continued by the Muhafiz, and was vehemently harangued on the subject of Palestine and the

Syring army According to the Muhafiz the French endeavoured to stage anti-Balfour Declaration demonstrations to cornerde with the visit, but the nutables declined thus to spoil the occasion

7. Alaouite Territory.

The new Muhafiz, a Sunni Nationalist, is disturbed at what he describes as French encroachments on Syrian sovereignty in his area. He is also uncertain of what support he will get from the new Government, which he has reason to beheve at first intended to allow Sulaman Murshid to return to Lattakia, an action which, if not prevented, might have had serious security repercussions in with the factor seed to deal st

French Political Officer, Captain Boussiques, and even more his interpreter, appear to be continuing intrigues among the separatists, they seem to have spread reports that Murshid would return and to have begun organising a welcome for him. The area is still calm, and the reopening of the British Political Office has caused a genuine feeling of relief in view of widesprend reports that the Bestish were leaving the country to the French

The Muhfiaz states that the question of the abolition of Alaomte autonomy ST PROTEIN A STATE OF THE TRANSPORTER OF MAIN

banded over

11 The Lebanon

Note that the second control of the second c to tractice are real tractices and so get a critical through co-operative stores.

I ie Multi of the Lebanese Republic has addressed a letter to the President expressing the support of his community for the Alexandria Protocol and for the Government's policy of refusing to conclude a trenty with France and contracting their reasonal leness with the faunticism of certain Christian elements

ie Dandeche, a notoriously unruly tribe in the Northern Bekan, have str. In a villages. Their activity seems to date from a recent visit part to them by the French Political Officer at Bantbek. Otherwise the country is quiet

On the 3rd November the French Sûreté raided a printing press in Beirut a was being printed a "Nacentive of the Lebanese Crisis of Nevember 1945 which the Government had originally commissioned two of its officials to write, and which the French believed contained insulting reference to their troops. The Government, unincdistely informed, sent police to occupy and seal the press and evict the Sûreié. A tense situation ensued when the French protested strongly at this reaction to their illegal action, and the Lebauese Prime Manuter, rather than risk a clash at this juncture, gave way to the extent of having the pamphlet burned against withdrawnt of the French note of protest and release of the arrested manager of the press

12. Press and Propaganda

Internal At a meeting of Lebanese and Syrian journalists at Chiaura on the 5th November it was resolved to approach their respective Covernments with a view to pressure on the British authorities for increased supplies of newsprint The internal consorable came in for severe criticism

In general the press is usar anous in its opposition to American support of approved with certain reserves. The Lebanese press is antagonistic to the Greater Syria movement, whilst both the Syrian and Lehanese papers are awaiting the exact terms of General de Gaulle's declaration before making any communt. On the question of internal reforms the entire press is discontented and has voiced bitter criticism of the two Governments

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E 7388 28 89)

No. 44

Estructs from Weekly Political Summary No. 137, Secret, Syria and the Lebanon, 15th November, 1944.—(Received in Foreign Offics, 29th November.)

1. General

NO developments having occurred in the major political questions, public attack in the cost of living. The press in both States has contained numerous articles calling on the Governments to take effective measures to control prices, and in the Lebanon pamphleta have been circulated by the Falangistes and others attacking the Lebanoac Government for its failure to do so. There is no doubt that the increase in the already excessive price level has, in fact, hit wage-earners hard everywhere, and labour troubles have already started as a result

Information received from many different sources indicates that one of the main causes of this recent rise is the institution by the French civil and military authorities of bulk purchases of food-stuffs and other essential commodities for local storage and eventual shipment to France. The Lebancse Government have already protested on this score to the French authorities, who have admitted that is reliases have been made and who claim that they have now been suspended at tieneral Beynet's behest, but they have declined to consider a further suggestion that the goods bought should be returned to the vendors. The question of these Government declared that their export from the country would be forbidden

Apart from this Lebanese demarche, neither Government has produced any the real of plant for the first so that the form a month's pay as a gratuity and the Lebanese by increasing the stocks

not observed the Lyttlaton de Gardle Agreement. He asked whether the Government were aware of the tenor of the Paris discussions which touched at the root of Lebanese independence, and repudiated the suggestion that the Chamber resulted from fals fied elections. The Prime Minister in reply, said that he had no official cognisance of the discussions referred to, but that he knew that there can be no question of Great Britain going back on her promises as regards Lebanese independence. The Lebanese had nequired independence because they wanted it, that independence had been recognised by Arab and Allied States and could not now be taken away. His Government would not sign a treaty with anyone, so that they could go to the Peace Conference free of all foreign engagements. This reply was loudly applanded

3. Syrin-Domastur

Recent sittings of the Damaseus Chamber have been devoted to examination of the budget. Deputies have accused the Government of extravagance on non-essentials, and have criticised them for the decision to grant one month's passe gratuity to all civil servants. A Bill on the Agricultural Produce Tax, which produced 28 1,350,000 in the first ten menths of 1944, was ratified

A strike of type setters has deprived Damascus of Arabic newspapers since the 9th November

4. Aleppo.

Certain commodity prices have now decreased, though not to the levels roling before recent increases. With decreasing employment by the British military authorities and in the textile trade mutiv classes of workers are in real difficulty.

5. Homs and Hama

A strike of weavers in Homs, due to a abortage of cotton yarn, resulted in demonstrations and a general closing of the town. Supplies of yarn promised

from Damascus failed to arrive, and the Mohnfez could only control the situation by allowing a deputation to proceed to Damascus. Some 13,000 men are affected. The trouble has been utilised by local factions for their own political ends.

6. Jebel Druze

The failure of the Syrian Government to give effect to the recent decision of the Administrative Council to abandon autonomy in favour of incorporation in the Syrian State has discouraged the promoters of this motion and encouraged the respect to with the lands to be a first than the first than the Lands to be a first to the first than the Lands to Damascus, it is presumed, to discuss this matter

The Mohafes and the Director of the Bedouin Control have settled a dispute over water rights between the Druses and the Ruwalla tribes, the former restraining the Druses whilst the latter ensured that the Ruwalla obeyed the decision jointly given. The French Beduoin Control officer took no part in the settlement

7. Alguerte Territory

Nothing to report

9 Tribul

An abortive attempt by some 200 men of the Agaidst tribe to read the Shammar Khronsa about the 31st October has been reported. The Shammar hourd of the distinct in Iraq has two groups of Minimum of the raiders and detained four of them

11. The Lebanon

See under "General " above

Labour dissatisfaction has again focussed attention on the possibility of a change of Government, and many rumours have been circulating to the effect that Rud Solb intended to reagu in order to forestall an adverse vote in the Chamber He himself has been saying that be wishes to go out, but that no suitable Sunni Moslem can be found prepared to shoulder the responsibilities of office.

A memorial service for the late Lord Mayne was held in the Anglican Church at Beirut on the 11th November His Majesty's Minister delivered the address

12 Press and Propaganda

Internal Reaction in the Syrian press, both Arabic and French to the news of the assassination of Lord Moyne, was one of horrified astonishment, followed by strength of the crime and expressing sympathy with the victim, confined itself to reproducing the comments of the foreign press, to the effect that this stupid and abominable crime would result in a serious set-back to the Zionist movement.

The Lebanese French press strongly condemned the assessmation as a detestable and monstronsly stupid crime, and one paper hints at tacit complicity in Palestine by a certain section of the community

All the press maintains its intransigent opposition to any extension of Zionism in the Middle East.

The French-inspired Arabic press is obviously very gratified at the Franco-British talks in Paris and at the admission of France in the European Advisory Commission, whilst the French language press is openly jubilant. The nationalist Arabic press in both countries is awaiting developments.

The Ser and a cled these bree home property of the court of the year attitude towards Great Britain as a result of Mr Churchill's Paris visit

The press in general is pleased with the result of the American presidential elections

On the question of high prices the press generally has been screenlist appeared by a downward trend in Syria and an energetic decision taken by the Labanese Government to combat speculation and control prices

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No. 45

Extract from Weekly Political Summary, No. 138, Secret, Syria and the Lebanon, 22nd Aucember, 1944. - (Received in Foreign Office, 8th December.)

1. General.

THERE have been no further contacts between the Governments and the French regarding the 1000pes Specialis of an illustration. The Serial President, when inforced by His Majesty's Minister on the 18th November that the French Foreign Minister had assured Mr. Eden of France's determination to tide and the second of the State expressed his Government's wittingness to attention outstanding que ton and se train to the friendliest spirit but also their determination not to sign a treaty with France or to accord ber a pre-emment position.

While public opinion remains generally focussed on the cost or neing the matter to Especial in these areas of the probable effect of the recent Iscussions in Paris on future British and French policy in the Levant States. While the public as yet know little of the outcome, the indications received via Curro are tending to produce the impression to their minds that French inspired claums of a radical change of British policy in favour of France are unfounded and that Great Britain will in fact, stand by her pledges of support for the States independence. One result of this is that the Lebanese Government, whose position mat were appeared along, was 1st appropriate to weather two critical debutes in the Chamber and is again, at least temporarily, firm in the saddle.

Meetings between the Syrian and Lebanese supply authorities to discuss textile control and the allocation of quotas for certain imported products led to disagreement, and further meetings are to be held next week, at which the two Prime Ministers will attend, in the hopes of reaching solutions. The absence of some impartial authority to arbitrate on these questions, in which the States often large conflicting interests, is being severely felt.

On the 16th November General Beynet informed the Lebanese Government that he had given orders that the goods purchased in the local market by certain . reach maybeen too expose at F and the fact of at a strelled precess until but outstanding contracts should be cancelled, and had asked for a Committee of Payairy to be much from Passa to be a set the consequence. The Lebennese Prime Minister was enabled to make an announcement to this effect in the Chamber on the same afternoon.

Mr George Wadsworth presented his credentials as first United States Minister to the Syrian President on the 16th November, and to the Lebanese President on the 17th November.

Brazil has recognised the independence and sovereignty of Syria and the Labanon, employing much the same formula as that used by the United States

3. Syrin-Damaseus

The Syrian Prime Minister has been ill for the past week and is likely to be absent from his office for at least a further week

At a sitting of the Chamber on the 16th November the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, made a statement on the Churchill-de Gaulle conversations in Paris on the same lines as that made by the Lebanese Prime Minister on the 14th November (see Weekly Summary No. 137).

The Public Works Department has been under fire in the Chamber, and its Umister, in reply admitted a lack of competent technicians, though he main thined that only 41 per cent of its annual expenditure went on salaries, as opposed to 11 per cent in the OCP, and claimed that the department was undertaking work for the War Department at prices from 30 per cent to 40 per cent less than those charged by contractors.

The Director-General of Supply has submitted a scheme for reorganising his department, which is at present being studied by the Judicial Committee of the Chamber. He has refused to accept any salary for his post over and above what he already receives as Director-General of Justice

A Government Commission of Enquiry is examining alleged irregularities in the Waqf Department.

A decision of the Ministry of Supply has set up a committee for distribution and clarification of prices of pharmaceutical products.

nestro at a seletter and releight A combat win the maters agreed to pay be actioning the second of the list be to to about the second of the second community of the state of the s supposed at a contract of the plant Discourse a firm 2 to a special to the property the fell whenever the received

The lark sa Colsa de at l'imas us soleon timbée of la static la consulate general.

4. Attppo

While prices have somewhat declined, there are threats of strikes amongst tramway employees and difficulties among textile workers.

The Mohafez cancelled a football match between a local Armenian club and a visiting Jewish team from Palestine in deference to certain extremist Moslema who had threatened trouble

6. Jebel Druze

The Mohafez has returned from Damascus very dissatisfied with the Govern ment, which he states is cold shouldering him and his family, starving him of gendarmes and failing to put into effect the decision of the local council to annul the autonomy of the district.

The Mohafez has lodged a strong complaint against the French officer commanding the Druze Squadron, accusing him of unwarranted interference in local affairs and of speaking insultingly of the Syrian President and Government The Prime Manuster is understood to have taken the case up with the French

7 Algorite Territory

The return of the Hatay to Syria has recently been a subject of local discussion, following the raising of the question in the Damascus Chamber (see Weekly Summary No. 136). The impression seems to be current that after the war the Great Powers will merely matrice Turkey to hand it back,

The Mohafez is well in the saidle and is taking a strong line in defence of

authorities The high price of alive oil, following a bad crop, is still a serious matter in this region, although the price has recently slightly declined

8 Euphrates and Jezirch

The French Delegué, Colonel des Essars, has left on transfer for Morocco Durates maper with a series of the contract of the series with his British colleagues, while making every effort to onhance French prestige in the areas he has controlled.

10. Frontier.

The Syrian Government is reported to have decided to enforce the payment of certain taxes on crops owned in Syria by Turks who subsequently take the produce over the border. The Syrians have little fear of reprisal as the Turks already made it impossible for Syrians owning land in Turkey to repairinte any profit.

11 The Lebanon

The announcement of the resale of goods bought by the French (see General above), coupled with in reased activity on the part of the Govern ment's anti-profiteering squad, and the considerable press publicity given to the Government's measures 1st releasing commodities for sale to the public have for the moment quietened the public entery on the cost of living, although the fall in prices has so far been slight.

At a meeting of the Chamber on the 21st November the Government's meetingtax law was passed in toto, with much less difficulty than had been untrespated

E 7747 23 89]

No. 48.

Extracts from Weekly Political Summary No. 139 Secret, Syria and the Lebanon, 29th November, 1944.—(Received in Foreign Office 19th December)

General

There has been little political activity in either State owing to the El-Adha Feast, and no further discussions have taken place between the French and the

The two Presidents, accompanied by some of their Ministers, met on the 27th November at Chianra to discuss economic matters. The atmosphere of the meeting is reported to have been most cordial, the Syrians offered concessions over the price of wheat, and the Lebanese reciprocated in the matter of textiles the next can be a set to the set of the set refrata from any dissensions on economic matters which could be exploited by ill intentioned foreigners.

Talks have taken place between the Turkish consular representatives and both Governments regarding the eventual Turkish recognition of the two States. The Turks appear to have expressed willingness to accord this recognition, provided that they receive assurances that the Syrians would not formulate any inopportune demands for the return of the Hatay

There have been small strikes in both Beirut and Damascus, and it is generally expected that there will be further labour troubles after the feast as a result of a general unrest amongst the workmen caused by the recent rise in the cost of living.

Nario-Damascus

At a meeting of the Syrian Chamber on the 20th November several Deputies pressed the Government to give notice of the termination of the agreement between the Government and the DHP Railway, which is due to expire on the 1st March, 1945, with a view to the Government either taking over the rather or modifying the concession. A motion to this effect was eventually carried unantmously and, according to the press reports, the Government has notified the railway accordingly

The Director General of Supplies is reported to have resigned because certain projects put forward by him for the reform of his department had not been improrted by the Government.

to special a mer was fill in piece will be the style attributes to the Government's action in controlling the transfer of stocks from one place to another within the country

The Prime Minister is still indisposed, but is making good progress. The Government offices are closed from the 23rd November to the

2nd December on the occasion of the feast

Transway workers in Damascus struck for a few boars on the 21st November but returned when their demands for one month's salary as a gratuity were granted Strikes are threatened amongst employees of the Regie de Tabac, the I styre and by the correction of all all allege as ar after at he strike amongst OCP workers was averted

On the 23rd November a reception was held to commemorate the death of Ibrahim Hanano, the Syrian Nationalist leader. Saadullah Jabri made a speech on Syrians to unite, repudisting any suggestion that a treaty could be with France or any other non-Arab country, and declaring that if the I rape & be a saw regard a relationer the Sames would be quelled own are Defect 1 December 1 to total 1 stag to resect that the time of the speed less as last year, would be unpleasant to him.

Students in the Government schools struck on the 19th November in protest against the failure of their authorities to apply certain reforms recently issued in the educational curreculum, but returned after telegraphing a petition to the Minister of Public Instruction

The two main spinning factories are stated to have delivered a satisfactory writing of the quantity of cotton yaru due to be handed over to the Government. The silvey three have not yet de ivered further quantities of viria to the мелуеты

Homs and Hama

The flows weavers have been strike again a sit of the confortion varn, and the town closed in sympathy. A deputation was allowed to proceed to 1) mascus to protest direct to the supply authorities. Local political parties have been exploiting the unrest, one party supporting the strike, another violently opposing it

Jebel Druze

The Muhafez, in the hopes of dissipating local uneasiness at the failure of the Syrian Government to legalise the incorporation of the area in the Syrian State, has published a statement be recently made to a deputation to the effect that the Government has welcomed the Provincial Council's decision to demand this incorporation and is preparing the necessary decree. He has added that all necessary legislation is already in force in the Jobel Druze

The Druze Gendarmerie have seized a quantity of hashish which a Lobanese from Zahlé was bringing from Syria into the Jebel Druze. The Religious Sheikhs have published a statement threatening excommunication of all persons found guilty of selling bashish.

The Political Officer, on visiting notables on the occasion of the El-Adha Feast, found an undercurrent of anxiety lest the end of the war should see the British leaving the country to the French.

Alaquite Territory

I set one our network he with fer my the Deepte as been or examed by the arrest by the Syrian authorities of a Syrian telephonist, employed by the French military authorities, for having shot at an Alnouite demanded his release on the grounds that he had shot because his victim had torn up special Clarerial Gaulter so fit the appears to be different on and the Muhafez has refused his release and maisted that the Syrian courts are competent. The French have moved 200 North African troops into the area and the matter is now being discussed at Daninseus.

The land cases brought against Suleman Murshid by local peasantry are in Muhafez, who has gone to Damascus, hopes to induce the Government to take this step which they are apparently reluctant to do for fear of setting a precedent chewhere, by pointing out that if Murshid eventually returns to the area he will be legally entitled to reoccupy his lands and to claim this year's crop from the peasantry, thereby creating a potentially dangerous situation and weakening the Government's authority

The question of the abolition of Alsouite autonomy has gone no further The Muhafez maintains that it would be voted by the local council if put up, but of in the second of the last of the step that I have I I for the is not taken soon, it seems probable that the number of adherents of union will diminish and that the measure, which is obviously assential if the unity of Syrin is to be achieved will be more difficult to pass when eventually raised

Euphrates and Jezirch

Students of the Government school in Deir-ez Zor have been on strike owing to the failure of the Government to appoint a science master. The town closed in the 18 November in symposity of a Syr of the science master, and edit Damascus Chamber on the 20th November that the state of affairs was a scanda?

The Lebanon.

The anniversary of the return of the Lebanese President and Ministers from intertiment at Rashaya was celebrated on the 22nd November by a reception at the Government offices in all the principal towns. It was noteworthy that the French authorities attended these receptions and closed their own offices for the day Little public enthusiasia was shown, but all notables seem to have participated

At a sitting of the Lebanese Chamber on the 21st November the Government's Income Tax law was passed without amendment, only one Deputy opposing it.

Machinery to collect the tax has yet to be set up

There said at present sentres around the suggestion affected to have been put about recently by the Franch authorities that the Christians of the Lebanon, if they desire French protection in the future, should press for the reduction of the Lebanon to its pre-1914 size, because the French would not be able to protect them in a Lebanon constituted as at present. The suggestion has found some favour among the more fanatical Christian elements, but is rejected by most intelligent Lebanos on the grounds that in present world conditions a smaller Lebanon would be economically impracticable. The Mironite Patriarch seems to have been convinced by his entourage that the result of the recent Alexandria Conference was "to sell the Lebanon to the Vioslems," and the several made by the Lebanese Government (including a visit by the Presiden and with a gift of money for Maronite charities) have failed to weath him from this conviction

There has been a further strike amongst the Shell Company employees which is not yet settled, and a number of other strikes are threatened in the near future

unless the cost of living comes down

The Lebanese Government have issued a decree probability the transport of any merchandise within the Lebanesi without a permit from the supply authorities.

There have been further dosturbances in the Hernel area where the Government's representatives seem incapable of maintaining order

E 7817 28 89

No. 47

Extract from Weekly Political Summary No. 140, Secret, Syria and the Lebanan, 8th December, 1944 -(Received in Foreign Office, 22nd December)

1 General

THE news of the departure of His Majesty's Minister has gradually become known. Rumours have been circulating to the effect that this pressges a change in the policy of His Majesty's Government towards the Levant States, and that the Ninth Army are also moving out. The communiqué published in London on the 5th December should do something to counter these rumours, and in some juarters a readiness has already been shown to accept the official explanation at its face value. The Governments have not concealed their sorrow and depression at his departure, but are both resolved to maintain their policy of independence.

It is reported from Angora that the Turkish Government have invited the Syrian and Lebanese Ministers for Foreign Affairs to visit Angora after the middle of December in order to discuss Turkish recognition of the two States. This recognition would clearly be beneficial from all points of view, not least in connexion with relations on the Turco-Syrian frontier, where the French are tending to reassume more direct control since the departure of British troops, but there appear to be certain outstanding matters to be cleared up before it is

accorded, notably that of Syrian claims for the return of the Hatay

A French suggestion to the Maronitas, that the Lebanese Christians should

press for a reduction of the Lebanon to its pre-1914 size if they desire French rotection in the future, was reported in paragraph 11 of Weekly Summary No. 130. It has now been reported from Damascus that the general line of French pressure back the four provinces detached from Syria and added to the Lebanon 1920 case to his pressure that the pre-1914 Lebanon would be an economic massibility it post-war conditions, whilst the Syrians are not auxious to rase the question of the four provinces unless the Lebanoe cease to align their policy of the most of the four provinces unless the Lebanoe cease to align their policy of the most of the four provinces unless the Lebanoe cease to align their policy

It is start a green meets by the chief preoccupation of both States, and

the name bear to export oil yout all developments.

According to the press the Greek Orthodox Patriarch has received an invitation from the State of the centre of the Orthodox Patriarch. The report adds that the Patriarch and the Archbishop of Berrut will probably go

2. Economic

Following the Syro-Lebanese Conference at Chtaura on the 27th November, a series of discussions were held in Beirut last week between the Lebanese Minister of Finance and the Syrian Minister of Supply in order to settle the allocation between the two States of a number of M.E.S.C. quotas for essential commodities.

The Syrians continue to press that these allocations should be on the basis of consumption, and the Lebanese that they should be on the basis of pre-war imports, the greater part of which were effected through Lebanese merchants. The Lebanese further claimed that the relative consumption of the two States could not be determined with accuracy. Neither side would give way, and it was finally agreed to make ad hos arrangements (i.e., bargains) in respect of each commodity

Total cereal purchases during the period the 23rd to the 30th November, 1944, amounted to 1,337 tons, a daily average of 167 tons, which brings the total

purchases from the 1944 crop up to 169,494 tons.

3. Syria-Damaseus

notables on the 26th November, on the occasion of the Id el Adha, and later entertained the former to lunch. Government offices remained closed throughout the week on account of this feast, and a sitting of the Chamber held on the 2nd December was abandoned owing to lack of a quorum

The Prime Minister has now recovered and returned to work. Reports in the press that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had arrived in Amman are incorrect, as Jamil Mardam has not left the Levant States. Visitors to Damascus have included the Transpordanian Minister of the Interior and Musa at Alami, the Palestinian representative at the recent Arab preliminary conference at Alexandria, the latter is understood to have come in order to discuss the formation of Arab propaganda bureaux in Washington and London.

The Syrian Government are reported to have abandoned the project of

holding a general census on account of the expense involved

4. Aleppo

Criticism has been heard of the speech delivered by Saadullah Jahri during the Hanano meeting (see Weekly Summary No. 139) on the grounds that, in exhorting Syriana to unite on essentials and to cease to trouble about trifles, he included amongst the latter the cost of living, which is the greatest local problem. He has been asserting in conversation that only the officials were badly affected but thus is far from the trith.

A recent order by the Syrian Ministry of Supply prohibiting the transport of cotton or alk even inside the town without a permit has caused considerable inconvenience to the widely scattered weaving industry, and the Chamber of Industry is urging its cancellation. Dr Kayall has stated that the measure is that permit is the larger of the larger of the larger variable of the larger of the larger variable of the Ministry of Supply until they closed down for the feast, but none has vet been passed on to the weavers, apparently because of difficulties of fixing the prices.

5. Home and Hama

Some 10.000 weavers are still out of work in Home and the majority of the town looms are still idle, as the price of cotton, though it has fallen, as still too high to make operation of the looms profitable. The local Communist party, stimulated by the absence in Mecca of the leader of their rivals, the Shebab Mahomed, are holding frequent meetings with the out-of work weavers and are reported to have encouraged them to start demonstrations.

both British and French military authorities. It is generally believed that this infortunite state of affairs arises out of a racket between the President of the Municipality and the contractor who supplied the pipes, which had previously

been condemned elsewhere as unusable

A member of the powerful Barnzi family has been arrested after a shooting affray in which a dentist was killed. It remains to be seen whether the family will be able to effect his release, as on a previous necession

6 Jebel Druce.

The Mohafez has left for Damascus and is stated to be proceeding to Cairo to the the time of usex wife the ate timen to a mold means the errent that he has resigned, and his family are perturbed lest the Syrian Government should replace him by a Syrian official. They intend to insist either that he should withdraw his resignation or that he should be replaced by another member of the family

7. Algouits Teeritory

The French military authorities appear to have yielded in the matter of the arrested telephonist (see paragraph 7 of Weekly Summary No. 139), but the 200 North African troops are still in the Massiaf area, where the situation therefore remains potentially dangerous. The délégué is understood to have pressed strongly once again for the removal of the notorious Captain Boussiquet and of his interpretor, but so far at least without success. The Mohafez is still in Dameseus

The Syrian Prime Minister has been urged to proceed with legislation cancelling the registration of Suleiman Murshid's lands. He has agreed to study the case, with which be claims to be unfamiliar, but his attitude does not so far suggest that he is prepared to take action. He is, however, retaining Murshid

in Damascus

9 Teshal

Haj Mohamed el Ayesh, Deputy of Deix-ez-Zor, has arrived there on a mission from the Syrian Government to arrange an annuable settlement of the long instanding dispute between the Baggara, Kikish and Shamiter tribes. He proposes to hold a meeting on the lat December at Deix-ez-Zor. The Muteusarif of Miss. and the Mission of the Agaidst against the Shammar Khrossa (see paragraph 9 of Weekly Summary No. 137), each accusing the other of not having enforced the conditions of the agreement come to last June. The Mohafez maintains that the Shammar Khrossa broke the agreed tribe and are therefore liable to the fine of I D 2,000 agreed upon by both parties, but seems unlikely to be able to enforce his view.

11. The Lebuson

Sixteen Deputies are understood to have banded themselves together to demand from the Government the setting up of a series of parliamentary commissions to examine the alleged corruption and inefficiency in each department of the Administration. It is possible that this may lead to the ministerial crisis which has been expected for some ti-

The Lebanese Prime Mainster visited the Maronite Patriarch on the 30th November and, after a three-hour discussion, succeeded, where his President hour many of converse of patriarch to the landerstood to have achieved this result chiefly by thestening the patriarch that, if the Maronites did not abandon their adversarial professional patriarch that I bears and Mish a world at the

the Lebanon and seek incorporation in Syria of the areas where they are

predominant.

The Minister of Finance is having difficulty in preparing his budget owing to the dilatoriness of several departments in forwarding their estimates. He is making a laudable attempt to cut down unnecessary expenditure, with a view to filling an anticipated deficit. His task has been made nomewhat easier by the recent Syro-Lebanese Economic Conference at Chtaura, one of the results of which was a concession by the Syrians on the price of Syrian wheat delivered to the Lebanon, and he is now more confident that the budget will be balanced.

At a meeting of the Chamber on the 20th November Deputies sharply of the section of the Chamber on the 20th November Deputies sharply of the section of the

There is still labour trouble among the Shell Company a employees despite an increase of wages recently accorded by the company. There are threats of strikes in other labour organisations, but nothing serious has yet eventuated

M Joseph Salem, the new Lebanese Minister to Cairo, left to take up his post on the 20th November

The Chinese Government has officially notified its recognition of Lebanese independence

CHAPTER Y .- GENERAL.

E 6137 41 65)

No. 48

Memorandum on Arab Unity Conference

FOR some months past Nahas Pasha has been carrying on consultations with leaders of various Arab States with a view to finding out what degree of agreement there is on any form of inter-Arab unity federation or co-operation

2. Nahas's consultations resulted in the convocation of a preparatory committee met recently in Cairo, being composed of representatives of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia and

Yemen. Patestiman Araba were represented by an observer.

Affairs said in the House of Commons on the 24th February, 1943, that His Majesty's Government would view with sympathy any movement among Arabs to promote their economic, entural or political unity. But clearly the initiative in any scheme would have to come from the Arabs themselves. In view of our general virial with the majesty is expected our own action as regards the present meeting to impressing on the parties concerned the indestrability of making any public statements which would increase tension in the Middle East, particularly over Polestine or the Levant States.

Foreign Office, 12th October, 1944

E 6187 41 65

No. 49

Mr. Shane to Mr. Eden -- (Received 8th October)

(No. 1997)
(Telegraphic)
(Curo. 8th October, 1944
FOLLOWING to summary of resolutions of protocol of Preparatory
Committee for Arab Congress published in the Journal d Egypte this morning:—

Part 1 League of Arab States will be constituted by the independent Arab States who wish to join it. This League will have a Council in which the States will be represented on a footing of equinity. Its mission will be to execute agreements which States conclude among themselves to organise periodical weetings in order to strengthen their relations and co-ordinate their political programmes with a view to realising co-operation and to safeguarding by every possible means their independence and sovereignty against aggression and to occupy steel generally with the affairs and interests of Arab countries. The decisions of this Council will hind those accepting them except in the case of a difference between two States of the League which they have referred to the Council for settlement. In this case the decisions of the Council will have to be carried out [arc]. In all cases it is forbidden to have recourse to force to settle conflicts between two States of the League. Each State will have the right to conclude with another State, whether or not a member of the League, particular agreements which are not contrary to the text and spirit of these dispositions In no case will a State he allowed to follow a foreign policy prejudicial to the pality of the Langue perform and the reduce state of Council will red ste in every difference susceptible of provoking war between a member State and another member or non-member with a view to reconciling them. A commission will be formed of the members of the preparatory committee in order to elaborate the statutes of the Conneil and to examine political questions which could be the object of agreements to be concluded between Arah countries,

Part 2 . The Arab States rescued in the targetter will appear a in economics, cultural and social questions such an commercial exchanges, customs, currency, agriculture, industry, communications, cultural questions, nationality, passports, social and sanitary questions, &c. A Commission of experts in each above, a three parts and the largest three parts and the largest parts and the largest parts and the largest parts are the largest parts are the largest parts and the largest parts are the largest parts are the largest parts and the largest parts are the largest parts are the largest parts and the largest parts are the largest pa

projects determining the means of co-operation.

(b) In these matters a commission of co-ordination will be formed to control the workings of these various Commissions and to put their resolutions in the form of draft agreements for submission to the different Governments. When all these Commissions will have completed their work, the Preparatory Committee will meet again to examine results with a view to the convocation of a general Arab Congress.

Part 3. The Committee hopes that the Arab countries will consolidate this

lead to institutions which will unite States by closer and stronger bonds

Part 4. The States represented at the Committee ananimously affirm their respect for the independence of the Lebanon within its present frontiers, which their Governments have already recognised, after the Lebanon has followed a point of the part to produce the product of the part to produce the first first produce the part to produce the part of the part to produce the part to p

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(b) The proposal concurring the participation of Arab Governments and peoples in the finid destined to preserve Arab lands in Palestine will be referred to the Commission of Economic and Financial Questions for examination and aithmission of the result of the Preparatory Committee at its next meeting. The protocol was signed by all the Delegations except Saudi and Yemens Delegations who postponed their opinion pending reference to their respective Kings.

E 6477 41,86]

No. 50

PROTOCOL SIGNED AT ALEXANDRIA ON THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1944, AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE ARAB CONGRESS AS PUBLISHED IN THE PRESS.

(17 ms at 101)

Statement by the Committee

THE Preparatory Committee for the Arab Congress concluded their deliberations, as they began them, in an atmosphere of perfect mutual confidence, friendship and fraternity, and in full appreciation of the mutual responsibility devolving upon them in these important times in which the course of history is about to be changed. They have been animated by a desire to unite their efforts in the direction of the achievement of all that is in the best interests of all the Arab countries with a view to assuring their future and the realisation of their aspirations.

It was the source of great gratification and happiness that the committee should have been joined by Dr. Musa al Alami, the representative member of the happiness of the land that the land to be or pure to the with the land that the Arab territory is regarded by all the Arab peoples without exception

The center of adepted by the structure of the representatives of Syria and Transpordan and Iraq and the Lebanon and Egypt, many vital resolutions concerning political, economic, cultural and social questions and, in evidence of the agreement of these delegations with the above-mentioned resolutions, their chiefs have signed the protocol attached to this statement.

As regards the delegations of the Kingdom of Sandi Arabia and the Yemen, these have postponed an expression of opinion until they shall have been able to refer the above-mentioned resolutions to their Majesties King Abdul Aziz al Sand and the Imam Yahiya Hamid od Din.

The committee are happy to avail themselves of this occasion, which in truth constitutes one of the great pages of Arah history, to address to all the Arah countries their best wishes and congratulations and to submit to their Majestics and I'ville as the Kirls of Kirls of the Arah with in typesses to the later their and approximated that their endeavours and hopes and the results which they have achieved, and by the grace of God will achieve in the future, ment their highest appreciation and all encouragement and support

PROTUCOL

The following chiefs and members of the Arab delegations to the Preparatory Committee for the Arab Congress are signatories to this document :-

President of the Preparatory Committee-

His Excellency Mustapha Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt and chief of the Egyptian delegation

The Syring delegation-

His I veellency at Saiyid Jamil Mardam Beg, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Dr. Najib al Armanazi, secretary general to the President.

His Excellency Dr Sabari al Assali, Deputy for Damancus,

The Transpordan delegation-

His Excellency Taufiq Abul Huda Pusha. Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Transpordan and chief of the Transpordan delegation.

His Excellency Sulaiman al Sakkar, secretary to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs .

The Iraqu desegation-

His Excellency al Saiyi Hamdi al Pachachi, Prime Minister of Iraq and chief of the Iraqi delegation

His Excellency al Saivid Arshad al Umari, Minister for Foreign Affairs His Excellency al Saivid Nuri al Said, former Prime Minister of Iraq

His Excellency al Saiyid Tahsin al Askari Minister Plenipotentiary for Iraq in Egypt.

The Internet Language and the Internet Language and Langu

His seellency Riyadh al Sulb Beg, Prime Minister of the Lobanon and chief of the Lebanese delegation

His Excellency Salan Taqala Beg, Minister for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency al Saiyid Musa Mubarak, principal secretary to his Excellency the President

The Egyptian delegation-

His Excellency Namb at Hillali Pashs, Minister for Education

His Excellency Muhammand Sabri ab 11m Pusha, Minuster of Just er

His Excellency Muhammad Salah un Din Beg, Acting Munister for Foreign Affairs.

The above mentioned, desiring to give proof of the close and various ties which unite all the Arab countries, and seeking to strengthen and confirm these ties and to develop them in such a manner as to benefit the interests of the Arab countries, to ameliorate their conditions, to safeguard their independence and to realise their new aspects. The interest of the Arab countries on Monday, the Sth Shawwal, 1363 (corresponding to the 25th September 1944), and on Saturday, the 20th Shawwal, 1368 (corresponding to the 7th October, 1944), as a Preparatory Committee for the Arab Congress and reached agreement as follows.—

L-A League of Arab States

There shall be constituted a League of Arab States consisting of those independent Arab States who agree to join it. This league shall have a connocl, which shall be called "The Council of the League of Arab States," on which there shall be represented on a basis of equality all the Arab States who participate in the league.

It shall be the task of this council to supervise the execution of such agreements as these States may adopt, to assemble periodic meetings, to strengthen to be strengthened and independence and covereignty sufeguarded against aggression, and to give heed generally to the affairs and interests of all the Arab countries.

The resolutions of this council shall be binding on all those who accept them, except in the event of a difference arising between two States who are members of the council and who refer to the council for a settlement of this difference in that event the decisions of the council must be accepted by both parties.

In no circumstances shall it be permissible to have recourse to force for the settlement of any dispute between any two States, members of the council. Any State may conclude with another State, member or non-member of the council, an agreement which is not in conflict with the text of this document or with its spirit

Nor shall it be permissible in any circumstances to pursue a foreign policy projudicial to the policy of the League of Arab States or to that of any State member of the league

The council will intervene with a view to the settlement of any dispute arising between a State, member of the council, and any other State, whother a member or a non-member, which may appear likely to lead to war

A sub-committee will be formed at once from members of the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft regulation for the council of the league and to consider the political questions concerning which it may be possible for agreement to be reached among the Arab States

11 -Co-operation in Economic, Cultural, Social and Other Matters

- (a) The Arab countries represented on the council will co-operate sincerely in the following matters .—
 - (1) Economic and financial matters, including mutual commerce, customs, currency, agriculture and industry
 - (2) Communications, including roads, railways, air routes, navigation, posts and telegraphs
 - (3) Cultural matters.
 (4) Matters concerning personal status, passports, visas, the extradition of criminals, and other similar matters.
 - 5) Social affairs (6) Public health
- (b) A sub-committee of experts shall be constituted for each class of these matters on which the Governments, members of the Preparatory Committee, shall be represented. The task of this committee shall be to prepare proposals for the manner in which co-operation shall be organised in these matters and the extent to which such co-operation shall be established
- (c) There shall be set up a drafting and co-ordinating committee the task of of which shall be to supervise the work of the other sub-committees, to co-ordinate the ratio to start of progressions and conclusions and to submit them to the different Governments.
- (d) When all the sub-committees have completed their labours the Preparatory Committee will reassemble and there will be submitted to it the work of the sub-committees as a preparatory step to the summoning of the general Arab Congress

III ... The Strengthening of these Relations in the Future,

IV - Special Resolution concerning the Lebonon

The Arab States represented on the Preparatory Committee reaffirm severally their respect for the independence and severally of the Laboratory without present frontiers. The Governments of these States have in fact already

recognised this independence and sovereignty after the Government of the Leva at a tellar difference of the statement which received the unanimous approval of the Lebanese Parliament on the 7th October, 1943

V -Special Resolution concerning Palestine

(a) The committee consider that Palestine is one of the principal pillars of the Arab countries, and that no infringement of the rights of the Arabs is possible without prejudice to peace and security throughout the Arab world bimilarly the committee consider that the undertakings given by Great Britain which involve the termination of Jewish immigration, the protection of the Arabands and the realisation of independence for Palestine, constitute enablished Arab rights and that progress towards the satisfaction of these rights would be a movement in the desired direction and towards the strengthening of peace and the establishment of security

The committee declare their support of the cause of the Arabs of Palestine and their struggle for the realisation of their legitimate aspirations and the defence of their just rights.

The committee autounce that they share with all others a deep grief for the horrors and sufferings which have been endured by the Jews of Europe at the hands of certain European dictatorships, but they consider that it would be an error to confuse the question of these Jews with that of the Zionista since it would be a great injustice that the question of the Jews of Europe should be made the cause of a further injustice committed against the Arabs of Palestine of whatever creed or religion

(b) The proposal for the participation of the Arab Governments and peoples in the creation of an "Arab national fund" for the preservation of the Arab lands of Palestine shall be referred to the Finance and Economic Committee for consideration from all points of view and the result shall be submitted for discussion to the Preparatory Committee at their next meeting

Farouk I University in Alexandria on Saturday, the 20th Shawwal, 1863 (corresponding to the 7th October 1944).

E 6477 41 65]

No 51

Mr Shone to Mr. Eden (Received 23rd October)

(No. 1179)
Sir.

Cuiro, 10th October 1944

WITH reference to my telegram No. 1997 of the 6th October, 1 have the bonour to transmit berewith the French version of the Protocol of the Preparatory Committee for the Arab Congress published in the Journal d'Egypte of the

5th October, 1944

2. The Protocol was so fully analysed in the telegram above referred to that

I need not dwell on the details in this despatch

3. It is evident that the resolutions adopted by the Preparatory Committee are of potential importance. Divisions and jentousies as well as the instability of the Arab States concerned may imilitate against effective implementation of the resolutions, but, nevertheless, it is clear that discussions which have been taking place for over a year between the Arab States have cleared the ground of impracticable ideas such as those of immediate administrative unions or federations and led the Arab States in the more practical direction of Arab machinery has actually been proposed for giving permanency and method to this political co-operation, i.s., the Council of the League of Arab States, whose main purposes will be to consolidate relations between the Arab States and to safe guard their independence and sovereignty against aggression. It will be noted that the committee expressed the hope that this first step will lead to other results, especially in connexion with any post-war institution for uniting States generally. This is perhaps intended as a sop to the Syrians and Iraqis, who hanker after a Greater Syria or Arab Federation.

4. The particular resolution regarding the independence of the Lebanon within its present frontiers appears to have been due to conflict which arose

[30547]

during the proceedings between the Lebanese and Syrian delegations. The only reports which I have hitherto received of this incident come from an agent attached to the Palace and from Hassanein Pasha, both naturally prejudiced against Nahas Pasha. According to their accounts, Nahas Pasha, in full meeting suggested to the delegates that they should produce the procee-cerbaus of their separate meetings with him previously. He added that, if any of them wished

The Lebanese and Iraqi delegates said that they had nothing to hide and produced their process-revious. Saadallah Jahri Bey, Syrian Prime Minister and head of the Syrian delegation, looked very embarrassed, but finally said that he was a frank tann and would not concent anything that he had said. He then and the Jaws and suggesting a Greater Syria and the reflection of the Greater Lebanon to its old Little Lebanon frontiers

5. Mass Mubarck, head of the Cabinet of the Lebanese President and one of the Lebanese delegates, said that he was the representative of the head of the Lebanese State, who was a Maronite, and that he must protest against this attack on the Maronites. The Lebanese delegates also protested against the proposal to reduce them to their pre-1929 frontiers. A reconclusion was natched up thanks to the intervention of Riad al Sulh, the Lebanese Prime Minister

6. Subsequently king Farenk received the heads of the Syrian and Lebanese delegation as well as the head of the Transpordan delegation with a view apparently to smoothing over matters between the Syrians and Lebanese. As the head of the Labanese delegation is a Modim this step of the Palace seems to have been rather clumsy, for obviously the people who wanted quietening down were the Christian members of the Lebanese delegation. Incidentally, Nahas Pasha, according to Amin Osman Pasha, strongly objected on constitutional grounds to the Monarch a receiving and discussing political matters with Arak delegates without his Minister for Foreign Affairs being present

7 The story recorded above may be too highly coloured but its main fentures were confirmed by the Transpordan Prime Minister in conversation with the Oriental Counsellor. It is suggested that this apparently chimey intervention of Nabas Pasha may have far-reaching consequences and that the Lebanges will probably now be confirmed in their suspicions that the Syriaus are out to devour them. It is further suggested that the Lebanese may revert to the old lines of Christian policy instead of that of the present Sacred Union such an orientation would be a reversion of Christian feeling in the Lebanese in

favour of France. The fear of Mushin domination is always lurking in the

nambe of the Lebanese Christians

decorration just made by the Maronite Patriarch, a press telegraphic version of which is enclosed,(') would seem to be part of the Lebanese reaction to the incident detailed above

9. In this connexion, I would invite attention to the resolutions in the first part of the Protocol limiting the right of the Arab States to conclude agreements with non-members to such as would not be contrary to the text or spirit of the Protocol and forbidding foreign policies prejudicial to the policy of the League or any one of its members. These resolutions may be aimed at Franco-Lebanese or Franco-Syrian treaties such as France is anxious to conclude

10. As indicated in paragraph 3 above, it is not yet certain how much practical effect will be given to these resolutions. Nevertheless, it would be imprudent to ignore the fact that the result of this conference constitutes a

(4) Not prated.

step forward towards the political solidarity of the Egypto Arab world against European encroachment. This political development will not only affect our position in the Arab countries proper but also in Egypt, which is on the verge of putting forward its claims for treaty revision, complete independence, &c. The terms of these resolutions accentuate the unity of attitude to be adopted by the States of the Egypto-Arab world towards States outside it, of which we are the principal one. We are regarded as having promoted this Arab unity movement, and the general feeling still is that we will welcome its fruition It is not impossible that this solidarity of the Eg, pto-Arab world may be conciliated with our essential interests of communications and oil surplie , rovided we are able to adapt ourselves to the new conditions quickly enough .f. bowever, in addition to securing arrangements for the safeguarding of our above-mentioned interests we have also, in the interest of our world policy to adopt local policies in Syria and Pulestine nuncceptable to the Araba there is little likelihood of our being able to bring a consolidated Middle Fost intofriendly co-operation. In that event, we should have to mountain the essential interests of ours by force against a less dismuted Egypto Arat world

11. I am sending copies of this desputch to the Minister Resident in the Middle East, the High Commissioner for Pulestine Jerusalem; Ills Majesty's representatives at Berrut, Bagdad and Jedda, and the Governor, Aden

I have &

Inclusive in No. 51.

Te Journal d'Egypte, 8th October, 1944.

Les Rembutung du Comste Preparatoire au Congres General Arabi-

IF Consta Préparatoire du Congrès Genéral Arabe à terminé ses travaux, comme il les a commences, dans une parfaite atmosphère de conflat ce reciproque de marère frateranté, de profonde cordialité constant de ses resputadontés consumes dans ces graves circonstances où l'histoire est en traju de changer son cours

Dans à accomplissement de sa mission, il a été noimé de l'imperieux désir de grouper ses forces et d'unir ses efforts pour les orienter vers le bien être de tous ses pays arabes, afin d'améliorer leur sort, de garantir leur avouir et de réaliser leurs aspirations

Ce fut un sujet de joie et de satusfaction que M' Meassa El Alamy, représentant des Arabes de Palestine, se sont joint au Counté, étant donné la gravité particulière et l'importance capitale que revêt la cause de ce pays frère pour tous les Arabes sons exception.

Le Comité, à l'unanumité des voix des Délégations syrienne, transjordamente, irakienne, librantee et égyptienne, à adopté plusieurs résolutions vitales, des points de vue politique, économique, culturel social, etc.

En foi de quoi, les chefs et les membres de ces délégations ont signé le Protocole annexé

Quant aux délégations des Royaumes de l'Arabre Séoudite et du Yemen, elles ont remis leur avis jusqu'à ce qu'elles en aient référé à Leurs Majestéa le Roi Abdel Aziz Al Seoud et le Roy Yehia Hamid Edd re.

Le counté saint cette heureuse occasion qui constitue une des pages les plus glorieuses de l'histoire des Arabes pour adresser à tous les pays arabes ses meilleurs vieux et ses félicitations et présenter à Leurs Majestés leurs Altesses et leurs Excellences les Souverains, Chofs d'Etat et Princes Arabes l'expression de son péond loyalisme et de ses vifs remerciements, convainen que ses travaux et l'espoir et les résultats qu'il a atteints et qu'il atteindra, avec l'aide de Dieu, mériteront toute leur sympathie, tout leur encouragement et tout leur appur

Protocole

LES soussignés, chefs et membres des Délégations Arabes au Comité Préparatoire du Congrès Général Arabe, à savoir :

Le Président du Comité Préparatoire SE, Monstapha El Nahas Pacha, Président du Conseil des Ministres et Ministre des Affaires Étrangères d'Egypte et Chef de la Delégation Egyptienne. Délégation Syrionne:

S.E. Saadallah El-Jabry, Président du Conseil des Ministres de Syrie, Chef de la Délégation Syrienne;

S.E. Jamil Marslam Bey, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères;

S.E. le Dr Neguih El-Armannzi, Secrétaire Général de la Présidence de la République Syrience;

S.E. M. Sabry El-Assali, Député de Damas.

Delegation Transpordanienne

S.E. Tewfik Aboul Hoda Pacha, Président du Conseil des Ministres et Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Transjordanie et Chef de la Délégation Transjordanienne;

S.E. Soliman El-Soukkar Bey, Secrétaire financier du Ministère des Affaires

Etrangères.

Delegation Irakienne:

S.E. Hamili El-Bajahji, Président du Conseil des Ministres d'Irak et Chef de la Delegation Irakienne:

S.E. Archad El-Omari, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères;

S.E. Noury El-Suid Pachs, ancien Président du Conseil des Ministres d'Irak;

S.E. Tahain El-Askari, Ministre plénipotentiaire en Egypte.

Delagation Liberaise:

S.E. Riad El Solh Bey, Président du Conseil des Ministres du Liban, Chef de la Délégation Libanaise;

S.F. Selim Takla Bey, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, S.E. Moussa Mouharak, Chef du Cabinet de la Présidence de la République.

Delegation Egyptienne:

S.E. Ahmed Neguib El-Hilali Pacha, Ministre de l'Instruction publique;

S.F. Mohamed Sabry Abou Alam Pacha, Ministre de la Justice; S.E. Mohamed Salah Eddine Bey, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;

Désireux de constater les rapports étroits et les liens nombreux qui unissent

tous les pays arabes; Sourioux de resserrer ces liens, de les consolider et de les orienter vers le bien-être de tous les pays arabes afin d'améliorer leur sort, de garantir leur avenir et de réaliser fours aspirations;

Répondant à l'appel de l'opinion publique dans tous les pays arabes; Se sont réunis à Alexandrie entre le fundi 8 Chawal 1863 (25 septembre 1944) et le samedi 20 Chawal 1363 (7 octobre 1944), sous forme de Comité Préparatoire du Congrès (iénéral Arabe et sont convenus de ce qui suit :

I. Lique des Etats Arabes.

Une Ligue des États Arabes sera constituée par les États Arabes indépendants qui voudront en faire partie.

Cette Ligue aura un Conseil qui sera nommé " Conseil de la Ligue des États Arabes," au sein duquel les États membres de la Ligue seront représentés sur un

pied d'égalité. Il aura pour mission d'exécuter les accords que les États conclurent entre eux et d'organiser des réunions périodiques pour raffermir leurs relations et coordonner leurs programmes politiques en vue de réaliser la coopération entre eux, de sauvegarder par tous les moyens possibles leur indépendance et leur souveraineté contre toute agression et de s'occuper d'une façon générale des

affaires des pays arabes et de leurs intérêts. Les décisions de ce Conseil obligeront ceux qui les auront acceptées, sauf au cas où un différend aura surgi entre deux Etats de la Ligue et à l'occasion duquel les deux pays se seront adressés au Conseil pour le régler. Dans ce cas, les

décisions du Conseil de la Ligne seront exécutoires et obligatoires. Dans tous les can, il est interdit de recourir à la force pour régler les

conflits entre deux Etats membres de la Ligue. De plus, chaque Etat aura le droit de conclure avec un antre Etat, membre ou non membre de la Ligue, des accords particuliers, qui ne seraient pas contraires au texte ou à l'esprit de ces dispositions.

En aucun cas, il ne sera permis de suivre une politique exterieure préjudiciable à la politique de la Ligue des Etats Arabes on de l'un quelconque des Etats membres.

Le Conseil assurera la médiation dans tout différend susceptible de provoquer une guerre entre un État membre de la Ligue, ou un autre membre ou non membre,

en vue de les réconcilier.

D'ores et déjà, une commission sera formée de membres du Comité Préparatoire en vue d'élaborer les statuts du Conseil de la Ligue et d'examiner les questions politiques pouvant faire l'objet d'accords à conclure entre les pays

11. Coopération économique, culturelle, sociale, etc.

(a) Les Etats Arabes représentés au Comité coopéreront étroitement dans les matières suivantes :

(1) Les questions économiques et financières, y compris les échanges commerciaux, les douanes, la monnaie, l'agriculture et l'industrie;

(2) Les communications, y compris les chemins de fer, les routes, l'aviation,

la navigation, les télégrammes et les postes;

(3) Les questions culturelles; (4) Les questions de nationalité, les passeports, les visas, l'exécution des jugements, l'extradition des délinquants, &c.;

(5) Les questions sociales; (6) Les questions annitaires.

(b) Une commission d'experts pour chaque catégorie de ces questions sera formée des représentants des Gouvernements qui ont participé au Comité Préparatoire en vue d'élaborer un projet déterminant les modalités de la coopération dans ces matières, la portée et l'organisme d'exécution de cette coopération.

(c) Une commission de coordination et de rédaction sera formée pour contrôler les travaux des autres commissions, coordonner au fur et à mesure leurs travaux et rédiger leurs résolutions sous forme de projets d'accords pour être

soumis aux différents Gouvernements.

(d) Lorsque toutes les commissions aucont terminé leurs travaux, le Comité Préparatoire se réunira pour examiner les résultats de leurs études, en vue de la convocation du Congrès Général Arabe.

III - Raffermissement de ces Liens.

Se réjouissant de ce premier résultat heureux, le Comité espère qu'à l'avenir les pays arabes le consolideront par d'autres résultats, surtout si, après la guerre actuelle, les événements mondiaux aboutiesent à des institutions qui uniront les Etata par des liens plus étroits et plus forts.

IV - Decision particuliere au Liban

Les Etate Arabes, représentés au sein du Comité Préparatoire, affirment à l'unanimité leur respect pour l'indépendance et la souveraineté du Liban, dans ses frontières actuelles, ce que, d'ailleurs, leurs Gouvernements ont déjà reconnu après que le Liban ait auvi une politique d'indépendance proclamée par son Gouvernement dans le programme ministériel qui lui a valu l'approbation unanime de la Chambre des Députés libanaise à la date du 7 octobre 1943.

V .- Décision particulière à la Palestine.

(a) Le Comité estime que la Palestine constitue un des importants éléments des pays arabes et que les droits des Arabes ne sauraient y être touchés sans danger pour la paix et la stabilité du monde arabe.

De même, le Comité estime que les engagements pris par la Grande-Bretagne, qui comportent l'arrêt de l'immigration juive, la sauvegarde des terres apparte-nant aux Arabes et l'acheminement de la l'alestine vers l'indépendance, constituent autant de droits acquis pour les Arabes et que leur exécution serait un pas en avant vers le but visé, vers le raffermissement de la paix et de la stabilité.

Le Comité proclame son appui à la cause de la Palestine pour la réalisation

de ses aspirations légitimes et la sauvegarde de ses justes droits.

30547

Le Comité déclare qu'il ne compatit pas moins que quiconque aux horreurs et aux souffrances que les Juifs ont endurées en Europe par le fait de quelques Etats dictatorianx. Mais il importe de ne pas confondre le cas de ces Juits avec le Sionisme, car rien ne serait plus arbitraire et plus injuste que de vouloir régler la question des Juifs d'Europe par une autre injustice dont les victures seraient les Arnbes de Palestine, à quelque religion ou confession qu'ils appartiennest

(b) La proposition concernant la participation des Gouvernements et peuples prabes an "Fonds de la Nation Arabe," destiné à sauver les terres de Palestine. sera renvoyée à la Commission des Questions économiques et financières pour l'examiner sous tous ses aspects et soumettre le résultat de cet examen au Comité

Preparatoire au cours de sa prochaine réunion.

En foi de quoi, le présent Protocole a été signé au siège de la Direction de I University Farous In a Alexandrie, le samedi 21 Chawal 1363 (7 octobre 1944).

[E 6697/41/65]

No. 32.

Lord Mayne to Mr. Eden .- (Received 1st November.)

Office of Minister Resident (M.E.).

Caire, 19th October, 1944 My dear Secretary of State. IN his despatch No. 1179 of the 10th October Mr. Shone has analysed the pentocol of the Proparatory Committee for the Arab Congress and commented on the implications of its various clauses. In general I am in agreement with the views expressed by His Majesty's Minister. It may be of use if I add a few comments on my own part, from the general Middle East point of view, based on the interviews which the various delegates had with me during their stay in Cairo, and on convermations with them which have been reported to me

2. I should like in the first place to endorse the summing up of the outcome of the conference given in paragraph 10 of Mr. Shone's despatch. Whether or not the various resolutions are given immediate practical effect, the result of tha holding of the conference and of the formation of the "League" or "Commonwealth" of Arab States cannot fail to tighten the ties joining the various States of the Middle East. The existence and strength of these ties was shown by the spontaneity of the reaction against the attempted French cosp in the Lebanon in November 1943. To this general feeling of community there has now been added

the machinery to give it concrete expression.

3. There is a further fact that emerges from a careful reading of the protocol and from conversations with members of the conference. The protocol cavisages that the Arab world (or that part of it with which the protocol deals) should have one orientation, and one only, towards the outside world. This feeling has been expressed more and more in recent years, particularly in regard to the partitions of the Middle East which were carried out after the last war. It is now quite clear that the Arab States are convinced that there is not room for two orientations, taking different parts of the Arab world in different directions. The protocol expresses a growing sense of solidarity among the States composing the "Arab Commonwealth," and a realisation that the deflection of one part of the area from the general line of development must affect the interests of the whole.

4. There is little doubt that the direction envisaged at present is that of co-operation with Great Britain. The Middle East group as a whole is willing, and indeed anxious, to co-operate with Great Britain on a basis of independence and free association. They believe that this will be to the mutual advantage of both, since it gives the best guarantee on the one side of the security of the Arab countries, and on the other side of the maintenance of British imperial communications. All the indications are, however, that a policy of political cenetration on the eastern fringe of the Mediterranean, whether by Great Britain herself, or by other Powers with the assistance or acquiescence of Great Britain, would be interpreted as a threat to the essential interests of the whole " Commonwealth." This could not fail to have an effect upon the present inclination of the Arab States to range themselves alongside of us, and might do so to such an extent as to cause them to overcome the misgivings which they probably feel as regards other possibilities and to look elsewhere for the support that they need. In this connexion it is important to recall that the recent recognition of Syrian and Lebanese independence by the U.S.S.R., which gave such satisfaction in the

Levant States, is stated to be conditional on the two States not entering into an agreement which would give a specially favoured or "pre-eminent" position to any one European Power. We must realise, in my view, that, if His Majesty's Government is forced to adopt local policies in any part of the Middle East which are unacceptable to the majority of the Middle Eastern opinion, there is risk of the whole orientation of the Arab bloc of countries being changed to some other direction which might or might not be acceptable to us.

5. It is in this light that the special resolutions relating to the Lebanon and Palestine (clauses IV and V) can be read. It is implied in the former that, if there is any "default" on the part of the Lebanon in allegiance to the objects of the League as a whole—that is, if the Lebanon allows itself to be used as a footbold for undesirable European penetration into the Arab world—the other States of the League would no longer recognise the independence of the Lebanon "within its present frontiers," and would support Syria in taking back the predominantly Moslem, non-Maronite districts at present incorporated in the Lebanese State. This interpretation has been confirmed in conversation with several of the delegates. Similarly, as regards Palestine, it should be noted that the protocol speaks of the engagements entered into by Great Britain as involving the stoppage of Jewish immigration, the sufeguarding of Arab and and the leading of the country towards independence (an oblique reference, it would appear, to the principal clauses of the 1939 White Paper). It follows that, unless we are prepared to ensure those objects, we cannot avoid some measure of difference with the Arab world, and the risk which has been referred to is one that we cannot hope altogether to escape.

6. The delegates have, in conversation, expressed definite hopes that there will be forthcoming from His Majesty's Government some sign of sympathy with their achievement, which they maintain is entirely in accord with the declaration made by you. Sir, in 1941. The reception given to the protocol by His Majesty's Government may well be taken as an important "test case" for our future intentions in this part of the world.

7. It is also fair to say that the conference marks a conscierable advance in constructive political thinking on the part of the Middle East States. The protocol locks to the future, not to the past. The era of recriminations over such matters as the MacMahon Correspondence seems at last to be over. The delegates have shown in conversations that they are aware of having made a fresh start and that they look for a response in kind from His Majesty's Government. The general spirit in which the conference appears to have been conducted, and the lines of the protocol itself, show, moreover, that the States of the Middle East have not been slow to learn the new technique of international co-operation developed in war time United Nations conferences such as those at Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks. "Regionalism" is in the pir, and it is noteworthy that it should be the newly developed States of the Middle East who have taken the lead in attempting to work out a practical scheme of regional co-operation. Clause III of the protocol is of interest in this connexion. At the end of this third paragraph of his despatch, Mr. Shone suggests that the reference in this clause to post-war institutions is perhaps intended as a sop to the Syrians and Iraqis. More than one of the delegates however, has stated in conversation that this clause is intended to leave the door open for the "Commonwealth" as a whole to join in any wider world organisation which may emerge in the post war period. The Arabic text is obscure on this point, and is capable of either interpretation. A copy of the Arabic, which is the official text, is enclosed(') with this despatch, and will repay comparison with the French translation, which is in some respects misicading.

8. Since the protocol was signed, there has been a change of Government in three of the signatory countries-Egypt, Syria and Transfordan. Although the coincidence has caused some remark, it seems to be beyond doubt that none of these changes was the result, direct or indirect, of the conference, nor do they imply any dissatisfaction in the countries concerned with the policies formulated at Alexandria. The Governments of Egypt, Transjordan and Syria fell on internal domestic issues which had been pending for some time, and in the two former cases it seems probable that the changes were actually held over until after the conclusion of the conference in order not to interfere with it, "Arab unity" is to a large extent a non-party matter in these countries, and the changes should not in practice have any great effect either way on the development of the project. Nevertheless, it is unfortunate that these three Governments

should have fallen in such rapid succession immediately after the publication of the protocol, since I am informed that His Majesty's Government have already been accused on the Axis radio of engineering their fall in order to sabotage the Arab unity movement.

9. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Representatives at Cairo, Beirnt, Bagdad and Jedda, the Acting High Commissioner for Palestine

and the Governor of Aden.

Yours sincerely, MOYNE.

(E 7213/61/65) No. 53.

Sir K. Cornwallis to Mr. Eden - (Received 25th November.)

(No. 517.)

Bagdad, 5th Nocember, 1944

IN paragraph II of my despatch No. 510 of the 31st October, I referred briefly to the reception which had been accorded in Iraq to the decisions of the Preliminary Conference on Arab Unity, which met in Alexandria between the 15th September and the 7th October. It may be of interest if I analyse those reactions more fully

2. Regarding most matters, it is not possible in this country to predicate any one feeling or view as representing "public opinion"; each community tends to regard affairs, both internal and external, primarily from its own sectional point of view and with an eve to its own advantage. The Shia leaders are naturally not enthusiastic about the Alexandria Protocol. As good Arab patriots, they must at least give it lip-service, but as sectaries they are disturbed by the prospect of the Shias becoming a still smaller minority in a still larger Sunni world. They well know that they cannot enlist the support of their Persian co-religionists without appearing unpatriotic, and they are therefore forced into uneasy acquiescenes in the official policy. To the Kurds, any step which strengthens, actually or potentially, their secular opponents, the Araba, is unwelcome; and the Arab tribes are on the whole quite indifferent to what they no doubt regard as just another manœuvre of their urban rulers. Nor can the Christian and Jewish communities be expected to acclaim the protocol with genuine satisfaction.

3. The general public (by which I mean the politically-minded, newspaperreading townsmen), like all general publica, is primarily interested in gaining its daily bread. But next to self-preservation there are few stronger stimuli than national pride, and there is to my mind no doubt that the general public were flattered and pleased by the success which the conference attained. It has made them feel that it is something after all to be an Arab; and Arab Unity undoubtedly appeals to the Iraqis very much as the reunion of Christendom appeals to Christians, namely as an ideal which, if incapable of immediate

realisation, is nevertheless devoutedly to be wished.

The fact that the Iraqi delegation was headed by the Prime Minister and included the forceful, if erratic, personality of the Minister for Foreign Affaire, and above all (contrary to the wishes of Nahas and Ibn Saud) General Nuri-al-Said, who is the doyen of living exponents of Arab Unity, has naturally made Iraqis feel, not without reason, that their own country is taking a prominent, if not pre-eminent, part in the realisation of the ideal. Moreover, as I have suggested in my despatch under reference, Iraq has a very practical interest in Arab Unity, because she regards the Levant as her natural economic corridor, and is much concerned to see that the exits for her pipe lines and her trade routes on the Mediterranean do not come under hostile, i.e., French or Jewish, control.

5. In paragraph 4 of his letter No. 48 (2) of the 19th October to you, Lord Moyne has mentioned that the aim of the conference seems to have been to unite the Arab World in co-operation with Britain. I have every reason to endorse this view. Both Nuri Pasha and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have said clearly and definitely that this was the aim of the conference, and that it was this which lay behind the clause of the protocol guaranteeing the present Lebanon frontiers. To me this is the most interesting and important aspect of the conference, because it shows that the Arabs have responded whole-heartedly and practially to the invitation which you, Sir, conveyed to them at the Mansion House on the 29th May, 1941, when you said :--

"The Arab World has made great strides since the settlement reached at the end of the last war, and many Arab thunkers desire for the Arab peoples a greater degree of unity than they now enjoy. In reaching out towards this unity they hope for our support. No such an appeal from our friends should go unanswered. It seems to me both natural and right that the cultural and economic ties between the Arab countries and the political ties too, should be strengthened. His Majesty's Government for their part will give their full support to any scheme that commands general approval."

This undertaking you reiterated in February 1942, and it has become known as "The Eden Declaration." At the time when it was made many must have wondered whether the Arab World would ever unite in any practical way or direction, and still more whether they would be prepared to put themselves under the guidance and leadership of Great Britain. In Iraq it certainly seemed most unlikely; but, as you know, the change of feeling here during the past three and a half years has been deep and marked, and it is true to say to-day that the orientation towards Great Britain is popular here. The revolt of Rushid Ali profoundly shocked the pride and confidence of most thinking lengts. With their political instinct, whatever their feelings for Britain might then be they were quick to see that the revolt, had it been successful, would have ranged them on the wrong side, and would have shattered their political hopes for perhaps a generation.

6. Apart from that, the generous policy of His Majesty's Government in this country, both as regards the armistice terms and in many apheres since, has done much to conciliate the people of Iraq beeides causing a great impression in other Arab States and particularly in Syria. The Atlantic Charter and similar declarations of the statesmen of the United Nations have also created a new feeling of confidence, here and throughout the Arab World, in Great Britain and her willingness to help the Arabs, and her determination to stand by her

agreements. 7. It was this feeling, I am sure, which led the delegates to refer to the White Paper in dealing with Palestine. The declaration was so phrased, I understand, because it was desired to find a form of words which would be not unacceptable to Jamal Hussaini who had actually, despite Amin Hussaini's threats, initialled the White Paper (with trifling reservations), together with Musa al Alami in Nuri Pasha's house in May 1940. It was therefore felt appropriate to make a reference to it. It seems to me that this acceptance of Britain's last official statement of policy by and on behalf of the so-called extremist Palestine party, and its endorsement by the conference, is very significant. It means on the one hand that the Palestinian Arabs are now committed to an acceptance of the White Paper, and that we have the general support of the Arab World for the policy it enshrined. But, on the other hand, it means equally that any serious divergence from that policy will confront His Majesty's Government not only with the hostility of the Palestine Arabs, but with that of all the signatories to the Alexandria Protocol. To them, the solution of the Palestine problem on the basis of strictly limited Jewish immigration, like the guarantee of Syris and the Lebanon, is an integral part of their scheme for Arab Unity, a movement which we have undertaken to support. If we oppose, in any important particular, the plan they have formulated, we shall at once be accused of having gone back on our undertakings. We shall lose the confidence that we have so laboriously built up over the past three years, and with it the friendship which has proved such an asset to us.

8. The Arab World, like the Western World, finds it hard to co-operate on cultural and economic matters, or the promotion of an idea, but an external threat will unite them as it unites us. Thousands to whom the theory or ideal of Arab Unity means little or nothing at all will enthusiastically support and share in any action undertaken to protect or preserve Syria or Palestine from what is conceived to be foreign aggression. Already, before the meeting of the Alexandria Conference, the Arab World had shown surprising solidarity on two occasions : first of all over the Lebanon crisis last November, and secondly over the protests to the United States Congress against the "Wagner Resolution " early

9. There is, however, a profound difference between the reaction to the incidents which have so far evoked and astonishingly evoked, united Arab action.

and that to be expected should we adopt a policy contrary to the protocol. Hitherto the Arabs have been our friends and have remonstrated as friends. If, having assured the Arabs that their aspirations for unity have our sympathetic support, we now oppose their official plan for its attainment, they will be our friends no longer, and their opposition will be hostile and almost certainly violent. At this moment feeling in Iraq on Palestine and Syria and the Lebanon, though it has not so far expressed itself immoderately, is far more effectively mobilised than it ever has been, and there is no doubt that the Iraqui Government would act at once in support of either country if they felt it to be opportune. In the case of Palestine in particular they would have every Arab

Iraqi solidly bethind them. 10 I do not wish to sound unduly pessimistic or minatory, and I realise that far wider issues are at stake than can be bounded within the frontiers of the Arah World. At the same time I agree with the view expressed by Sir Harold MacMichnel in the second paragraph of his Secret despatch of the 17th July that these problems must be considered first and foremost from the point of view of British interests, because, as Sir Harold points out, and as the Arab Unity Conference has admitted. British interests are the shield and protector of the interests of all, and if British influence in the Middle East is overthrown, chaos will ensue. It is, I believe, true to say that ever since Great Britain has concerned herself with the Middle East, our interests have demanded that we should maintain easy communications among friendly peoples. It seems to me that the Arab Unity Conference, certainly so far as Iraq is concerned, presents us with a crisis. If we are ready to support the plan fully and openly, and to respond to the invitation which has been given to us to act as the guide and mentor of the Arab World, then I see every reason to hope that Imperial interests in the Middle East will be maintained and safeguarded more surely than ever before, and that a period of stability and prosperity lies before us. If, on the other hand, we are not willing or able to do so, then, whatever advantages we may reap elsewhere, we shall, I feel, suffer in this part of the world a blow which will not only involve us and the Middle East in unrest, violence and confusion, but in the eyes of its

11. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's representatives at Cairo, Beirnt and Jedda, to the Minister Resident in the Middle East, the General Officer Commanding-in-chief, Persia/Iraq Force, the Air Officer Commanding and the Combined Intelligence Centre, Iraq

inhabitants will abase our honour and prestige irreparably.

Commanding and the Combined Intelligence Centre, IraqI have, &c.
KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.